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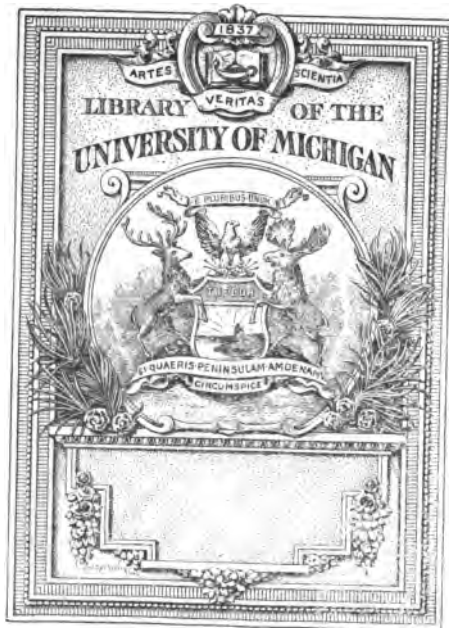
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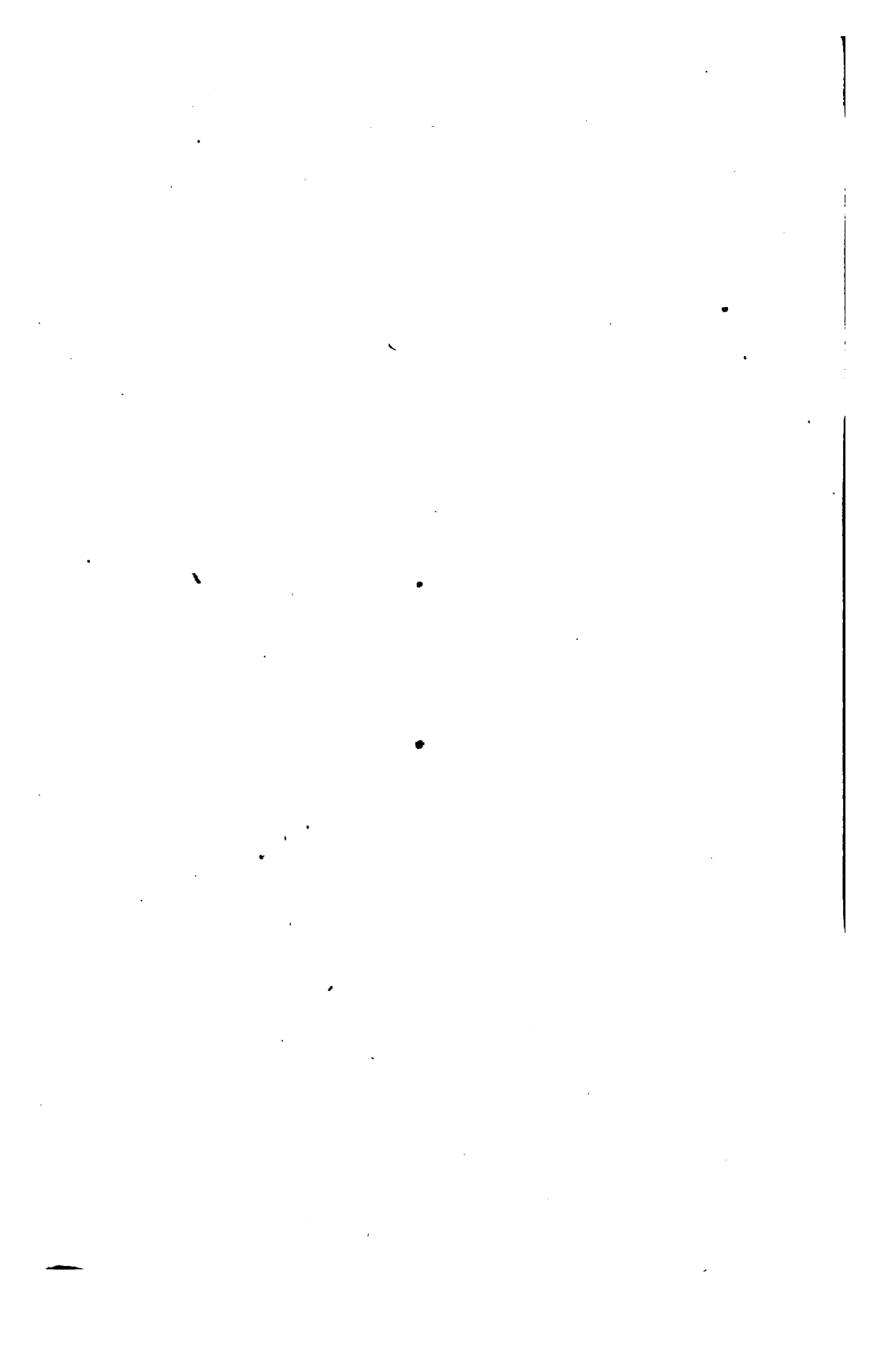
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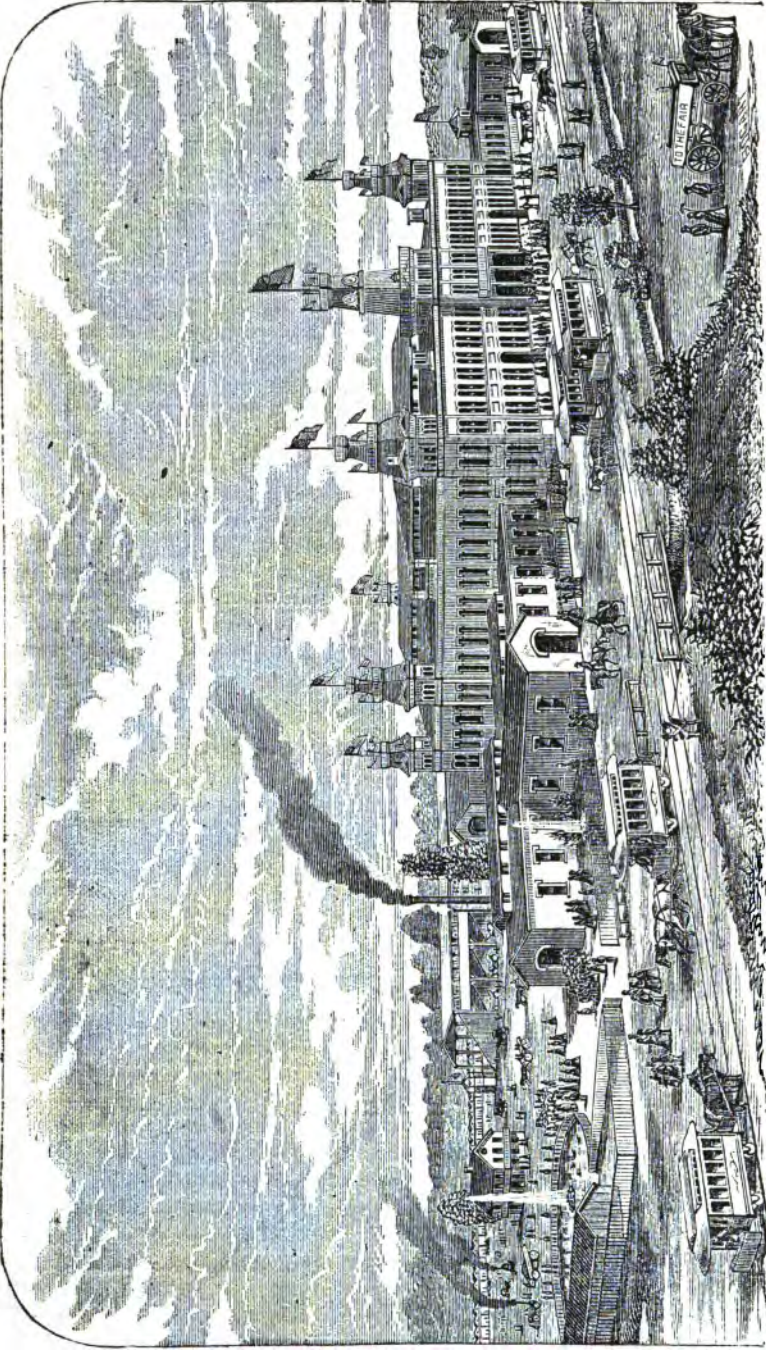
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INDIANA STATE FAIR AND EXPOSITION BUILDINGS.

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INDIANA

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE,

1873,

Including the proceedings of the Annual January Meeting, 1874.

VOLUME XV.

INDIANAPOLIS:

SENTINEL COMPANY PRINTERS.

1874.



OFFICERS OF THE INDIANA STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

PRESIDENT:

HON. JOHN SUTHERLAND, Laporte.

VICE-PRESIDENT:

HON. I. D. G. NELSON, Fort Wayne.

TREASURER:

CARLOS DICKSON, Indianapolis.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT:

H. W. CALDWELL, Indianapolis.

SECRETARY:

ALEX. HERON, Office in the State House, Indianapolis, Ind.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

HON. JOHN SUTHERLAND, President *ex officio*.

H. CALDWELL, WM. CRIM, T. V. MITCHELL, JACOB MUTZ.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE:

- 1st District—L. A. BURKE, New Harmony, Posey county.
- 2d District—F. BASLER, Sullivan, Sullivan county.
- 3d District—F. C. JOHNSON, New Albany, Floyd county.
- 4th District—W. B. SEWARD, Bloomington, Monroe county.
- 5th District—J. B. GERARD, Aurora, Dearborn county.
- 6th District—THOS. V. MITCHELL, New Salem, Rush county.
- 7th District—JACOB MUTZ, Edinburg, Johnson county.
- 8th District—THOS. DOWLING, Terre Haute, Vigo county.
- 9th District—W. H. RAGAN, Clayton, Hendricks county.
- 10th District—A. B. CLAYPOOL, Connorsville, Fayette county.
- 11th District—WILLIAM CRIM, Anderson, Madison county.
- 12th District—H. T. SAMPLE, Lafayette, Tippecanoe county.
- 13th District—H. CALDWELL, Wabash, Wabash county.
- 14th District—STEPHEN DAVIDSON, Rochester, Fulton county.
- 15th District—JOHN SUTHERLAND, Laporte, Laporte county.
- 16th District—I. D. G. NELSON, Fort Wayne, Allen county.



AGRICULTURAL ROOMS, STATE HOUSE,

December, 1873.

To His Excellency, Thomas A. Hendricks,

Governor of Indiana :

It is now almost twenty-three years since the Indiana State Board of Agriculture was organized, and in accordance with the requirements of the Act of the General Assembly, by which the Board was created, the Annual Report of its proceedings for the year 1873, together with the Reports from the County and District Societies, and other matter pertaining to the industrial interests of the State, are herewith respectfully submitted.

During the past year the Board has abandoned, to a great extent, the usual routine of business pursued in former years, and opened up a new field of enterprise by holding an Exposition in connection with the State Fair, which claims a large share of attention in this report.

The Reports of the County and District Agricultural Societies, embodied in this report, are a decided improvement over those of past years. But withal they are not complete, nor can perfection be arrived at until some way is devised to collect, officially, the agricultural statistics within the year that the products are grown.

The statistical report of crops for the past year, as made up from the monthly reports of the Department of Agriculture, are but the opinion of individuals based upon calculations from the census report of 1870.

The Agricultural statistics, as collected by the Assessors on the first day of April, for the crops of the previous

year, are not compiled until the month of June, following, and much of their *real* value for reference is lost, as they are not taken in time to be included in the Agricultural Reports of the year in which the crops are grown.

This matter has been repeatedly referred to in former Annual Reports, and the difficulty fully realized in making up a report without reliable statistical information.

I would respectfully suggest that the "crop statistics" be collected by the Supervisors of roads, in their respective districts, which could be done with but little additional cost, and require them to report at the time of their settlement with the county officers, in November, which would make them valuable for reference, and of great *practical* use to the producer, dealer and consumer.

The proceedings of the National Agricultural Congress, included in this report, although somewhat extended, are of much interest and importance. The Congress was the guest of the Board of Agriculture.

The proceedings of the Indiana Short-Horn Breeders' Convention is also submitted for publication, as valuable matter, and intimately connected with the *interests* of the Board.

The advancement and improvements in agricultural pursuits has been very encouraging. The articles exhibited at the last fair were of the highest order in all the departments, especially in the Live Stock department.

The skill and culture displayed in breeding fine animals was very gratifying, and gave abundant evidence that, as a State, Indiana is not behind in stock breeding.

The Exposition, in connection with the Annual State Fair was a grand success, both in display and financially. The venture was a hazardous one, requiring an immense outlay to prepare for an exhibition on a scale commensurate with the progress of the age.

The financial panic, occurring at the time the Exposition opened, affected the receipts very materially.

The liberality displayed by a number of the citizens of

Indianapolis in furnishing money on guarantee bonds has placed the Board in a healthy financial condition, as will be seen by referring to the reports of Treasurer and Secretary.

The past year will be a memorable one in the history of the State for the rapid strides made by the Agriculturists, and in the interest of the laboring classes. There has been a sudden awakening of the farming community to arouse and assert their rights, and claim the position to which they are entitled—That “*labor*, the basis of all *capital*, shall be respected,” and recognized as the foundation of all prosperity, and that the “*laborer* is worthy of his hire.”

It is gratifying to note the extended usefulness of the Board of Agriculture, and compare the present condition of affairs with but a few years past.

New avenues to improvement are constantly being opened, and especially is agricultural education receiving its share of attention from the Board.

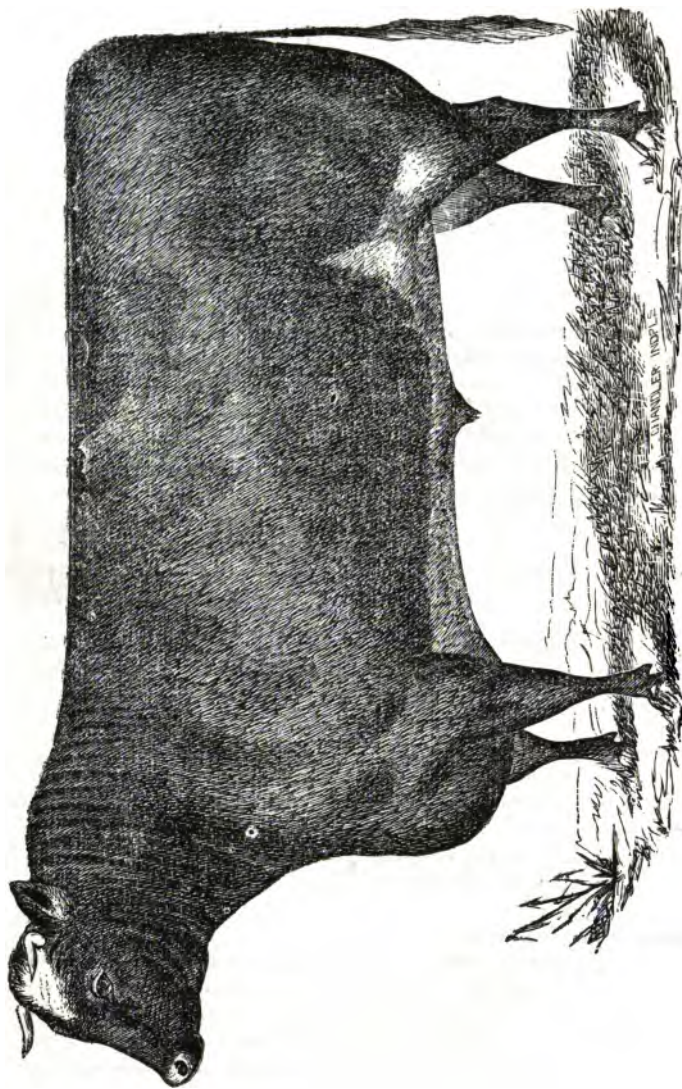
The Geological Department of the Board is conducted under the supervision of Prof. E. T. Cox, and is in a prosperous condition, as the report of the department will show.

Owing to the increased size of the volume, it was deemed advisable to bind the Agricultural and Geological reports separately.

ALEX. HERON,

Secretary.

NOTE.—An examination of the Annual Reports of this Board, show that this is the twenty-third year of its existence. The fact of several annual reports being included in one volume, has had the effect of making the last volume appear as the Fourteenth Report, when, in fact, the Board had then existed twenty-two years. The Board was organized in May, 1851.—[SECRETARY.]



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INDIANA

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

JANUARY, 1873.

ANNUAL MEETING.

JANUARY 7th, 1873.

The Indiana State Board of Agriculture, and delegates from County and District Societies, met in the State Agricultural rooms, in the State House, and was called to order at ten o'clock A. M., by the President, Hon. JOHN SUTHERLAND.

The roll being called, the following members answered to their names:

From the 1st District—L. A. Burke.
From the 2d District—F. Basler.
From the 3d District—F. C. Johnson.
From the 4th District—W. B. Seward.
From the 5th District—Benj. North.
From the 6th District—T. V. Mitchell.
From the 7th District—Jacob Mutz.
From the 8th District—Thos. Dowling.

From the 9th District—A. D. Hamrick.
From the 10th District—A. B. Claypool.
From the 11th District—Wm. Crim.
From the 12th District—Jos. Poole.
From the 13th District—H. Caldwell.
From the 14th District—S. Davidson.
From the 15th District—John Sutherland.
From the 16th District—I. D. G. Nelson.

The following named persons answered as delegates, and presented their credentials, from county and district societies, viz:

Allen county—I. D. G. Nelson, Fort Wayne.
Boone county—S. F. Pentecost, Zionsville.
Clinton county—Enos Hoover, Frankfort.
Dubois county—A. J. Gosman, Jasper.
Fayette county—A. B. Claypool, Connersville.
Floyd county—F. C. Johnson, New Albany.
Franklin county—W. O. Rucker, Brookville.
Fulton county—C. H. Robbins, Rochester.
Gibson county—Robt. Mitchell, Princeton.
Grant county—John Ratcliff, Marion.
Greene county—Andrew Humphreys, Linton.
Hamilton county—Edward Reeves, Cicero.
Harrison county—G. W. Denbo, Corydon.
Hendricks county—J. N. Searce, Danville.
Huntington county—P. W. Zent, Huntington.
Jefferson county—A. Daniels, Madison.
Johnson county—C. B. Tarlton, Franklin.
Laporte county—J. N. Whitehead, Rolling Prairie.
Madison county—Wm. Crim, Anderson.
Marion county—J. T. Francis, Indianapolis.
Monroe county—W. B. Seward, Bloomington.
Morgan county—H. Satterwhite, Martinsville.
Owen county—C. Fletcher, Spencer.
Parke county—R. C. McWilliams, Rockville.
Pike county—Orlando Siple, Petersburg.

Posey county—L. Pelham, New Harmony.
Putnam county—Dr. A. C. Stephenson, Greencastle.
Randolph county—Nathan Fidler, Winchester.
Rush county—Samuel S. McBride, Knightstown.
St. Joseph county—E. R. Farnam, South Bend.
Sullivan county—Calvin Taylor, Sullivan.
Tippecanoe county—H. T. Sample, Lafayette.
Union county—T. E. Paddock, Liberty.
Vanderburgh county—Thomas P. Britton, Evansville.
Vermillion county—John Collett, Newport.
Vigo county—Thomas Dowling, Terre Haute.
Wabash county—W. T. Ross, Lagrove.
Warrick county—Benj. Tuller, Booneville.
Wayne county—R. Baldrige, Hagerstown.

DISTRICT SOCIETIES.

Bridgeton Union—Dempsey Seybold, Bridgeton.
Cambridge City—H. C. Meredith, Cambridge City.
Gosport—J. Wooden, Gosport.
Grand Prairie—Richard G. Odle, Grand Prairie.
Russelville Union—Geo. S. Durham, Russelville.
Southeastern Indiana—O. P. Cobb, Aurora.
Switzerland and Ohio—J. B. Gerard, Hartford.
Thorntown Union—G. E. Conrad, Thorntown.
Edinburgh Union—Jacob Mutz, Edinburg.
Henry county Union—J. W. Stewart, Knightstown.
Middle Fork Union—John Milner, Middle Fork.
Decatur Township, (Marion county)—J. W. Furnas, Valley Mills.
Northeastern Indiana—J. N. Chamberlain, Waterloo.
Union City Agricultural and Mechanical—F. G. Wiggs, Union City.
Gill Township—F. Basler, Sullivan.
Mooreville District Agricultural—Amos Alderson, Plainfield.
Fountain and Warren—William Trullinger, Attica.
Haddon Township Society—F. Basler, Sullivan.

PROGRAMME.

The programme suggested by the President was unanimously adopted, as follows:

Tuesday, January 7th 1873, adjournment and friendly greetings, until two o'clock, P. M.

President's Address.

Report from Secretary.

Report from Treasurer.

Report from Superintendent.

Appointment of Committees.

Miscellaneous business.

Nomination of candidates for members of the Board.

Adjournment.

EVENING SESSION.

At 7½ o'clock, address by Dr. A. C. Stephenson, followed by a discussion on raising of cattle.

SECOND DAY.

Meeting called to order at nine o'clock. Report from the Committee on Exposition Arrangements, in connection with the State Fair, and consideration thereof.

TWO O'CLOCK, P. M.

Election of eight members of the Board. Address by the Hon. I. D. G. Nelson on the raising of sheep; followed by discussion.

EVENING SESSION.

Address by Prof. Cox on the Manufacturing Interests of the State.

THIRD DAY.

Meeting called to order at nine o'clock, A. M. Reports of committees and miscellaneous business.

Mr. Hamrick said the hour for adjournment had arrived according to the programme, and as the oldest member of the Board he earnestly called on the delegates to feel at home, and to take an active part in the discussions of these meetings. After social greetings, adjourned to meet at two o'clock.

Board met agreeable to adjournment and was called to order at two o'clock, P. M., by the President. Mr. Hamrick moved to hear the reports of the officers, which was adopted.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the State Board of Agriculture:

Since I became a member of your Board, in 1864, nothing in connection with it has afforded me more pleasure than to meet so large a number as are present here to-day.

You have assembled as members and delegates from all parts of our State. The earth is the foundation of all our substantial creations, also, from its generous bosom springs the source of our permanent prosperity; and its cultivation must ever remain as honorable as it is indispensable to the well-being of humanity. You are its honored representatives. As the President of this Board I most cordially welcome you, and may each member consider himself called upon to take an active part in all our deliberations.

The past year has been one of unusual prosperity to our State. All over our land the evidences are marked. The hand of Providence has favored us without stint. There is not a people that have greater reasons to be thankful for blessings bestowed. It can be truthfully said of us, as a State, that we possess within our borders as many of the necessities, for the sustenance of life for man and beast as any State in the Union, which should awaken anew, our gratitude to the giver of all our blessings.

The annual exhibition of our State Fair was held on our grounds north of the city of Indianapolis commencing on

the thirtieth day of September and continuing until the fifth day of October. There probably is nothing connected with our society that is looked forward to with greater interest by the people, at large than our annual exhibitions. As officers, we have experienced difficulty in doing justice to exhibitors, visitors, and ourselves, in the short space of time allotted to us, for it virtually reduces it down to about three days. Owing to these considerations, resolutions were presented by the Hon. Thomas Dowling, of Terre Haute, and adopted by this Board at the close of its meeting, October the 5th, as follows:

Resolved, That a committee of five members (with the President) be appointed to meet a committee of like number on the part of the Council or citizens of Indianapolis, to consider the best mode to be devised for a more thorough and complete exhibition of the agricultural, mechanical, mineral and productive industries of Indiana, including those arts of peace which give life and beauty to the civilization of the nineteenth century.

Resolved, That this Board, not abating in zeal for the great industries which have long been its chief care, believe that the time has arrived when a higher field of usefulness shall be instituted for our own Board, and that Indiana, following the example of her older sisters, should institute a State Exposition which shall more fully and satisfactorily exhibit the advances making in all the leading industries of our people.

In accordance with these resolutions, a committee was appointed on the part of the Board of Agriculture, consisting of Hon. Thomas Dowling, Hon. I. D. G. Nelson, W. H. Seward, Hon. A. D. Hamrick, H. Caldwell, and myself. And on the part of the Board of Trade, President John C. Wright, Prof. E. T. Cox, David Gibson, Captain W. D. Wiles, and Thomas Cottrell; who met on the 26th of November last. After a free and full discussion of the object of the meeting, it was the unanimous opinion of the committee, that, in order to keep pace with the times, and the demands of our people, it would be to the interest of our State, and our State Fair, to add to it the Exposition. It was moved by Mr. Hamrick that a committee of seven be appointed, four from the Board of Agriculture, and three

from the Board of Trade, to draft plans and specifications for the necessary buildings, with the estimated cost, and present the same to the January meeting of the Board of Agriculture, which committee, I am informed, are ready at the proper time to report. I make this full statement that you may the better understand the subject when it comes before you, as it is an important step, and one that should be well considered by this Board. As to the success of the enterprise, much will depend upon the interest that the citizens of Indianapolis take in it. As to the benefits arising therefrom I, can see many, to our people. I have long felt that as a State Agricultural Society, we were not doing all that we should do, toward the advancement of agriculture and its kindred arts, and I hope that this subject may receive your favorable consideration.

Our Annual Exhibition last fall, financially, was a success, as the report of the Secretary and Treasurer will show. The Presidential election, the State election, the Expositions at Cincinnati, and at Louisville, undoubtedly reduced our receipts, which influences will, this year, be partially if not totally removed. We must, by our efforts, make our annual exhibitions so attractive, and so worthy of patronage, as to be a sufficient inducement for the public to patronize; and instead of our people being attracted to other cities and States, we must keep pace with the times and the demands of the people.

The articles and animals on exhibition last Fall, were all that the Board could reasonably desire. In the cattle department it was the general opinion that it was the finest show ever in our State. In the hog department, although the price of pork ruled low, and generally when prices are low on stock or grain, the interest in a measure is lost, but it was not so in this case. In point of numbers there was double any former exhibition—some thirteen hundred. In quality, considered, there was not a hog on the grounds that was not worthy of a premium.

The horse department was not, proportionately, so well filled, owing in part to the horse fair held the same week

in the southern portion of the city, yet the stalls were all occupied and we erected more, which shows it was equal to former years.

The poultry department was, unquestionably, the finest in quality and the largest in point of numbers we have ever shown, and it was with difficulty that a committee could be found who were able to judge of the different breeds and give satisfaction.

In the department of agricultural machinery the show was excellent. I would recommend that every facility be extended to the exhibitors in this department, that they may be enabled to show their machinery, as the people wish to see it in practical operation. Every plow, harrow, roller, corn cultivator, drill, seed sower, threshing machine, corn sheller, clover huller, in short, every machine should be exhibited so the visitors can see and compare, and in this way judge what will best suit their wants.

In Power Hall, there your attention should be directed, for in this department there was not the interest, that there was in former years; probably, partly owing to the attractions and inducements of those expositions in adjoining States.

Fine Art Hall was well filled and was the great centre of attraction. It is somewhat difficult to always tell just what should be placed in this hall, and I found some articles in there that should have been in other departments. One serious objection to this is that committees are unable to find articles unless they are placed where they most naturally belong. And I would recommend that, as far as practical, the rule be enforced, that all articles be placed in their proper halls, and that competing articles be placed together.

Carriage Hall was well filled and this department was well represented, which goes to prove, as a general rule, that when there is a suitable place for showing fine work, our manufacturers will bring it out.

Floral and Fruit Hall has never been equaled in any of our former exhibitions. Although its capacity was nearly doubled, in anticipation of an increase in this department,

yet there was a want of room ; and in the future you must provide for those wants.

Farm Product Hall never appeared to better advantage, owing to the improvements made in its tables and shelving. There has long been a want of interest in this department on the part of exhibitors. There is nothing more evident than the fact that if you wish to build up and create an interest in any department, you must be liberal in your premiums, thereby inducing the people to bring out and show to the world what we have in Indiana.

In all our halls there is not a place provided for the exhibition of dairy products ; and I would recommend that a suitable place be provided without fail.

The plan upon which our gates are kept and managed, has proven highly satisfactory, as our receipts will show. Yet I would recommend a great reduction in the number of our complimentary tickets. I am fully satisfied that you are very much imposed upon, and from my observation, I am inclined to believe that we too often compliment those who have scarcely any, or no claims upon us, and are most able to pay. I would recommend that in the future we compliment more of our exhibitors, those that help to make up the exhibition.

As there has been every year more or less difficulty with those parties who buy privileges of eating stands, I would recommend that hereafter bills be printed, setting forth, fully, the conditions of the sale, and just what privileges they are buying, and all and every reserved right of the society, that there cannot be a question arise hereafter by the purchaser, even a doubt, of just what he has bought.

Various arrangements have been made to accommodate the Board with meals during the week of the Fair, which arrangements have not proven satisfactory ; and I would call your attention to the fact, that it may not be overlooked in the future.

The developments, made by our State Geologist, Prof. E. T. Cox, of the inexhaustible beds of block coal of the very best quality, which needs no cokeing for the smelting

of iron, the superiority of our stone, and its quantities, the iron ore, etc., need no comment from me; for you are all familiar with them. There is not a railroad within our State that is not to-day engaged largely in freighting the products of these discoveries. The addition of some thirty thousand to the population of the city of Indianapolis in the last few years, and the almost incredible increase in the price of all her real estate; the bright future that is before her, is due, more to these developments than to any other cause. In regard to our State, there is not any one thing that has occurred since it has become a State, that has done more to increase her population, and her wealth, than this survey. The salary of the Professor is barely sufficient to support him and his family, by close economy. I would, therefore, recommend that this Board petition the Legislature for an increase of his salary—a competency sufficient for the services rendered.

I would also call the attention of the Board to the fact that there are no provisions made for the publication of our annual report. I would, therefore, recommend that steps be taken to secure its publication.

In conclusion, I should do injustice to my feelings if I did not return my sincere thanks to the Board for that uniform kindness bestowed, and able assistance that has been at all times rendered, to enable me to fill the position you have assigned me. In the future, when I call to mind the scenes of the past, none will be more cherished, and more pleasant, than my associations with your honorable body.

JOHN SUTHERLAND.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

AGRICULTURAL ROOMS, STATE HOUSE,
January 7, 1873.

*To the President, Members and Delegates of the
Indiana State Board of Agriculture:*

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith submit the report of the financial transactions of the Board for the year ending December 31, 1873, and such information in connection with the business of the Board as is important for your consideration.

The Treasurer, Charles Dickson, is charged with the following amounts:

January 1, 1873, cash on hand	\$ 2,393 30
March 1, received from State Treasury, annual appropriation.....	1,500 00
October 5, from sale of booths, stands, etc.....	3,456 25
October 5, from sale of gate tickets.....	19,262 60
October 5, from sale of amphitheater tickets.....	765 50
November, from committee money returned.....	6 00
December 31, interest on United States bonds...	200 67
	<hr/>
	\$27,584 32
	<hr/>
United States 5-20 bonds on hand.....	\$3,000 00

DISBURSEMENTS.

Orders drawn on the Treasurer.

On account of mileage and per diem of member..	\$2,823 63
On account of salaries.....	1,430 00
On account of printing and advertising.....	985 50
On account of improvements, repairs on grounds.	5,613 21
On account of incidentals.....	560 62
On account of stationery and stamps.....	192 63
On account of medals, music, fuel, etc.....	1,778 70

On account of committees, gate keepers, police...	\$1,585 00
On account of expenses of fair of 1871.....	237 25
On account of old claims.....	136 50
On account of old premium orders... ..	68 20
On account of expressage on geological reports..	26 95
On account of books for State geologist.....	31 84
On account of premiums, live stock department.	6,647 00
On account of premiums, mechanical department	1,172 00
On account of premiums, agricultural department	722 00
On account of premiums, fine art department.....	215 00
On account of premiums, horticultural department.....	534 00
On account of premiums, miscellaneous and non-enumerated.....	261 00
	<hr/>
	\$25,021 03
Total receipts of the fair (proper).....	\$23,484 00
Expenses of fair.....	18,756 45
	<hr/>
Net profits.....	\$4,727 55

MEDALS AWARDED.

Mechanical Department.

29 silver medals @ \$30.....	\$870 00
19 bronze medals @ \$20.....	380 00
57 diplomas	
	<hr/>
	\$1,250 00

Agricultural and Horticultural Department.

1 silver medal.....	\$30 00
24 diplomas	

Fine Art Department.

2 silver medals.....	\$60 00
2 diplomas	

Miscellaneous Department.

1 silver medal.....	\$30 00
20 diplomas.....	

There yet remains uncalled for cash premium orders in the following departments:

Live stock.....	\$ 10 00
Mechanical.....	68 00
Agricultural.....	155 00
Fine art.....	9 00
Miscellaneous.....	8 50
General cash orders.....	10 00
	<hr/>
	\$260 50

All of which are charged up in the expenditures.

There were offered by the business men and manufactures in addition to the regular list,

Special Premiums

In the live stock department to the amount of.....	\$460 00
In the mechanical department to the amount of.....	205 00
In the agricultural department to the amount of....	300 00
In the horticultural department to the amount of...	203 00
In the miscellaneous department to the amount of..	262 00

By special arrangements, orders for the special premiums were drawn on the parties offering them, and as no part of the money for special premiums passed into the hands of the Treasurer. It is not included in the receipts and expenditures of the finances of the Board.

The special premium of fifty dollars on fruit, offered by Hon. J. C. Shoemaker, is under protest awaiting the decision of the Board.

It will be noticed, that although \$2,000 was added to the premium list of last season, \$5,613 spent on improvements on the grounds, and considerable paid on old

claims and expenses of former years we close the books for the season with a larger balance on hand than at the beginning of the year, which proves the success of the late exhibition financially.

It is due to our Treasurer, Mr. Dickson, to state, that during the months of August and September, he furnished money to cash our orders, on him to the amount of \$3,492.37, being the amount over and above the balance on hand at that time and for which he is at least entitled to the thanks of this Board, as it saved cashing our United States Bonds, and stopping interest thereon.

The number of entries for competition at the late fair are as follows:

In live stock department.....	1,388
In Mechanical department.....	752
In Agricultural department.....	450
In Horticultural department.....	242
In Fine Art department.....	136
In Domestic Art department.....	264
In Miscellaneous department.....	184

The number being in excess of former years except in Mechanical Department. The evident improvement in the live stock exhibited, and in each of the departments as compared with former years, and the interest manifested by exhibitors, and visitors to seek the best, proves that the State Fair, as a medium of information, has done more for the improvement of agriculture than any other source.

Previous to the Fair, more than usual anxiety was felt as to the result, owing to the attractive influences elsewhere at the time the Fair was in progress, which operated against the exhibition, and attendance.

More than usual repairs and improvements were needed on the grounds, causing an immense outlay from our available means. However, through the extra exertion of the Superintendent, all was accomplished that was promised in the bills, with the exception of providing a number of

benches for the use of visitors at the Fair, the lumber, for which, was provided, and on the ground, but the unexpected demand for pens and stalls, used up the lumber, and also the time of the workmen, up to the second day of the Fair.

While we feel gratified with the result of the exhibition we cannot call it a *perfect success* until we have more *full reports* from the awarding committees, as to the "whys and wherefores." The fault is not entirely with the committees as in the limited time allowed for the discharge of their duties, it can hardly be expected of them to furnish a detailed written report.

More time is *absolutely necessary* for the increasing business connected with the annual exhibitions of the Board, and the risk, financially considered is too great, to depend on two days of favorable weather.

A remedy is proposed by holding an Exposition in connection with the State Fair to last three or four weeks. The whole matter is now under advisement in the hands of a committee, with plans and estimates of cost, who will report full details for your consideration.

The June trial of Agricultural implements was a new feature, as connected with the annual exhibition which, although adding to the amount of expenditure, the result was perfectly satisfactory, and justified the recommendation of a repetition the coming season. The Board is under obligations to Mr. N. McCarty for the use of his grounds for the trial of plows and cultivators and deserves some recognition to that effect. While in other localities exorbitant prices were asked for the use of ground, Mr. McCarty granted the use of his, free of charge.

It is proper here also to acknowledge the donation to the Board of the premium road scraper, exhibited in practical use at the June trial of implements, from Mr. George E. West, of Lafayette, Ind., which has been an indispensable article to the Superintendent.

I am also pleased to be able to lay before you the Annual Report of the Board as required by law. The report of the State Geologist, which is intended to be bound with the

Agricultural Report, as the title page indicates, is not yet ready for binding, and we have had a portion of the Agricultural Reports bound separate for the use of the delegate meeting.

Owing to the negligence of the county agricultural societies in sending in their reports, we have not been able to compile the matter as desired, and the impossibility of procuring reliable statistical information regarding agricultural products within the year in which they are produced, prevents making the report what it should be. However, in the present report you will find such matter as is considered worthy of preservation for future reference.

Attention is called to the mechanical execution of the annual report, as being of superior order both in printing and binding.

A bill is now in preparation for action by the Legislature which provides for making the annual assessment for revenue on the 1st of April and also for the collection of statistics of agricultural products at the same time. That arrangement will not fully answer the purpose of collecting statistics, as they will be a year old when ready for the public, and as we think there is a remedy, will take the liberty of digressing for a brief space, to call the attention of the Board to the matter.

If the time of the assessments were fixed for the 1st or 15th of September, they would find the products of the country more equally divided among the tax payers and not concentrated in the hands of a few, and it is the time that large business establishments and railroad corporations close their business for the fiscal year, and know their "status."

The assessors would have the best time of the year to do their work, which could be done by the first of November, and the tax duplicate made up ready to collect the taxes by Jan. 1st each year, thereby saving one year of time on the taxes, and much of the loss by delinquencies from removals, etc. The time will then just suit the collection of statistics of the products by the assessors, that they may be available by the time the year expires.

I would also suggest to the delegates from agricultural societies, the propriety of fixing some uniform time for the election of officers of all the agricultural societies in the State. At present, the time of such elections ranges from September until the following month of May, thereby frequently giving trouble in mailing matter for the societies. I would recommend that the time of such elections be after the annual meeting of the State Board, and that each Delegate may properly represent his society as the President, and report for the past year.

OFFICE ARRANGEMENTS.

We have been favored during the past season with the annual reports from the Agricultural Board of the following States: New York, Connecticut, Main, New Jersey, Ohio, Wisconsin, New Hampshire, Iowa, Illinois and Missouri, and have full sets in the library from most of the States named. There has also been several books donated by individuals. In each case we have endeavored to reciprocate the compliment with a copy of the Annual Report of this Board, and have forwarded packages of the Indiana Agricultural Reports to all the State Boards of Agriculture within our knowledge.

There has also been received numerous pamphlets on various subjects, and premium lists from nearly all the State Agricultural Societies, and county Agricultural Societies in this State.

There are received regularly, and kept on file, the Rural New Yorker, Prairie Farmer, Country Gentlemen—weeklies; and the North-Western Farmer, National Live Stock Journal, Southern Agriculturalist, and American Farmers Advocate—monthlies.

The library now consists of two hundred and ninety-one volumes.

To the ornithological case has been added twenty new specimens during the season and yet there is room for more. Several of the specimens in the case were found to

be much damaged by the moth last spring, which have since been thoroughly eradicated.

I would suggest that the two lower shelves of the geological case, on the west side of the room, be partitioned off into spaces labeled for each county in the State, and samples of grain from each be displayed therein.

Your attention is also requested to some correspondence with the Agricultural Department at Washington, which is on file. The substance of which is, that in the agricultural buildings certain space is allotted for the display of the products of each State. Several of the States are so represented. The spaces and cases will be assigned for Indiana on application without any cost, and we suggest that this body take steps to have samples of the products of the State sent to this office to be properly packed and sent to the department at Washington, where they will be seen by representatives from the different nations of the world.

My attention has been called to the need of having, for reference, the American Turf Register and American Hand Book. The premium list of late years contains a rule that the authority for pedigrees and other reference should be these books. And having occasion last season to refer thereto, revealed the fact that these books were not in the city, if in the State. The series, I am informed, consists of twenty volumes and costs about two hundred and fifty dollars.

A resolution was passed at the convention of Short Horn Breeders of Indiana, in this room last May, requesting the State Board of Agriculture to make applications to the legislature for an appropriation for the purchase of a set of the English and American Herd books to be placed in the State library.

Some dissatisfaction has been expressed during the past season with the manner of distributing the annual report, as instructed by the Delegate Board two years ago. Any change in the mode, if deemed necessary, should be attended to at this meeting.

The meeting of the National Agricultural Congress will

be at this place in May next, by invitation of this Board, and provision should be made for their reception.

LITIGATION.

Perhaps the most unpleasant event connected with the business of the Board for the past season was a suit in court instituted against the Board, owing to some misunderstanding with regard to the sale of eating stands at the fair grounds. The officers, feeling that they were in the right, prepared for a vigorous defence, and the case terminated favorably for the Board by being dismissed at the plaintiff's costs very soon after the trial had commenced.

The claim of the Board to the right of 90 feet width for a certain street leading to the State Fair ground, known as the extension of Delaware street, was ordered by the Executive Committee to be enforced, and steps were taken for that purpose last August.

The matter was suspended by a written request from Messrs. Root and Allen, to defer litigation until a conference could be had with the Board. Owing to the sickness of the parties during the last meeting of the Board, the subject was laid over until this meeting for your consideration.

The suit in court with the Street Railroad Company for subscription which was appealed to the Supreme Court, as referred to in the last Secretary's report, one year ago, is yet undecided, the briefs having been submitted, and awaiting the action of the court.

GEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

Jan. 1st 1872, Cash on hand as per report and	
received for by the Treasurer.....	\$2,911 68
March 1st, from annual State appropriation.....	5,000 00
Total.....	<u>\$7,911 68</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Dec. 31st, orders drawn on the Treasurer as per vouchers	\$5,430 22
Jan. 1st, 1873, balance on hand.....	\$2,505 46

There will be one quarter salary due the Geologist and assistants before the next appropriation is due, March 1st, and the balance on hand will be about exhausted at that time.

This branch of the Board of Agriculture bids fair to excel the Agricultural department itself, in point of interest and usefulness. The millions of capital being invested in the State in blast furnaces, rolling mills, glass factories, cement works and other manufactories, can all more or less be traced to the influence or agency of the State Geologist. And Providence seems to have specially designed a Prof. Cox to reveal the hidden treasurer's.

In closing the report for the past season I cannot do less toward those with whom I have been associated in the business of the Board, than to acknowledge the uniform kindness and courtesy they have extended to me, and beg to return my sincere thanks for their confidence and the encouragement received thereby.

Respectfully submitted,

ALEX. HERON,
Secretary.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

C. DICKSON, *Treasurer, in account with the
Indiana State Board of Agriculture.*

RECEIPTS.

1872.

January 1, cash on hand.....	\$ 2,393 30
April 5, cash from annual State appropriation...	1,500 00

PROCEEDINGS.

37

July 1, cash from interest on United States bonds.	\$101 00
October 5, cash from sale of 55,036 gate tickets @ 35 cents.....	19,262 60
October 5, cash from sale of 7,655 amphitheater tickets @ 10 cents.....	765 50
October 5, cash from booths, eating stands, etc..	3,456 25
November 15, cash from committee fees refunded.	6 00
December 31, cash from interest on United States bonds.....	99 67
	<hr/>
	\$27,584 32

DISBURSEMENTS.

December 31, by cash paid general expense orders.....	\$15,452 29
December 31, by cash paid live stock orders.....	6,657 00
December 31, by cash paid mechan- ical orders.....	1,114 00
December 31, by cash paid agricul- tural orders.....	695 00
December 31, by cash paid horticul- tural orders.....	549 00
December 31, by cash paid miscel- laneous orders.....	233 50
December 31, by cash paid fine art orders.....	206 00
December 31, by cash paid nonenum- erated orders.....	19 00
December 31, by cash on hand.....	2,658 53
	<hr/>
	\$27,584 32
December 31, cash on hand.....	\$2,658 53
United States 5-20 bonds on hand....	3,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$5,658 53

GEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

RECEIPTS.

1872.

January 1, to cash on hand.....	\$2,911 68
November 21, to cash annual State appropriation.	5,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$7,911 68

DISBURSEMENTS.

December 31, by cash paid general expense order.....	\$5,914 70
By cash on hand.....	1,996 98
	<hr/>
	\$7,911 66
January 1, 1873, to cash on hand.....	\$1,996 98

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Board:

The bountiful crops gave us some assurance that the State Fair would be well patronized; therefore, your Superintendent thought it proper to be prepared in advance of the emergency. There was expended on the ground and in improvements \$5,613.20.

The several gales that passed over the grounds in February and March, blew down some 350 feet of fence, which was repaired to the best advantage possible. Thirty horse stalls were built against the fence on the Northeast corner of the grounds, which were entirely demolished by the falling of the fence.

The ground needs refencing. I would recommend a tall, heavy picket fence. The track was put in good order with great difficulty, as it was grown over with weeds and wire grass. We were much aided in this by the use of a patent road scraper, presented to the Board by Mr. George E. West, of Lafayette, Indiana. When in order, the track was used with much pleasure by our citizens and professional gentry.

The weeds on the grounds and in the ditch were cut at the proper time to destroy them, also on the north of the grounds where they afforded a screen for intruders. Two new bridges were built, one at the southwest corner, outside the enclosure $41\frac{1}{2} \times 48$ feet, the other over the central portion of the ditch 50×28 feet, wide enough to accommodate teams passing each way, and a walk on each side protecting footmen from the danger and annoyance of vehicles. The material of value from the old bridges was used in widening the bridge across the ditch on the west side, so constructing it as to build an unbroken line of hog pens on the western line and making a wide exit. The smaller ditches in front of the cattle stalls were also covered with this old plank.

The power hall was enlarged to almost double its former capacity, by building a shed 20×80 feet on the west side. The great attraction for machinery at other points not far distant, did not give us the exhibition the improvement demanded.

The power furnished by Messrs. Greenleaf was attractive and satisfactory, as no accident happened to mar the pleasure of exhibitors or visitors.

Messrs. Dean Bros. furnished their pump which drew water from one of R. R. Rouse's driven wells, a depth of 45 feet, furnishing water to boiler tanks, sprinkling carts and a watering device that furnished cool, fresh water to thousands.

The dryness of the season compelled the sinking of several wells deeper, and the driving of new ones, which supplied the demand.

The produce hall was improved in a temporary and limited way. The sale of booths was very satisfactory and using the ampuitheater for refreshment stands necessitated the building of an addition of 100 feet to the old dinning hall to accommodate carriages and wagons, of which there was a good home display.

A poultry house 20×60 feet, two central and two outside row of coops with 200 feet of contiguous bench room was built, and all filled with an exhibition of splendid fowls.

The horse stalls have been patched for the last time, and in building new ones would recommend they be so constructed as to accommodate groomsmen, etc., over the stalls. Much abuse has been forced on the Board by the use of stalls for sleeping apartments, and by horses entered but not shown.

Considerable improvement was made in horticultural hall which was also occupied by a creditable show of fruit, etc.

The last remnant of the old camp ground, was torn down opposite the exit and used in building pens. Not supposing the exhibition would take such a "hoggish" turn we had prepared in advance, what pens we thought sufficient, but after building 199 new ones, we had none empty, and were furnished an exhibition in this line, surpassing any thing of the kind ever seen in this State.

The dust was kept down in the ground and immediately outside by use of sprinkling carts built for the purpose. Several of the main approaches were sprinkled by Mr. Glazier, chief fire engineer, at the expense of the city. The Board are under obligations to Mr. Glazier for the use of hose and connections, to which he gave his personal attention, greatly assisting your Superintendent.

It seems necessary for the Board to take some action to provide itself with decent and comfortable arrangements for meals, etc. To this end we recommend that the Superintendent be required to reside on the grounds and the present executive buildings be so arranged as to accommodate him during the year, and the Board during their stay.

The Superintendent's personal and constant oversight is necessary to prevent the numerous depredations and dangers to property of such value, in such proximity to so large a place.

Two fires were started by mischievous or designing parties this winter which would have proven very disastrous, had it not been for the timely efforts of parties whose attention was attracted by the smoke and flames. There should be at least two cisterns on the grounds, one at furniture hall and one at mechanics' hall, in case of fire, were the city engines to respond they would find no water accessible. It

would cost but little to connect the fire alarm at Illinois street thus giving the use of the fire department.

The Exposition question will come before you this session which I hope will be settled to the great benefit of the agricultural and industrial interests of the State.

I have expressed my thanks to each member of this Board for the courtesy shown me while in your service, and especially to Mr. Heron for the many times he has encouraged me and rendered me assistance when I felt I was assuming authority in proceeding with my labors.

All matters of a financial nature will be found in the hands of the Secretary and Treasurer.

Very respectfully submitted,

H. W. CALDWELL,

General Superintendent.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The report of the President was referred to the committee on unfinished business. The report of the Secretary and Treasurer to the committee on finance, and the report of the Superintendent to the committee on fair grounds.

On motion three of the delegates were placed on the finance committee.

Ordered, that the districts wherein expired terms occur, be read.

5th district, represented by B. North.

6th district, represented by T. V. Mitchell.

8th district, represented by Thomas Dowling.

9th district, represented by A. D. Hamrick.

10th district, represented by A. B. Claypool.

11th district, represented by William Crim.

12th district, represented by Joseph Poole.

13th district, represented by H. Caldwell.

Mr. L. A. Burke offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Delegate Board, the time has

fully arrived when the Legislature should pass a law to prevent stock from running at large.

After some discussion it was referred to a committee.

The President appointed the following committees:

On finance—Messrs. Caldwell, Crim, Nelson, and H. T. Sample, and Dr. A. C. Stephenson on the part of the delegates.

On fair grounds—Messrs. Hamrick, Seward, Mutz, and H. T. Ross, and John Higgins on the part of the delegates.

On premium list—Messrs. Mitchell, Basler, Claypool, and C. Fletcher, and John Ratcliff on the part of the delegates.

On rules and regulations—Messrs. Davidson, Burke, Claypool, and J. N. Whitehead, and C. B. Tarlton on the part of the delegates.

On unfinished business—Messrs. Poole, Dowling, North, and E. R. Farnam, and H. C. Meredith on the part of the delegates.

The following preamble and resolution was offered by Mr. Stephen Davidson, and adopted:

WHEREAS, There is an organization in this country known as the National Agricultural Congress, and,

WHEREAS, It is the object of said National Congress to promote the best interests of the agriculturists of this country generally; and,

WHEREAS, The members and officers of the said National Congress have agreed to hold their next annual meeting at the city of Indianapolis. Be it

Resolved, By the delegates of the State Board of Agriculture and the members of the State Board, proper, that each township, county, and district society, in the State of Indiana, be legally represented in said Congress at its next annual meeting, to be held in Indianapolis on the fourth Monday of May, 1873; and be it further

Resolved, That each delegate of the State Board of Agriculture and each member of the State Board, proper, use their best influence to bring about said representation.

Dr. Stephenson offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the State and Delegate Board that the bill prohibiting the indiscriminate shooting and hunting upon the premises of another without the consent of the owner, which lately passed the House of Representatives, meets our hearty approbation, and we earnestly petition the Senate to pass the same that it may become a law.

Which was adopted, and Messrs. Basler, Baldridge, North,

Ross, and Cobb were appointed as a committee to lay the resolution before the Senate.

Board adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

Address by Dr. A. C. Stephenson upon "Short Horn Cattle," followed by a general discussion on the "Raising of Cattle."

Board adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8th, 1873.

Board met pursuant to adjournment, and after the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, the report of the committee on hunting and animals running at large was read and concurred in.

The report of the Committee on Rules and Regulations was read and adopted.

The report of the Committee on Unfinished Business, was read and adopted.

Hon. Thomas Dowling from the committee appointed at the October meeting concerning Exposition, reported as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT—The committee appointed at the meeting in October to consider the practicability of uniting an Exposition with the annual State Fair of this Board, have considered that subject in all its phases, and are now prepared to make a brief report of what seems to be its present status.

We find a general interest in this enterprise, not only at the capital, but also in the various counties in the State. It seems to enlist the feelings of the people in all sections. Acting upon these general feelings, the committee has lost no time in bringing this enterprise to a favorable issue.

The citizens of Indianapolis were represented by John C. Wright

and Messrs. Gibson, Cottrell, Martindale, Tousey, Lippincott and Vinnedge. We found these gentlemen ardent in the cause, and with that kindly disposition which business men always bring to the consideration of every business subject.

The plans of this building are before the Board, subject to such modifications as the Building Committee may deem wise and expedient. They are the result of thorough examinations on the part of a sub-committee of this Board, consisting of Messrs. Caldwell and Seward, and a similar sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Gibson, Cottrell and Wiles on the part of the citizens. The plans were drawn by Mr. Edwin May, who accompanied the Committee to Louisville.

The basis of agreement between the Committee of this Board and the Committee on the part of the citizens of Indianapolis, will fully explain the nature of our understanding and what is expected of each party to the agreement. There can be no room for any ultimate misunderstanding. Both the proposition of the Committee on the part of the Board and that of the Committee of citizens, have been mutually assented to, and may be regarded as a finished compact. They read as follows:

**BASIS OF AGREEMENT PROPOSED BY THE COMMITTEE OF
THIS BOARD.**

WHEREAS, It has been represented to the State Board of Agriculture that an annual Exposition would be a fitting accompaniment to the annual exhibition of the agricultural industries of Indiana and her sister States; and

WHEREAS, It has been further represented that the citizens would guarantee the expenses of erecting such suitable buildings as may be needed to make this Exposition a success in all its departments; and

WHEREAS, The time has arrived when it must be definitely known what shall be the nature of these guarantees and how far they can be made effective in the work of erecting the structures needed to display the articles contributed from this and distant States; and

WHEREAS, The State Board of Agriculture can not entertain any proposition looking to a separation of the interests of the State Fair and the proposed Exposition, by occupying separate grounds; and

WHEREAS, This Board in dealing with the citizens of Indianapolis and their constituted committee, desire to maintain the most frank and cordial relations in all matters affecting the establishment of the proposed Exposition; therefore

Resolved, That the members of the State Board of Agriculture repeat its former expression in favor of such State Exposition at

Indianapolis, as will enable exhibitors and visitors to place in and witness the industries of all States and people, in connection with the mechanical and agricultural productions of Indiana.

Resolved, That the State Board can not go forward in this enterprise as one peculiarly its own, but must rely upon material aid from citizens of Indianapolis and railroad companies in the erection of proper buildings and structures to accommodate the articles placed on exhibition, the buildings to be erected on the plans adopted by a joint committee of citizens of Indianapolis and of the Board.

Resolved, That this Board can not consent to any separation of the proposed Exposition from the interests of the annual State Fair, and we therefore adhere firmly to our first proposition, that the Indiana Agricultural Fair and the Exposition should be held on the same ground.

Resolved, That the guarantee we require is simply what will secure funds to construct the buildings and other improvements—estimated at \$100,000—as this sum will be essential to the success of the enterprise.

Resolved, That as a guarantee, on the part of the Board, for the money thus advanced by the citizens and railroad companies, it shall be the duty of the Secretary and Treasurer of this Board to keep accounts of the receipts and expenditures of the State Fair and Exposition for 1873, and every year thereafter, and annually pay over to the subscribers, pro rata, all the net proceeds remaining in the Treasury of the Board, until the advance shall be fully repaid, without interest.

BASIS PROPOSED BY CITIZENS OF INDIANAPOLIS.

WHEREAS, It is proposed that the State Board of Agriculture shall incorporate into, and hold with the State Fair, on their grounds at Indianapolis, a general Exposition of not less than thirty days in each year; and

WHEREAS, This union of two great enterprises will necessarily compel the erection of additional buildings and a largely increased expenditure of money to accomplish and make effective the enterprise; and

WHEREAS, The State Board cannot, unaided, accomplish an undertaking so large in its proportions, and so much beyond the cash means at its disposal; and

WHEREAS, This enterprise, while it embraces the whole State, and every county thereof, is particularly and especially an enterprise

favorable to the great and growing interests of Indianapolis, as the commercial center of our young State.

Now, for the purpose of indemnifying said State Board against loss, and to enable it to secure the cash means to prosecute said improvement, we agree to pay to said State Board, or to its assigns, at the close of their Exposition in 1873, the sum of [Here is to be inserted the individual subscription of the guarantor,] without relief from valuation or appraisement laws. This sum is payable on the condition that in case there should be any deficit in the receipts of said Fair and Exposition in the year 1873, to pay the expenses thereof, including the cost and expenses of new buildings and other improvements, then so much of said note or obligation only shall be due and payable, a *pro rata* assessment on each note or obligation being promptly made to make up any deficit which may exist in the expenses of the year. And in case said receipts are sufficient to pay said expenditures, including the costs of the new buildings and improvements, then this obligation shall be void.

That on the payment of this obligation or note, or any portion of the same, the State Board of Agriculture give the maker its obligation to refund the sum so paid, without interest, so soon as the revenues of the Fair and Exposition shall enable the State Board of Agriculture to do so, and when the new buildings and improvements are paid for in full.

The committee has not time to enter more largely into the advantages which this enterprise will confer upon all parties of the State.

An hour ago the two committees came to a fair understanding in regard to this Exposition project, and there is barely time to place these results before the Delegate Board. Much might be written, and ought to be, showing its advantages; but this cannot be done now. The cause must plead for itself.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS DOWLING,
W. B. SEWARD,
H. CALDWELL,
A. D. HAMRICK,
JOHN SUTHERLAND.

The report was discussed at length by Messrs. Stevenson, Cobb, Higgins, Mitchell, (of Gibson,) and Poole, all but the latter gentleman opposed the holding of an Exposition in connection with the State Fair, upon the ground that the interests were conflicting and the Exposition would swallow up the State and County Fairs. Mr. Poole spoke in favor of the report.

Mr. Williams offered the following resolution :

Resolved, That the report of the committee on uniting the State Fair with an Exposition, to be held at Indianapolis, be referred to the State Board for their action.

Postponed until after the election.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Board met and proceeded to elect members of the State Board to fill vacancies, which resulted as follows :

- 5th district, J. B. Gerard.
- 6th district, T. V. Mitchell.
- 8th district, Thomas Dowling.
- 9th district, W. H. Ragan.
- 10th district, A. B. Claypool.
- 11th district, William Crim.
- 12th district, H. T. Sample.
- 13th district, H. Caldwell.

Mr. J. D. Williams offered the following resolution, which was adopted :

Resolved, That the State Board of Agriculture be authorized to unite with the city or citizens of Indianapolis in holding an annual Exposition on the State Fair Grounds, provided a sufficient guarantee can be had to protect the State Board from loss. And also to inquire into the expediency of holding the Exposition not less than twenty or more than thirty days.

Mr. Nelson delivered an interesting discussion on raising sheep.

On motion, it was ordered that the Secretary be instructed to furnish complimentaries to the delegates in attendance upon this meeting.

Board adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

Board met pursuant to adjournment.

On motion adjourned without transacting any business to meet at nine o'clock, A. M.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1873.

Board met pursuant to adjournment.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, corrected and adopted.

The Finance Committee submitted the following:

*Mr. President, Members and Delegates
of the State Board of Agriculture:*

Your Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the Secretary and Treasurer's report, beg leave to submit the following report:

GENTLEMEN:—We have examined the Secretary's report and compared it with his register of orders and vouchers, and find them correct. His work is all done in a neat and business like manner.

We have examined the Treasurer's report and compared his register of orders with the orders redeemed, and found the same to be correct. His work was also done in a neat and business like manner.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. CALDWELL,
W. CRIM,
I. D. G. NELSON,
W. T. SAMPLE,
A. C. STEPHENSON.

Which report was accepted.

On motion of Mr. Mitchell, of Gibson, it was

Voted, That, inasmuch as monopolies are being formed all over the country, disadvantageous to the agricultural community, good results would follow the formation of farmer's clubs.

On motion of Mr. Claypool, it was

Resolved, That it is the wish of this Delegate Board that the same courtesy be extended to the Presidents, Superintendents, and other officials of such railroads as extended courtesies to the delegates and members of the State Board by complimenting them to the State Fair Subject to the discretion of the executive committee of the State Board.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, it was

Ordered, That a committee of three members of this Board be appointed by the President, whose duty it shall be, in conjunction with the State Geologist, to represent to the General Assembly the importance of having Indiana represented at the Vienna Exposition by specimens of her cereals and other agricultural products, as well as specimens of her mines, furnaces, and factories.

And the State Board does earnestly request the General Assembly to make an appropriation sufficient to cover the expense of collecting and forwarding said specimens.

The Committee on Fair Grounds reported as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT:

Your Committee on Fair Grounds, to which was referred the report of the Superintendent, makes the following recommendations:

1st. That the executive building be improved by plastering the same for the accommodation of a suitable person to reside therein, for the purpose of looking after and taking care of the valuable property on our grounds.

2d. That, as soon as practicable, two or more cisterns be built that a supply of water may be had in case of fire.

3d. That the city fire alarm telegraph be extended to the grounds so that in the case of fire we can have the assistance of the city fire department without delay.

We can not close this report without a proper acknowledgement of the careful and efficient manner in which our present Superintendent has managed the business entrusted to him.

A. D. HAMRICK,
W. B. SEWARD,
JACOB MUTZ,
Committee.

Which report was accepted.

The secretary read a circular from the International Exhibition, proposed to be held in Philadelphia in July, 1876, which was referred to the State Board, proper.

On motion of Mr. Meredith, it was

Voted, That the Delegate Board hereby tender their thanks to Prof. Cox, State Geologist, for his untiring energy in developing the great manufacturing interests of our State, and that we congratulate him on the success he has heretofore had, and sincerely hope he may be continued, and that the thanks of this meeting be extended to the President for the courtesy he has extended to us while President.

Mr. Williams spoke of the National Agricultural Congress, and recommended that delegates be appointed by the Board and County Societies.

On motion of Mr. Mitchell, of Gibson, the Delegate Board adjourned *sine die*.

The President called a meeting of the State Board, proper, at two o'clock, P. M.

MEETING OF THE STATE BOARD, PROPER.

THURSDAY, January 9th, 1873.

The Board was called to order by the President, and proceeded to the election of officers.

Mr. Dowling nominated the Hon. John Sutherland for the Presidency of the Board during the ensuing year. There

being no other nominations, the Chair was directed to cast the vote of the other fifteen members unanimously for Mr. Sutherland.

Mr. Sutherland then took the chair and appointed Messrs. Johnson and Burke as tellers.

Mr. Davidson nominated Hon. I. D. G. Nelson for Vice President. There being no other nominations he was declared elected unanimously.

Mr. Alex. Heron and Mr. Pelham were nominated for Secretary.

Mr. Heron having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared elected Secretary for the ensuing year.

Mr. Carlos Dickson, Mr. Alex. Jameson and Mr. Satterwhite were nominated for Treasurer, and Mr. Alex. Jameson having received a majority of all the votes cast, on the second ballot was declared elected as Treasurer.

Mr. Caldwell was nominated for Superintendent, and there being no other nominations, he was declared elected unanimously.

The President announced that the Board would proceed to ballot for four members to constitute the Executive Committee, and Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Crim, Mr. Mutz and Mr. H. Caldwell were elected unanimously.

The committee appointed to visit Louisville, to examine the Exposition buildings at that place, reported as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT—Your sub-committee appointed to visit Louisville and examine the Exposition Buildings there, and prepare plans and estimates for an Exposition Building proposed to be erected on our grounds, would report that we were kindly received on our arrival at Louisville, by Mr. Ainslie, Mr. Beckurts and others, connected with the Exposition, who not only gave us every facility for the examination of their building, but also all desired information as to cost of building, grounds, etc.

The Exposition building in Louisville is a handsome structure and well adapted to the purpose for which it was erected, yet it is not without some defects. The grounds for the building were purchased at a cost of \$96,000, cost of building \$60,000, cost of decorations in building \$30,000; total \$186,000. The Exposition was held about forty days, the receipts being \$95,000.

Plans for the proposed building to be erected on our grounds have

been prepared and are now on exhibition. The estimated cost of building is \$50,000 and of decorations and other improvements about \$30,000; total \$80,000. It is believed that an expenditure of the above amount of money will pay all expenses of preparing for an Exposition in connection with the State Fair equal in magnitude to any Exposition in the West.

W. B. SEWARD,
H. CALDWELL,
Committee.

On motion of Mr. Davidson, the report of the Committee was accepted.

On motion of Mr. Dowling, it was

Voted, That the Board now proceed to appoint delegates to the National Agricultural Convention, to be held at Washington City the third Wednesday in February, 1873.

Messrs. Poole and Hamrick were appointed. Mr. Hamrick declined, and Mr. Mitchell was substituted.

Here followed an interesting discussion as to the merits and nature of the National Agricultural Congress.

Messrs. Dowling and Sutherland were appointed as delegates to said Congress.

Ordered, That the President of this Board appoint a Committee of three to make all necessary arrangements for the reception and accommodation of the meeting of the National Agricultural Congress, to be held at Indianapolis on the fourth Monday of May, 1873.

Messrs. Basler, Cox, and Heron were appointed upon said committee.

On motion of Mr. Crim, it was

Ordered, That the bond of the Treasurer be increased to (\$50,000) fifty thousand dollars.

On motion of Mr. Nelson, it was

Voted, That the agricultural, horticultural, and industrial interests of Indiana, require the aid of an organ within our State that will tend to the advancement of those interests; which we fully recognize in the North-Western Farmer; and as a further mark of the approbation of this Board.

The Secretary is hereby authorized to draw a warrant on the Treasurer in favor of the managers of this paper for fifty dollars (\$50) per quarter in advance for the ensuing year. And the Secretary be required to furnish twenty-five copies of said paper to each regularly organized agricultural society in the State, and distribute the same with the agricultural reports of 1873.

Ordered, To be placed upon file, a communication from the Agricultural Department relative to placing specimens of Indiana products in the Agricultural Museum at Washington, D. C.

Messrs. Ragan, Nelson, and Johnson were appointed as a committee, and instructed to investigate and report upon the communication.

On motion of Mr. Basler, Messrs. Dowling, Mutz, and Crim were appointed as a committee to look after the agricultural, mechanical, and manufacturing interests of the State before the Legislature.

On motion of Mr. Dowling, the Superintendent was allowed three hundred dollars extra for his services the past year.

Voted, Thanks to the Greenleaf Manufacturing Company for power furnished by them at the last State Fair.

Voted, Thanks to Chief Fire Engineer, Dan. Glazier for services rendered.

Voted, That this Board acknowledge obligations to the city for police officers, and for sprinkling streets to the Fair Ground.

The President announced the following standing committees:

On Finance—Messrs. Caldwell, Crim, and Claypool.

On Premium List—Messrs. Mitchell, Basler, and Gerard.

On Fair Grounds—Messrs. Seward, Sample, and Ragan.

On Rules and Regulations—Messrs. Dowling, Davidson, and Burke.

On Miscellaneous Business—Messrs. Johnson, Mutz, and Nelson.

The Treasurer's bondsman was accepted and his bond filed.

On motion the delegates to the National Agricultural Convention were empowered to appoint substitutes in the event of their non-attendance.

Board adjourned to seven, P. M.

EVENING SESSION, 7 o'clock P. M.

Board met pursuant to adjournment.

On motion of Mr. Seward, it was voted that when this Board adjourns it shall adjourn to meet on the fourth day of February, 1873.

Mr. Dowling offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That our late associate members of the State Board, Messrs. A. D. Hamrick, Jos. Poole and Benj. North, carry with them the highest regards of their colleagues, who remember the zeal, integrity and fidelity with which they discharged every duty which belonged to their position, and their uniform urbanity, kindness and moderation will long be remembered by their late associates on this Board, and that the Secretary transmit the above resolution to the retiring members.

Board adjourned to meet February 4th, 1873.

CALLED MEETING.

JANUARY 10th, 1873.

The Board met on call of the President.

On motion of Mr. Crim it was

Ordered, That the Secretary be required to draw an order on Carlos Dickson, Ex-Treasurer, in favor of A. C. Jameson, Treasurer elect, for all moneys, bonds, and other effects of whatever nature, belonging to the Indiana State Board of Agriculture in his keeping as Treasurer of the Board.

Board adjourned.

FEBRUARY MEETING.

AGRICULTURAL ROOMS, February 4th, 1873.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment at the January meeting, and was called to order by the President, who announced that reports from committees were now in order.

Committee on Premium List asked for further time, which was granted.

The Committee on Exposition reported \$64,500 subscribed. Mr. Vinnedge, of soliciting committee, asked for form of obligation on part of the Board to the subscribers for the return of money advanced by them.

Mr. Claypool read a copy of the guarantee bond, and said the intention of the Board was fully expressed therein, and Messrs. Martindale and Todd explained further as to the Exposition.

NO. _____

GUARANTEE BOND.

\$ _____

INDIANAPOLIS, January 13, 1873.

WHEREAS, It is proposed that the State Board of Agriculture shall incorporate into and hold with the State Fair on their grounds at Indianapolis, a general Exposition for not less than twenty days in each year; and

WHEREAS, This union of two great enterprises will necessarily compel the erection of additional buildings and a largely increased expenditure of money to accomplish and make effective the enterprise; and

WHEREAS, The State Board can not, unaided, accomplish an undertaking so large in its proportions, and so much beyond the cash means at its disposal; and

WHEREAS, This enterprise, while it embraces the whole State, and every county thereof, is particularly and especially an enterprise favorable to the great and growing interests of Indianapolis, as the commercial center of the State;

Now, for the purpose of indemnifying said State Board against loss, and to enable it to secure the means to prosecute said improvement, we agree to pay to said Board, or its assigns, at the close of the Exposition in 1873, the sum of _____ dollars, without relief from valuation or appraisement laws, and five per cent. Attorneys Fees, if suit be instituted on this bond. This sum is payable on the condition that in case there should be any deficit in the receipts of said Fair and Exposition, in the year 1873, to pay the expenses thereof

including the cost and expenses of new buildings and other improvements, then so much of said note or obligation only shall be due and payable on a *pro rata* assessment on each note to make up any deficit which may exist in the expenses of the year. And in case said receipts are sufficient to pay said expenditures, including the costs of the new buildings and improvements, then this obligation shall be void.

Also that on the payment of this obligation or note, or any portion of the same, the State Board of Agriculture shall give the maker its obligation to refund the sum so paid, without interest, so soon as the revenues of the Fair and Exposition shall enable said State Board of Agriculture to do so, and when the new buildings and improvements are paid for in full.

On motion of Mr. Dowling it was

Voted, That the State Board of Agriculture in the faithful discharge of its promises is now prepared to carry them out, and to enter into permanent arrangements with the committee of citizens of Indianapolis for the initiation of the Indiana Exposition to be located in this city, and that the time has now fully arrived when the amount and nature of the Guarantee Fund should be definitely made known, and further, that we respectfully ask the attendance of the committee of citizens at the meeting of this Board on Friday morning at nine o'clock, when the Board will jointly consider with such committee the establishment of the proposed Exposition.

On motion of Mr. Seward it was

Ordered, That at two o'clock P. M., to-day this Board as a committee of the whole take up the revision of the premium list.

On motion the Board adjourned to meet at two P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION, 2 O'CLOCK P. M.

Board met pursuant to adjournment, and on motion of Mr. Nelson, resolved itself into a committee of the whole and proceeded at once to the revision of the premium list.

Board adjourned to meet at nine o'clock next morning.

AGRICULTURAL ROOMS,
February 5th, 1873, 9 o'clock, A. M.

Board met pursuant to adjournment with President Sutherland in the chair.

Mr. Purdue, of LaFayette, was introduced and was requested to give his views concerning the different breeds of hogs, which had previously been under discussion.

He said, although having had in years past much experience as a "packer of pork" he asked to be excused from speaking upon that subject and after some general remarks concerning the advancement of the industrial interests of the State made some interesting statements in regard to the progress of Purdue University.

On motion of Mr. Crim, Dr. W. B. Fletcher was invited to explain to the Board the nature of the Vienna Exposition and the interest of the State of Indiana therein, at two o'clock, P. M., to-morrow.

Board adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION, 2 O'CLOCK P. M.

Board met pursuant to adjournment and was called to order by the President.

The committee on the revision of the premium list reported upon the poultry department, which was concurred in.

Adjourned for a short recess.

Called to order by the President, who called attention to the importance of obtaining statistical information concerning the manufacturing and agricultural products of the State to be distributed in foreign countries, and requested Mr. S. Wile, of LaPorte, who expects to visit Germany, his native country, during the coming season, to express his views concerning the advantage which would accrue by distribut-

ing such information among the people of that country, as an inducement to emigrate to this country, which was consented to, but the further consideration of the matter was postponed.

On motion of Mr. Johnson it was

Ordered, That the revision of the premium list in the horticultural department be submitted to a committee of three to confer with the State Horticultural Society, and that an appropriation of seven hundred and fifty dollars be made.

Messrs. Johnson, Ragan, and Nelson were appointed as said committee.

Committee on the revision of the premium list reported and asked for further time.

Board adjourned.

MORNING SESSION, February 6, 1873.

Board met pursuant to adjournment.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, corrected, and adopted.

The Board resolved itself into a committee of the whole.

The committee on premium list reported and asked for further time.

No business of importance was transacted.

Board adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION, 1:30 P. M.

Board met on a call of the President, and the time having arrived at which Dr. W. B. Fletcher had been invited to address the Board concerning the representation of Indiana manufactures, minerals, and other productions at the Vienna Exposition, after stating his experience at the Paris Exposition, ably advocated the importance of having Indiana

productions well represented at the Expositions held in foreign countries as an inducement to immigration.

Preambles and resolutions were presented by Mr. Dowling concerning foreign expositions, and it was suggested that consideration of the matter be laid over until to-morrow.

Board adjourned.

MORNING SESSION, Feb. 7, 1873.

Board met pursuant to adjournment.

The proceedings of yesterday were read and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Basler, it was

Ordered, That when all competitors for any premium shall agree and in writing shall request the State Board at any time previous to the award being made, that no premium shall be awarded on such article, such request shall be granted.

Mr. Dowling offered the following memorial to be presented to the Legislature, if the sanction of the Board was accorded.

WHEREAS, In the opinion of this Board it is the highest interest of Indiana that the agricultural, mechanical and mineral productions should have a more extended notice and a wider circulation, and

WHEREAS, This can only be done and accomplished by printed facts and figures prepared with care, and

WHEREAS, The Vienna Exposition, soon to assemble in one of the great European capitals, will present a favorable opportunity for the circulation of printed information of the advantages to the coming emigrant from the Old World, and

WHEREAS, Many citizens of Indiana are soon to visit Vienna and other portions of the Continent as visitors and sojourners abroad, who have consented to circulate pamphlets and other printed matter in their travels through Continental Europe, and

WHEREAS, It is the province and duty of States, (as in the case of Illinois, Iowa and Michigan,) to circulate such information as will make known their advantages to persons seeking new homes in this country, therefore

Resolved, That the General Assembly of Indiana be respectfully requested to have prepared and printed in German, English and French, under the direction of Prof. Cox and Dr. Fletcher, of this State, thirty thousand copies of the agricultural, mechanical and mineral resources of Indiana, including its financial condition, its social advantages, its temperature, productions and its adaptation to the various wants of the industrious emigrant from the Old World.

Unanimously adopted.

The time having arrived, as appointed, to meet the Committee on Guarantee Fund for the Exposition, the matter was called up.

Mr. Wiles, on behalf of the Committee from citizens, stated the amount on the bonds as subscribed was \$75,000, and asked for further time to make up the amount of \$100,000, as required by the Joint Committee.

Mr. Dowling offered the following, which was adopted.

Resolved, That the Committee be allowed until February 25, 1873, to make up the remainder of the Guarantee Fund.

And, That the President, in conjunction with Messrs. Caldwell, Claypool, Crim and Seward be appointed a Committee to confer with the citizens of Indianapolis in regard to the proposed Exposition, and that the Committee meet in Indianapolis on being notified that the Guarantee Fund is secured.

On motion, Mr. Dowling was added to the committee.

Mr. Martindale explained and read the proposed obligation of the Board to subscribers to the Guarantee Bond.

On motion of Mr. Basler, it was

Voted, That on the payment of any pro rata assessment on the Guarantee Bonds given by citizens and corporations to indemnify this State Board against any loss, the President and Secretary shall give the person making such payment and obligation on behalf of this Board, in substance as follows:

Assessment on Guarantee

Bond, No.....

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.,.....187

Received of..... on Guarantee Bond No..... for
..... Dollars payable to THE INDIANA STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, the sum of Dollars, it being his pro rata assessment on said Guarantee Bond to make up the deficit of the Fair and Exposition of 1873. The State Board in pursuance of the conditions contained in the said Guarantee Bond, hereby agree to refund

the sum of Dollars, without interest, so soon as the net resources of the Fairs and Exhibitions to be held hereafter shall enable said State Board to do so, and after the buildings are paid for.

On motion of Mr. Crim it was

Ordered, That the test of Farm implements be the week of the Fair.

The President assigned the several Departments as follows:

SUPERINTENDING MEMBERS.

Horse Department—T. V. Mitchell.

Cattle Department—A. B. Claypool.

Hog and Sheep Department—L. A. Burke.

Agricultural and Poultry Department—Stephen Davidson.

Mechanical Department—Wm. Crim and J. B. Gerard.

Carriages, Wagons, and Furniture—H. T. Sample.

Charge of Engines—W. B. Seward.

Domestic Arts and Textile Fabrics—F. Basler.

Fine Art Department—F. C. Johnson, assisted by Prof. E. C. Tuttle, James M. Bradshaw, John C. Wright and Daniel Hough, Indianapolis.

Horticultural Department—W. H. Ragan.

Gates—H. Caldwell.

Amphitheater—Jacob Mutz.

Arrangements and space—Wm. Crim, Jacob Mutz, and J. D. Vinnedge, Indianapolis.

Amusements and Music—W. B. Seward, Alex. Heron.

Natural History—W. B. Seward, Prof. E. T. Cox.

Shows, Exhibitions, and Refreshment Stands—H. Caldwell, Jacob Mutz, H. W. Caldwell.

I. D. G. Nelson, Vice-President, and Hon. Thos. Dowling to assist in the office.

Board adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION, 2 o'clock P. M.

Board met pursuant to adjournment, with Jno. Sutherland, President, in the chair.

Mr. Basler offered the following, which was adopted :

Resolved, That the duty of this Committee on Exposition, this day appointed under a previous resolution, be and is hereby defined to be as follows :

1st. They shall closely inspect all guarantee bonds, and see that they are solvent and unconditional.

2d. If the Committee find said guarantee bonds good and sufficient, they shall ascertain if the money can be procured by giving them as collaterals, and upon what terms.

3d. To make proper arrangements for street car, water, and light accommodations with the proper companies.

4th. Procure plans, specifications, and estimates for the new buildings, and repairs necessary.

5th. To arrange the Premium List, to make it applicable for an Exposition and State Fair, and divide the same into proper Classes and Departments.

6th. To draft proper Rules and Regulations.

7th. To convene this Board as soon as thought proper and expedient, and submit their doings for their approval, correction or rejection.

Voted, that Mr. Basler be added to this Committee.

On motion of Mr. Crim it was

Ordered, That the amount of complimentary tickets for 1873 be 600, proportioned as follows: To each member 25; to the Secretary 125; to the Superintendent 25, and the President 50.

Mr. Caldwell offered the following, which was adopted :

Resolved, That when this Board adjourn all unfinished business be referred to the Executive Committee.

On motion of Mr. Claypool, the Board adjourned.

MARCH MEETING.

AGRICULTURAL ROOMS,
MARCH 13, 1873, 10 O'CLOCK A. M. }

The Board met pursuant to a call of the President, made March 8th.

The roll was called, after which the proceedings of the February meeting were read, amended and adopted.

Mr. Claypool took the chair, when Mr. Sutherland, from the Committee appointed at the February meeting to perfect arrangements for holding an Exposition, reported as follows :

To the State Board of Agriculture :

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee, to whom was entrusted the charge of perfecting the arrangements for the Exposition in connection with the State Fair, and Committee on part of citizens, composed of Messrs. Gibson, Vinnedge and Morrison, beg leave to report the result of their labors. We assembled on a call by the Secretary, and found the guarantee fund from the citizens of Indianapolis to be \$100,000, signed by acceptable parties, and also that the required amount of money as proposed to invest in building for an Exposition can be borrowed from banks in this city by the bonds being deposited as collateral.

We would also further state that, upon investigation, the transaction, as proposed, will be perfectly legal.

The propositions from the Gas, Water Works, and the Street Railway Companies, have been carefully considered. The one from the Gas Company is satisfactory, and we recommend its acceptance.

The Water Works' proposition was respectfully declined, but is herewith submitted.

The Street Railroad proposition, as well as others, are respectfully submitted for the action of the Board.

We have spent much time in the revision of the premium list for an Exposition, and prepared the proper rules and regulations.

We recommend the offering of gold and silver medals, principally in the Mechanical Department, and substitute diplomas instead of bronze medals.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Mr. Sutherland further stated that they had held a consultation with the architect regarding his estimated cost of the building, but had arrived at no conclusion, preferring to leave the matter wholly to the Board.

PREMIUMS.

He also presented the following schedule of work done on premium list which was submitted for approval :

Mechanical Department—Gold medals, 4 ; silver medals, 125 ; diplomas, 277.

Agricultural Implements and Machinery—Gold medals, 1 ; silver medals, 22 ; diplomas, 43 ; cash, \$95.

Agricultural Products—Gold medals, none ; silver medals, 8 ; diplomas, 12 ; cash, \$778.

Textile Fabrics—Gold medals, none ; silver medals, 29 ; diplomas, 19 ; cash \$143.

Fine Arts—Gold medals, 1 ; silver medals, 31 ; diplomas, 13 ; cash, none.

Horticultural—Gold and silver medals, none ; diplomas, 20 ; cash, \$609.

Total—Gold medals, 6 ; silver medals, 217 ; diplomas, 387 ; cash, \$1,912 ; to which will be added \$6,965, the premiums on live stock previously adopted, making a total of \$8,877.

Owing to the length of time that would be required in reading the entire premium list, it was thought best to submit it in this form.

The report was accepted.

The opinion of Baker, Hord & Hendricks, concerning the authority of the Board to borrow money on the Exposition Guarantee Bonds, subscribed by the citizens of Indianapolis, was submitted and read as follows :

“ We say that in our opinion, the power conferred upon the State Board by the 8th Section of the act approved February 17th, 1852, to receive contributions and donations, and unite with a county or district society for the purpose of defraying the expenses of State Fairs is sufficiently broad to cover the conditional notes recently given to the Board by divers citizens, according to the printed forms adopted by your Board, and that said notes are on their face, valid contracts; and furthermore we give it as our opinion, that although the grant of powers to the Board are quite restricted, yet it has as a necessary incident, to their power of receiving contributions or donations, the right to apply such contributions or donations by hypothecating the evidences thereof, for the purpose of raising money to

carry out the objects for which the Board was created. To render such hypothecation effectual, the Board may assign the notes or bonds, by endorsement thereon."

INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH 3, 1873.

The propositions from the Gas, Water and Street Railway Companies were read.

The first was accepted, the second rejected, and the proposition of the Railway Company was made a special order for 2 P. M.

On motion, the revision of the Premium List was taken up.

Mr. Dowling offered the following which was adopted:

Resolved, That the President of this Board together with Messrs. Caldwell, Seward and Mitchell, be appointed a special committee in conjunction with Messrs Morrison, Gibson and Vinnedge on the part of the subscribers to the guarantee fund to adopt measures in regard to the erection of the Exposition Buildings and general improvement of the grounds.

Board adjourned until 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION, TWO O'CLOCK P. M.

Board met pursuant to adjournment with the President in the chair.

On motion of Mr Seward, it was

Voted, That F. Basler be and is hereby appointed as a delegate from the Indiana State Board of Agriculture to the Vienna Exposition, and that the Secretary of this Board be instructed to make out and present to him the necessary credentials under the seal of this Board.

Ordered, That the special Order for 2 P. M. be laid over until called.

On motion of Mr. Crim it was

Voted, That the Exposition commence on Wednesday, the 10th of September, 1873, and continue not less than twenty days.

The following proposal from Edwin May, Architect, for completion of the plans and superintending the erection of the New Exposition Building was submitted:

To the Honorable State Board of Agriculture :

I have the honor to lay before you the following proposition for my services as architect and superintendent of the new Exposition Building.

I will complete the present plan, and detail drawings together with the specifications, rendering all the services necessary to put the work under contract, furnishing to the contractors a duplicate set of drawings on cloth, and the originals for the Secretary's office, for the sum of \$500.

And further agree to give my decision in case of any difference without charge to either party.

Payments to be made as follows: \$300. on the day of letting. The balance, \$200, on the 15th of October, 1873.

On motion of Mr. Dowling, the plans for the Exposition Building, as submitted by May, were adopted.

On motion of Mr. Dowling, it was

Voted, That the Secretary, Mr. Heron, be elected a member of the Select Committee, ex officio, and that his duty will consist in keeping all books and bank accounts of the Board, and to act generally as the Clerk of the Building Committee.

Ordered, That the use of tobacco, in any form, be prohibited in this room during the meetings of the Board. Any violation of this rule shall subject the offender to a public reprimand, to be administered by the President of this Board.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, it was

Voted, That Messrs. Dowling and Nelson be constituted a Committee on Printing.

On motion of Mr. Mutz, it was

Ordered, That the Secretary be directed to print 12,000 premium lists with advertisements, and 3,000 without advertisements.

Mr. Seward offered the following, which was adopted :

Resolved, That Joseph Poole be appointed an additional delegate to the Vienna Exposition from the State Board of Agriculture, and that the Secretary furnish the proper credentials.

Board adjourned.

MORNING SESSION, March 14, 1873.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. All the members present, with the exception of Mr. Nelson.

Mr. Basler offered the following, which was adopted :

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Board, the present size, form and design of the medals offered as premiums by this Board, are not such as meets the approbation of exhibitors: therefore, W. B. Seward and Alex. Heron are hereby appointed a Committee to adopt appropriate designs, and procure a *die* for making a good impress upon gold or silver metal, in size about that of a fifty-cent American silver coin, suitable as a charm or pocket piece; also, that said Committee procure a plate for printing diplomas, suitable as a parlor or office ornament.

Mr. Johnson offered the following, which was adopted :

Resolved, That the name of our Fair be hereafter known as the "INDIANA STATE FAIR AND EXPOSITION."

On motion of Mr. Dowling, it was

Resolved, That for the present year of 1873 all improvements and changes in the buildings and stalls on the Fair Grounds be confided to the Select Committee for the "Exposition Building" and that no money shall be expended for work on the Fair Grounds unless by order of said Committee.

On motion of Mr. Dowling, it was

Ordered, That the President and Secretary of this Board be authorized to make, execute, and endorse the necessary paper upon which to borrow money from the Banks of Indianapolis or elsewhere.

On motion of Mr. Crim, it was

Voted, That the gate fee for single tickets be 25 cents, and applied to horses and vehicles as last year, excepting two instead of three tickets for horse and rider.

On motion of Mr. Johnson it was

Voted, That a Committee of members of this Board be appointed by the President to be called the "Centennial Committee," and to which shall be referred all communications and matters pertaining to the "Centennial Exposition," and kindred subjects.

And the President appointed Messrs. Johnson, Burke, and Claypool as said Committee.

The Secretary read Vick's proposition to offer special premiums on Flowers, which was accepted.

On motion of Mr. Ragan it was

Voted, That the Secretary of this Board be authorized to tender thanks to Mr. James Vick of Rochester, N. Y., for his very liberal special premiums offered heretofore, and now proffered again for our next State Fair and Exposition.

On motion of Mr. Sample it was

Voted, That when this Board adjourns it adjourns to meet September 10th, 1873.

Mr. Claypool offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That, whereas: The Special Committee appointed to prepare Premium List, not having sufficient time to complete their labors.

That they be allowed further time, and that they be hereby authorized to complete said list and furnish the Secretary the result of their labors, and that the Secretary be authorized to accept the same for publication.

Board adjourned to 2 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION, 2 P. M.

Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Seward, from the Committee specially instructed to ascertain on what terms money could be borrowed for the purposes of the Exposition, reported verbally, which was accepted.

On motion of Mr. Sample, it was

Voted, That the thanks of this Board be tendered Thomas Baker, of the Mason House, for his kind and gentlemanly treatment of the members of the State and Delegate Board, and his liberal subscription to the Guarantee Fund.

Mr. Ragan, from the Special Committee on Horticulture Department, reported as follows :

That Exhibitors in the Horticultural Department be allowed to sell fruit, boquets, cut flowers, plants, &c., from the Exhibition tables from time to time, as they may have opportunity, provided the space thus vacated be immediately occupied by fresh articles of a suitable character. But in no case will this privilege be granted to any person not a bona fide exhibitor, and said space must be occupied by said exhibitor during the State Fair week with appropriate articles that must be in competition for societies premiums.

Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Claypool, the Board adjourned to meet on the 10th day of September, 1873.

STATE BOARD MEETINGS

From September 10th to October 10th.

Board met pursuant to adjournment of March meeting, and was called to order, the President, Hon. John Sutherland, in the chair. Regular meetings were held at 9 A. M., 2 P. M., and occasionally at 8 P. M., during the Exposition.

The substance or the most important parts of their proceedings is given below in a condensed form.

The Treasurer was authorized to place on sale Exhibitor's Tickets at \$5 each, admitting the purchaser at any and all gates during the Exposition.

Fifty dollars was appropriated toward defraying the expense incurred in transporting the Mount Union College Museum.

By request of Mr. H. Caldwell, he was relieved from superintending the gates and Mr. Mutz substituted.

A programme was reported from the committee appointed

to fix the time for making awards on cut flowers and other perishable articles in the Horticultural and Agricultural Departments, and adopted by the Board. They recommended additional premiums of \$51 on vegetables, \$22 on root crops, \$52 on butter, cheese, sugar, honey, bread, &c.

occurred in.

It was ordered that the Exposition Building be opened at 7 o'clock A. M., and closed at 10 o'clock P. M.

Resolutions were adopted, asking that three city police be detailed to watch the hall at night.

Prof. Cox was added to the Committee on Amusements, and they were instructed to arrange for suitable entertainments during the Exposition.

A communication was received from J. D. Vinnedge in regard to some space in dispute, and testimony bearing upon the same was heard, and referred to a Committee.

Short rates of insurance during the 30 days of the Exposition were allowed, and it was ordered that the Exposition Hall be closed to visitors upon Sundays.

The Committee on "Disputed Space," heretofore mentioned, reported all disagreements amicably settled.

W. C. Smock, J. D. Vinnedge and L. W. Moses were added to the Amusement Committee.

The special thanks of the Board were tendered Dr. H. R. Allen, of the Surgical Institute, for originating the design of the grotto, cascade or mountain gorge, that was so much admired for its singularly grand attractions; and also for his personal gratuitous supervision in its construction, as also to Major J. J. Palmer for his earnest and voluntary assistance in aiding Dr. Allen in the construction of this artistic work of skill and science.

The commendation of the Board was tendered Messrs. Dean Bros. for their complete success in furnishing a superabundance of water from driven wells, by their powerful and efficient pumps, whereby the whole grounds and buildings were supplied with pure water for the numerous fountains, rooms,

closets, boilers, &c., as also the immense sheet constantly pouring over the rocks and precipices of the grotto.

The propriety of having a "hop," proposed by Prof. Cox, was discussed at length by the Board, and consented to.

The thanks of the Board were voted James Vick, of Rochester, N. Y., for his very fine display of cut flowers, on exhibition in Floral Hall, and for this evidence of skill in transporting a distance of six hundred miles such perishable and fragile articles, as also for his great liberality toward the Board in times past, he was awarded a silver medal.

Resolutions were passed pertaining to the sale of spirituous liquors on the Fair Grounds, and a Committee was appointed to inquire into the facilities for transportation to and from the grounds.

The Committees named above reported the following day, and their reports were accepted and the Committees discharged.

A proposition was submitted from Mr. Frost to rent certain buildings and other privileges for the purpose of housing Van Amburg's Menagerie. Referred to a Committee.

A Committee of seven were appointed to visit the Cincinnati Exposition, and instructed to report.

The Treasurer was instructed to sell tickets admitting all Societies or organizations of one hundred or more at \$20 per hundred.

A Committee was appointed to wait upon the City Council and ask that the Fair Grounds be admitted within the corporate limits of the city.

A communication was received from Mrs. S. A. Oren, State Librarian, asking that the Board take and pay for the "American Herd Books" ordered by her predecessor in office.

The Committee appointed to wait upon the City Council in regard to admitting the Fair Ground within the corporate limits, reported its consummation inexpedient at present.

The report of the Committee on the issuing of complimentary tickets was read, and the resolution ordering the

Secretary to furnish complimentaries to the Guarantors, taken from the table and adopted.

The exhibitors of wagons were granted the privilege of placing them under the rear portion of the Amphitheatre, and of threshing machines to place them within the time track.

Five hundred dollars was appropriated and placed in the hands of the Committee on Amusements for the purpose of giving a series of races, upon days not otherwise provided with attractions.

The City Council were petitioned to fix a day during the Exposition when all the people of Indianapolis would be specially expected to visit the grounds of the Fair and Exposition, and that the day so fixed should be regarded (so far as is consistent with the business interests of the city) as a public holiday.

It was ordered that the superintendents and pupils of State Benevolent Institutions be admitted to the Exposition free of charge.

Upon a proposition submitted by Messrs. R. R. Rouse and James McMillen to make a practical demonstration of the utility of appliances for constructing driven wells, a Committee of five was appointed to determine which was superior.

A Committee was appointed to examine and pass upon all bills for printing and advertising.

A resolution was passed regulating Board meetings during the remainder of the Exposition; and the Committees on Premium awards in the several sections appointed.

A Diploma was ordered to be awarded to the Exhibitor of the greatest variety and best display of Farm Implements by one manufacturer.

Numerous protests were heard and passed upon.

The Committee on driven wells reported that the apparatus and mode of driving wells, as shown by Mr. James McMillen, as also the strainer of his patent, was superior, and a Diploma awarded to James McMillen in consequence.

Numerous bills were submitted for settlement, and allowed or otherwise disposed of.

A Diploma was awarded to the Mt. Union College on their collection of stuffed specimens of natural history and museum.

The thanks of the Board were tendered M. & J. Rumely for the use of their portable engine in old Power Hall.

The thanks of the Board were tendered to Messrs. Caldwell & King, for the enterprise manifested by them in establishing the Industrial Review on the Exposition grounds and the general interest taken by them in the success of the Exposition.

The thanks of the Board were extended to President Peck and Superintendent Stacy for their most valuable services in furnishing the Exposition with gas, making it the best lighted public building on the continent.

The thanks of the Board were tendered W. H. English, President of the Street Railway, for his prompt and efficient action in transporting visitors to and from the Exposition.

The Board adjourned to meet on the 15th of October to hear the report of the Special Committee, which transacted the major portion of the important business previous to the meeting of the Board on the 10th of September, as also written reports of other committees, the Secretary, Treasurer and Superintendent, showing specifically all receipts and expenditures for the past fiscal year, accompanied with proper vouchers.

AGRICULTURAL ROOMS, STATE HOUSE, }
Oct. 15th, 1873.

The Secretary was instructed to pay no bills until after the adjournment of the Board.

The report of the Treasurer was read, and referred to the Committee on Finance and Building.

Messrs. Mutz, Sample and Vinnedge were added to the Finance Committee.

The Committee reported, and recommended the allowance of bills, all of which are included in the officer's reports to the annual meeting in January, 1874.

The President of the Board, and Messrs. Dowling and Crim, as a Committee, were directed to proceed and carry forward the arrangements made with the subscribers of the guarantee fund, and look to the prompt liquidation of all claims against the Board.

On motion of Mr. Crim, it was

Ordered, That an assessment of (90) ninety per cent. be made on the guarantee fund.

On motion, the Secretary was ordered to furnish the Treasurer with a list of the names of the guarantors, and that the Treasurer be instructed to proceed at once to assess and collect ninety per cent. of the guarantee fund.

Board adjourned.

AGRICULTURAL ROOMS, }
November 26, 1873. }

THE Committee appointed at the last meeting of the Board, October 15th, 1873, for the purpose of settling up unfinished business, consisting of Messrs. Sutherland, Dowling and Crim, met pursuant to the call of the President, having been notified by a meeting of the Guarantors, that it was inexpedient at this time to collect the full amount of the assessment of ninety per cent. on the guarantee Bonds.

Present—Messrs. Sutherland, Dowling, Dickson and Heron on the part of the Board, and Messrs. Lee, Kennedy and Northrop on the part of the Guarantors. The afternoon was spent in a general review of the condition of affairs financially, prospectively, and harmoniously, without any decisive action; and adjourned to meet at the Indiana Banking Company's Office, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at which

time and place, all were present, in addition to Mr. Morrison, on the part of the Banks. After some deliberation it was proposed by Mr. Morrison :

That the Guarantors pay sixty cents of the ninety cents as assessed on the bonds; the Board of Agriculture to credit such payment and carry thirty cents of the ninety cents as assessed, until the close of the Exposition of 1874. All of which was unanimously agreed to.

Adjourned.

INDIANA EXPOSITION.

OPENING CEREMONIES.

By great exertions the managers succeeded in having a creditable display at the date of opening the Exposition, as announced for September 10, 1873, although not complete at the time in all the details, as might have been expected, in an enterprise of such magnitude and unusual difficulties to surmount. Thousands of visitors thronged the vast building in wonder and amazement at the extent of the display and arrangements, and assembled at the hour appointed for the exercises to commence, incident to the

FORMAL OPENING.

The speakers' stand is situated at the east end of the grand hall, and is sunk below the second floor several feet, in one of the openings between the sides, thus giving the speaker a full and commanding view of all parts of the hall. A few minutes before three o'clock the speakers descended to the platform, and were followed by the State Officers, Supreme Bench, and the members of the State Board of Agriculture.

The ceremonies were commenced by the playing of the "Grand National Potpourri," by Bradshaw's band. The music was rendered exceedingly well, and excited expressions of delight.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Naylor :

Almighty God, it is but meet and right that we should acknowledge Thee at this time, as the Giver of all good. Gratefully do we remember that Thou hast protected in the prosecution of this building and

grounds, to their present state of beauty and completion, without serious accident or death. And now we come to open the first Exposition of Indiana. Suffer Thy blessing to rest upon us in this inauguration, and may the citizens of our State, and of our city, feel deeper love for our commonwealth in looking upon the evidences of her development in Agriculture, Science and Mechanism.

We beg that Thy Divine blessing may rest upon our commonwealth, and as she grows and develops equally at least with her sister States, that her moral and religious power may also develop. May we ever remember righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people.

We humbly ask that thy Divine approbation may rest upon Thy servant, the Governor of Indiana. May he see the pleasure of the Lord prospering in his hands; preserve his life, and may he continue faithfully to administer the responsibilities of his arduous office to the end of his time.

Look kindly upon all the officers of this State, and may all have an eye single to the real elevation of the people. We now commit the Exposition, with all its interests, into Thy great care. Supervise all things for man's real good and Thy glory. All of which we ask in Thy Son, our dear Redeemer's name. Amen.

Hon. John Sutherland, President of the State Board of Agriculture, then delivered the following brief remarks on behalf of the Board.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: It is very gratifying on this occasion to those who have been so closely identified with the enterprise to see the great interest manifested on this occasion, and the mass of people here assembled. A few short months ago the material that was necessary for the erection of this building was in the lumber yards of this city, Chicago, Michigan and other places; the brick—a large portion—were yet unburnt. Plans and specifications had to be adopted; contracts had to be made; in short, all that was required to execute a work of this character.

Three weeks ago Floral Hall, or what now is Floral Hall, was nothing but an open space of ground, not the least appearance of any improvement. It is one of those illustrations which goes to prove what can be accomplished by a united effort. A hearty co-operation on the part of the citizens of Indianapolis, and the State Board of Agriculture, have accomplished what you see here to-day. How well, is for you to judge. There has been laid here a foundation, which, if properly guarded and guided, will be of lasting benefit to the great masses who will here assemble. We stand to-day in the front rank as a State in this enterprise. I presume there is no State in the Union that has grounds and improvements superior to ours. To the people of Indiana this has been erected, for you and yours.

To the Mayor and Council of this City: In behalf of the State Board of Agriculture I return you thanks for the prompt and liberal manner in which you have responded to our request. There was an appearance of delay on your part, but when we made known our wants, there was that ready response which is deserving of notice.

When this programme was made out it was not my intention to make any remarks, and, therefore, I have provided for the occasion those whom this city and State have delighted to honor. I have the pleasure of introducing to you Mayor Mitchell, of Indianapolis, who will now address you.

Hon. James Mitchell, Mayor of the City, delivered the following introductory speech :

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Witnessing within our limits the opening of the first Exposition ever held in this State, affords to Indianapolis and her people, through me, their humble representative, occasion to speak words of welcome to the strangers who throng our streets, and who have assembled here at this hour to listen to the distinguished gentlemen who will address you.

For the privileges of this hour we are mainly indebted to the representatives of our State Board of Agriculture, and to those liberal gentlemen whose guarantee of the sum of one hundred thousand dollars has given to us this beautiful building. That the Board will reap abundant reward, and that all will have pleasure and profit, through this grand enterprise, who can doubt? We have room for everybody and for every thing. Here the farmer, whose products feed the world, will display his richest stores; while the work of the poor artisan will speak more effectively for him than the paid newspaper puffs for his wealthy competitor. Here the ladies display their taste and handiwork, and here the work of the artist gives proof of his genius. We have one grand panorama of the productions of art, labor, taste, skill and genius.

But of these and kindred things, it is not my province to speak; I am here simply to bid you welcome. And allow me, in doing that, to extend to you, strangers, one and all, a hearty invitation, after you have satisfied yourselves with our Exposition, to settle among us, and become citizens of the liveliest inland city of the world.

But knowing your impatience to hear those who are to address you, I will now formally introduce to you one whom you not only know already, but whom the nation knows—our distinguished Senator, Oliver P. Morton.

A shower of applause greeted the Senator as he bowed his acknowledgements. The Senator's appearance was much improved, and he spoke in a clear, penetrating voice, easily heard by all those present.

SENATOR MORTON'S SPEECH.

MR. PRESIDENT, GENTLEMEN OF THE BOARD, AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I feel that this is hardly a time for speech-making; all around us we have evidences of *work* rather than *words*. We have the beginning here of what is to be a grand and triumphant Exposition for the State of Indiana. Bear in mind that this is the first time this thing has ever been attempted in the State; bear in mind that it involves a vast expense and a great deal of labor. This cannot be accomplished by words nor by speech-making, but must be accomplished by thought, by intelligence, by labor, and by unremitting industry.

I am advised that to Mr. Sutherland, the President of the Board, to Mr. Caldwell, the Superintendent, and all the other officers and members of the Board, we are indebted for their unremitting labor—for the fact that they have given all their time for weeks to promote this great enterprise. As you can all see, it is not finished; such things never are; they are never ready at the time; but they have come as near to it as could be expected under the circumstances. In the course of two or three weeks, or perhaps a shorter time, we shall have an Exposition here of which we will be proud; and next year it will be still better, and we shall, like other States that have embarked in these enterprises, go on improving from year to year.

This is a step out of the old beaten path of the ordinary State Fairs. We have gotten beyond that. This must not be looked upon as a mere show—as an entertainment; on the contrary it is a school of knowledge, than which there can be no higher—no better. I insist that the money spent in an enterprise of this kind, is as much devoted to the cause of Education as money spent in the support of Common Schools. The farmer who comes here can see in the course of three days what improvements have been made in agricultural improvements, and he can learn more in three days than he can learn on his farm in twenty-five years. And so with the mechanic. He comes to see what new tools have been made and what new improvements have been made in his trade; and he will carry away more new ideas with him, after a week spent here, than he would gain in his shop in twenty years.

Therefore I say this is not a show, not a place of idle pastime; it is a school for the farmer, for the mechanic, for the business man, and for all who are engaged in carrying on the commerce and business of this great country. Therefore I urge you to encourage it, and not to look upon it as a means of amusement simply, but as a thing that is worth your time and money.

In 1876 we are to have a Centennial Exposition for the United States, at Philadelphia. I am looking forward to that Exposition with the greatest interest. We expect to show the world, at Phila-

delphia, what one hundred years of liberty and education will do for a people. The Exposition at Philadelphia will be the greatest advertisement this country has ever had to the people of the Old World. This is a branch of that Exposition, and I hope Indiana will see to it that she is properly represented at Philadelphia, in 1876.

Now I want to speak to you more particularly for a few minutes in regard to Indiana. While I do not claim that Indiana is a great sovereign independent State, a separate State and Nation from Illinois and Ohio, but a part of our great country, yet I am proud of Indiana. I am a native of Indiana and take the deepest pride and the greatest pleasure in all that contributes to her elevation, growth and prosperity. I am glad to know that she is marching on now as she has never done before. She is not the largest State, in point of territory, by any means, but I believe I can say this, that Indiana has less land not susceptible of cultivation, according to the whole number of acres, of any State in the Union.

No State in the Union has richer land than Indiana. No State produces a greater variety of valuable productions than Indiana. And I can refer to the census of 1870 and the data in the Agricultural Department at Washington, to establish this proposition. That Indiana is to-day, according to her area and population, the most prosperous agricultural community in the United States.

But our advance is not material altogether. We are advancing in intelligence, in education, and in moral improvement. Our Common Schools are now kept open nearly six months in the year, taking the year through and the State over; and in the large cities nine months in the year, while in all the large towns the schools are graded. We have an excellent system of Common Schools. It is not perfect by any means, and is capable of being greatly improved. I am glad to be able to state that it is being improved from year to year. Last year we had 9,080 school-houses in Indiana, and 500 or 600 are being built every year. Last year the tuition revenue of the State amounted to \$2,300,000, while Indiana has a school fund of \$8,500,000, being the largest school fund belonging to any State by more than \$2,000,000. I can look forward to the time, not far distant, when Indiana shall have a school system equal to that of New England or any part of the United States.

Our material development is going on wonderfully. We have now nearly 3,700 miles of railroad in Indiana, not counting the side-track, with 400 miles under contract or in process of construction. Out of ninety-two counties in the State, you can go to-day by rail to eighty-seven; and, in fifteen or eighteen months, from this time you can go from Indianapolis to every county in Indiana by railroad.

We have vast mineral wealth, more valuable than the gold and silver mines of California, Colorado or Nevada. We have 6,500 square miles of coal fields, and 450 square miles of what is called block coal, said to be the best in the United States, and equal to any in the world

for the making of iron. We have only recently discovered this great source of wealth to our State. It has, I believe, been established to be a fact that the block coal of Indiana will make iron in its raw state, without coking, equal to that of any other, and that the pig iron made from the Indiana block coal is the best for making Bessemer steel. That is a point of great interest to our State, and upon which much depends in the future. You have heard a good deal said about block coal. Perhaps some gentlemen here do not know why it is so valuable in the making of iron. The bituminous coal of Pennsylvania, before being used in the manufacture of iron, must be coked, or cooked, in order to expel the bitumen, while the Indiana block coal makes iron of equal quality in the raw state. The reason of this is, that this coal keeps its shape in the furnace, does not melt, does not swell and run together, leaves no cinder or clinker, and burns to a white ash, is free from impurities, and it is said makes the best pig iron for the manufacture of Bessemer steel in the world.

A word about Bessemer steel. It has a great future in this country, and is likely to produce almost a revolution in our railway system, and in many other things in which iron enters very largely. Prof. Cox of our own State has submitted a calculation, verified by Prof. J. W. Foster, of Chicago, now dead, and by one of the ablest iron masters in Pennsylvania, showing that Bessemer steel rails can be made cheaper than iron rails from the block coal of Indiana. I believe that to be susceptible of demonstration, and that the time will soon come when the railroads of Indiana and of other States will be laid with Bessemer steel rails. Bessemer steel rails will last seven or eight times as long as iron ones will. This becomes an important element in cheapening the construction of railroads, reducing the expense of keeping them up and cheapening transportation. I believe the time will soon come when our existing railroads, east and west, will find it to their interest to put down double tracks and lay their roads with steel. I have now in my possession a proposition from a distinguished business man in Holland to build a railroad with four tracks from New York city west to some point in Ohio or Indiana, then two tracks diverging to Chicago, and two going to St. Louis. Those tracks to be laid with steel rails, and the road to be constructed in the most substantial manner, with private capital, and no aid asked from any State or from the general Government. The only condition of the proposition being that the road shall be chartered by Congress. Upon that point I give no opinion or expression at all. I simply refer to it to show you that this question of double and quadruple tracks and rails made of steel is now being canvassed by capitalists abroad as well as in our own country.

Talking about transportation, let me refer you to a single fact to show you the importance of cheap transportation to us as a State, and how it will affect the manufacture of iron and Bessemer steel hereafter. I have here a calculation made by a very careful acquain-

tance and friend of mine, comparing the farm productions of Pennsylvania and Indiana, as shown by the census of 1870, and the data in the Agricultural Department at Washington. Pennsylvania had of domestic animals of all kinds, 4,006,589; Indiana had 4,511,094. Pennsylvania had grains to the amount of 60,460,000 bushels; Indiana had 79,350,454. The value of the farm products of Pennsylvania was estimated to be \$183,946,000; those of Indiana, \$122,914,000. Thus you see that while Indiana had 505,000 head of live stock more, and 19,000,000 bushels of grain more than Pennsylvania, yet the products of Pennsylvania are estimated at \$183,946,000, on account of her greater proximity to market, while those of Indiana are estimated at \$122,914,000. Thus you can understand the importance of cheap transportation to Indiana. Let us see how the question of transportation affects us on the other hand, with reference to the manufacture of Bessemer steel. Of the 174,000 tons of iron ore used in the blast furnaces of Pittsburgh last year, 84,000 tons came from Lake Superior, 64,000 tons from Iron Mountain, Missouri, 20,000 tons from Lake Champlain, and less than 5,000 from the home mines of Pennsylvania. They cannot manufacture their iron with the 'coal they have in Pennsylvania without coking it. We have coal in Indiana with which we can, in its raw state, make the best of iron; while we are two hundred and fifty miles nearer Lake Superior than Pittsburgh, and four hundred and thirty miles nearer to Iron Mountain; so that the question of transportation determines the fact that Indiana must become the great center for the manufacture of Bessemer steel. We cannot estimate the importance of that manufacture to our State.

What we want in this country is diversified labor. We want a variety of productions and industries. If all were farmers, to whom would they sell their surplus products? If all were mechanics or manufacturers, who would buy the workmanship of their hands? That community is the richest and the strongest that comes the nearest to supplying all its own wants. I see around us the evidences that we are having a varied industry and diversified pursuits; that Indiana in every year comes nearer and nearer to supplying her own wants. Who can tell us what Indiana will be in twenty-five years from this time? The most sanguine imagination cannot contemplate it. Our fathers could not look forward to this time, nor can we look forward twenty-five years. It is for us to do our own part in the brief time that is allotted us. Our country is growing everywhere. The nation is becoming prosperous, prospering as it never did before. I am not a political hypochondriac. I do not think that everything is going to ruin. On the contrary, our country is developing as it never did before, and our people are improving. I think we are wiser and better to-day than the fathers of the revolution; because we have opportunities they never had, and our children will be better and wiser than we are. I have said more than I intended to. I have no

prepared speech; no time for it. I have but spoken those things that were uttermost in my mind. I wish to say one word more in regard to this Exposition, and then I am done. Let it be encouraged. It is the beginning of a great thing. It is to-day the greatest school of knowledge in Indiana, not simply for children, but for adults. The oldest man in the State can learn something at a place of this kind. Ohio has her Exposition; Illinois has hers; New York has had hers for years. Indiana was a young State, comparatively, and somewhat behind. But now we are coming up with great rapidity. We all take great pride in the wonderful growth of Indianapolis. I believe it is said truly that Indianapolis is to-day the largest inland city in the United States. Away from navigable waters, thirteen railroads running into the city, with more building, and with a growth and increase that is perfectly marvellous. When I came to Indianapolis as Governor of Indiana, in January, 1861, she had less than 19,000 people. I hear it said by some of the most intelligent men that her population is to-day 75,000. I do not know whether that is so or not, but I do know that no man can ride about Indianapolis without seeing that she is growing with unprecedented rapidity, and that there are thousands of people who have just come here to make this their home. But the State is growing and prospering everywhere. I thank you, ladies and gentlemen for your kind attention.

At the conclusion of his speech, the Senator was again greeted with prolonged applause, after which there was a short interlude, during which some excellent music was listened to.

His excellency, Governor Hendricks, made the following dedicatory address:

Under an act of the Legislature, approved twenty-two years ago, the Indiana State Board of Agriculture was organized with Governor Wright as its President, whose zeal and efficiency contributed greatly to its success and usefulness. The Constitution adopted by the society declared its object to be "to promote and improve the condition of agriculture, horticulture, and the mechanic, manufacturing, and household arts." By an act of March 5, 1869, a department of geology and natural science was established, but it was placed in connection with and under control of the State Board of Agriculture. And so the Indiana State Board of Agriculture is charged with the responsible and interesting duty of promoting and improving the condition of agriculture, horticulture, and the mechanic, manufacturing and household arts, and the ascertainment and publication of all useful knowledge touching the geology of our State.

More important duties could not have been assigned to the Board.

The wealth of the quarries and the mines is to be exposed, and the qualities of the different classes of rock and coal and earth are to be tested and made known, so as to be available in the enterprises of these times. Every mechanical device for the relief of labor and the economy of material is to be introduced into common use. Encouragement is to be given to such treatment of the lands, by rotation of the crops, under drainage, and otherwise, as will make their culture more easy and their productions greater—and every improvement in rural architecture is to be encouraged, promoting the beauty, cheerfulness, convenience, comfort and healthfulness of the homes of the people.

These duties bring this Board of Agriculture into interesting relations with a people now numbering more than one million seven hundred thousand, occupying a country of more than twenty-two million acres, cultivating more than one hundred and sixty thousand farms, with more than ten million acres of improved lands; and now producing annually about twenty-eight million bushels of wheat; eight million bushels of corn, as shown by our State returns; eight and one-half million bushels of oats; nearly nine and one-half million pounds of tobacco; five million pounds of wool; nearly five and one-half million bushels of potatoes; about twenty-three million pounds of butter; more than one million tons of hay; and orchard products of the value of nearly three million dollars; having live stock of the value of nearly eighty-four million dollars; with three thousand six hundred and fifty-four miles of excellent railroads, and four hundred and twenty-five miles of side-tracks, assessed for taxation at forty million dollars; and with an entire taxable property in the State of nine hundred and fifty million dollars, being more than double the assessment of 1860, and an increase of nearly three hundred million over 1872; and with a coal-bed of which Professor R. T. Brown has said that, "making a liberal allowance for faults and local defects in the coal beds, it will be safe to assume that Indiana has a coal deposit equal to ten feet in thickness, covering eight thousand square miles. * * * * *

If we were to consume a million of tons a year the supply would last seven thousand years;" and of which Professor Cox has said, "the area of the coal measures in Indiana is one-fifth part of the entire State; more than one-half as large as the entire coal area of Great Britain and Ireland."

I have briefly referred to the responsible duties of the State Board of Agriculture, to the purposes of its organization, and the important interests it is designed to promote. During the twenty years of its existence the Board has held fairs, distributed premiums, and in all proper ways has sought to improve the standard of excellence, and excite an honorable rivalry among producers. In respect to these great interests, the people have been brought into closer relations, have held communion among themselves touching their pursuits, and with commendable zeal, have contended for the honors and the

rewards of superior excellence in the productions of their farms and shops.

A fellowship and brotherhood have been established; a pride in useful pursuits has been excited; an influence and dignity have been given to the farmer, the merchant, and the laborer, both as an individual and a member of the brotherhood, and it will be a bright day when influence and respectability shall depend upon success in producing whatever promotes the happiness of man. To these results the Indiana State Board of Agriculture has contributed by its addresses, fairs and premiums, and the people have liberally given of their strength and means. But in the fall of 1872 it was felt that the time had come for a more thorough and complete exhibition of the agricultural, mechanical, mineral, and productive industries of Indiana, "including those arts of peace which give life and beauty to the civilization of the nineteenth century;" and upon motion of the Hon. Thomas Dowling, it was resolved and decided that there should be no abatement of zeal for the great industries which have long been the chief care of the Board, but "that the time has arrived when a higher field of usefulness shall be initiated for our own State Board; and that Indiana, following the example of her older sisters, shall institute a State Exposition which shall more fully and satisfactorily exhibit the advances making in all the leading industries of our people." An appeal was made to the citizens and city of Indianapolis for aid and support in this great enterprise, which was responded to promptly and very liberally, and the result is now seen in this beautiful and spacious structure, a grand temple to the arts and pursuits of peace, and a monument to the taste, culture, and enterprise of Indiana.

In its dedication to its noble purposes it is right and proper that a tribute of respect should be paid to its real authors and founders, the distinguished friends and patrons of agriculture and the mechanic arts who organized the Board and inaugurated the State Fairs. I invoke for them this day, a friendly and generous sustenance by all Indianians who rejoice when labor is dignified and rewarded.

Standing in this, the people's museum, we are charmed and dazzled by the display; we are surrounded by things rare, curious, useful and beautiful. Exquisite pictures attest the charm and empire of the arts.

With wonder we contemplate the action of these many complicated machines as they do their work with the skill and accuracy of human hands, but without fatigue. And here are specimens of our coal, rare in their superior qualities to serve the machinist and worker in iron, brought from their dark resting places where they have lain as the ages have rolled by.

But I cannot particularize. To this Exposition have been brought fine specimens of all that the skill, genius, enterprise and means of Indiana produce. It is a great and interesting collection, and

fairly represents the products of the industries and resources of Indiana; and while I now for the Board of Directors, and standing in their place, declare this grand structure dedicated to the exhibition, promotion and improvement "of the agricultural, mechanical, mineral and productive industries of Indiana, including those arts of peace which give life and beauty to our civilization," and to that end declare the same now open. I appeal to the people of the State, whilst guarding its management with vigilant care, to give the President and Directors of the Board the encouragement of their great support.

The exercises for the afternoon closed with the rendition of Fantasia from Stradella, by Bradshaw's band, after which the crowd dispersed through the buildings and grounds, well pleased with the result of the opening, and astonished to find such a display in the Fine Art, Geological and other departments, where they had expected to find all in confusion.

THE SCENE BY GAS LIGHT was perfectly magnificent. The arrangements for lighting were adopted by the Board, at the suggestion of Mr. Henry Stacy, Superintendent of the Gas Company, who furnished the plans and specifications. The lighting is perfect, every nook and corner of exhibition space being illuminated. It is by far the best system adopted in any similar building, and its success is a matter of pride to him who planned it.

The hall was crowded from early in the evening until long after the concert which, marked the opening night, was concluded. The display under the brilliant light was far more beautiful than in the ordinary glow of the sun, and what was disagreeably prominent during the day was toned down to a pleasant color, and a non-aggressive appearance. Shortly after eight o'clock, the singing societies having arrived and taken their seats in the music stand, Bradshaw's Band began the entertainment by an overture impromptu. The Choral Union, under the direction of Professor Black, and accompanied by the Exposition Orchestra, led by Mr. M. H. Spades, and six anvils, manipulated by the band, then sang the following beautiful and expressive "Exposition Ode," written by Mr. C. P. Jacobs, to the inspiring music of the anvil chorus:

Wake mighty harmonies, grandly up-swelling,
 Surging in billows around and above,
 Chant glorious anthems, of victories telling,
 No sound of war is heard within our happy borders,
 Proud sits our city beneath the arching skies;
 May God protect our people,
 These thronging thousands,
 Whose boundless favor
 Has made these walls arise.

Let thousand prayers mingle, thankfully mindful
 Of all blessings filling the bounteous year;
 Asking the Father, and Maker, and Giver,
 To shine with his favor upon us here.
 Lift up your hearts to-night, ye happy, happy people,
 Hushed be the voice that mars the harmony of praise;
 Praise, praise to God the Giver!
 And may wise Science,
 And Art, her handmaid,
 And beauty crown the days.

Flaunt starry banner, in sunlight outstreaming;
 Emblem of liberty, flag of the free!
 Guide thou the march of the young giant nation,
 Guard thou his coasts from the sea to sea.
 Dear are thy folds to the heart of the pilgrim:
 Bright gleam thy stars o'er these uprising domes:
 Long may they wave above them,
 And patriots love them,
 And thousands love them
 In all the nation's homes.

The accompaniments were by the Exposition and the Liederkranz Orchestra, the Weber piano being called upon to contribute to the general good effect in all cases. At the conclusion of the stated programme, Bradshaw's band started every one home to the lively strains of "When the band begins to play," and those whose tired limbs attested their interest in the affair, went away more than satisfied with the success of "Indiana's First State Fair and Exposition."

THE EXPOSITION BUILDING.

Notwithstanding the rapidity with which the Exposition buildings have been constructed since the ground for the foundation was first broken, doubts constantly assailed the

minds of the faithful as to the ability of the Board to have the vast structure completed within the time specified. When the greater portion of the north wall was blown in during a terrible gale, it was within a few feet of the top, and it was thought for a while that the damage done was irremedial; but, by putting their shoulders to the wheel, and expending great labor, the break was repaired in a few days. The work was delayed nearly a week by this catastrophe, and other untoward circumstances, over which the managers could exert but little control, were constantly arising and placing obstacles in the path of the builders. Many of these seemingly insurmountable obstacles which seemed like mighty mountains, when assailed with energy, faded like the mists of the morning before the all pervading rays of the sun. Although the construction of the main or grand hall, as it has been felicitously named, was looked upon, and was in reality, the principal portion of the building to be done, yet there were many other less pretentious edifices to be erected, which would cost large sums. Then the grounds were to be laid out in drives, bridges built, stock pens rebuilt and remodeled, and a thousand and one matters to attend to that fully occupied the attention of every individual member of the Board to the utmost to meet the demands made upon them.

The grand hall is situated on Exposition avenue, at the head of Alabama street, and being upon elevated ground, commands a fine view of the city and surroundings. The structure is of brick, 308 feet long by 150 in width, and two stories in height, besides the elevated galleries, which extend around the entire building under the roof, thus affording visitors an opportunity to secure the most commanding view to be had in the city. From here the visitors can gain some slight conception of the extent of the greatest inland city on the continent. From these galleries, or promenades, as they could properly be termed, a full and complete view of the entire interior of the edifice can be gained, creating a most pleasing panorama, and one which will not soon be forgotten. The lower floor of the grand

hall was occupied by the mechanical, geological and miscellaneous departments, and by the offices of the Board, which occupy the entire front. The second floor, which is approached by three wide stairways, accommodates the Fine Art, Musical, Mechanical and other Departments, and is brilliantly lighted by scores of windows and an abundance of skylights, thus giving exhibitors unsurpassed facilities for the display of their collections. This floor, as first planned, was intended to be a wide and roomy gallery, but it was subsequently decided to span the floor with wide bridges for the purpose of adding strength to the building and afford spectators better advantages for gaining access to both sides of the hall without walking around the entire building, as would have been necessary under the first plan, as well as giving additional space to exhibitors. The bridges add to the general appearance, and give assurance of the stability of the structure.

Upon first entering the grounds, the beholder is struck with the vast extent of the whole affair; as he advances further, this feeling deepens and intensifies, and before he has crossed the threshold and entered any of the buildings, he begins to form some slight conception of the immense amount of money, and months of unremitting toil necessary to bring to completion this mammoth undertaking. Upon first entering the grand hall you become bewildered by the multitude of articles that greet your eyes on all sides. In the center of the hall and immediately in front of the grand entrance has been placed a colossal bronze figure of Justice. This piece rests upon a large block of granite, which in turn is supported by strong pillars, which, however, are hidden from view by an irregular pile of stone. This is bedecked with a profusion of native mosses and ferns, setting it off in a most pleasing manner to the cultivated eye. With the spirit of generosity, Mr. Woodruff considerably allowed it to be used as a center-piece for the grand hall, a place for which it was especially adapted. Directly above this towering figure, the coat of arms of the United States is seen, suspended from the roof by strong

but invisible bands. From the National emblem the flags of the five great nations of Europe, Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia and Austria, and other lesser principalities are depended. The whole forms the most beautiful picture imaginable, and shows conclusively the touches of a master hand and mind, both in conception and execution.

The ground work of the decorations of other portions of the building, are the National colors, the scores of pillars, the balustrades, and the railings of the galleries, being covered with strips of cambric of red, white and blue. The ground work is surmounted wherever practicable, with wreaths, festoons and trimmings of evergreens, arranged in every conceivable form that would tend to heighten the effect. The result of this artistic blending of colors has proven successful, even beyond the most sanguine hopes of the artist who originated and systematised the plans. We will attempt no detailed description of the articles on exhibition in the various departments.

At the left of the main building stands the Power Hall, one hundred and fifty by seventy feet, devoted to the display of agricultural implements, and some of the heavier pieces of machinery which could not be placed on the floor of the other hall with safety.

The boiler and pump houses are placed north of the Power hall, within a few feet of the main building.

FLORAL HALL.

This department, under the superintendence of W. H. Ragan, was complete, so far as the display of green-house and bedding plants is concerned. The hall is in the form of a parallelogram, broken on the south side by a large bay window, which taste and skill have combined to convert into a beautiful bower. In this inviting spot a beautiful fountain sends up numerous tiny jets of water which fall in showers of sparkling drops into a broad shell lined basin, while in the back ground are disposed a number of pieces of classic statuary, including Venus, Apollo and Aquarius, all of which

are brought out in pleasant relief by the cool, dark green of the surrounding foliage and the overhanging garlands.

On the north side a large space is railed off for a dining and refreshment hall. But there is such an air of freshness and neatness—not to say elegance—in all the appointments of this refectory, that instead of detracting from the appearance of the hall it becomes a positive adornment.

In the center of the hall the large fountain throws up its single jet to a great height and forms an animated picture amid its appropriate surroundings of rare tropical plants.

In the east end is located the "grotto," at once a triumph of art and mechanical skill. This grotto, which is rather a mountain gorge than a grotto, after all, represents a cool, dark recess, whose sides are formed of huge masses of rocks, piled one upon another, to a great height, counterfeiting nature in form, color and arrangement, so admirably that it is almost impossible to realize that it is the work of man's deft hands directed by true artistic taste. Lichens and mosses cluster here and there upon the weather-stained and water-worn rocks, while trailing vines and other appropriate plants seem to have struck root in every fissure and crevice, softening the rugged outlines and completing the illusion. Figures of animals and birds, startlingly life-like, are placed in various positions upon the rocky tables and the branches of the trees, and materially heighten the effect. At the end of this gorge, a cascade of water descends, in successive leaps, down the shelving rocks, and falls at length into a dark pool below, the surface of which is agitated to its very rim by the momentum of the last plunge of the crystal flood. The entrance to the "grotto" is curtained by long streamers of gray Southern moss, pendant from the branches of tall trees, the arrangement adding greatly to the weird beauty of the spot. Taken all in all, the "grotto" may be fairly said to surpass anything of the kind heretofore attempted, at least in the Western country, and too much cannot be said in praise of the genius that conceived and the skill that completed it. It was designed by Dr. Allen and Major Palmer, who spent much time and no little means in its construction, having given personal supervision to every detail.

Although no competitors have appeared from outside of Indianapolis, the floral display is one that has rarely, if ever, been equalled in the West. And we may remark here, that the city should feel proud to show visitors such evidence of the taste and culture of her citizens as is apparent in the fact that they give good support to floral establishments of such magnitude. The beds or parterres are arranged in three parallel lines—a broad one in the center, and a narrower one on either side.

In the central bed, extending from the front of the "grotto" to the large fountain, was shown the splendid collection of Mr. G. W. Idner. Although not as large as some of the others, this collection embraces many superb specimens. In the center tower a splendid specimen of oleander, a palmetto, a canna, and several other large plants, which were flanked by crape myrtle and pomegranate, in bloom, several enormously large bouvardias (the Bride—most beautiful of all the varieties of this charming plant,) huge begonias, with rich clusters of pink bloom, splendid coleus, ferns, lycopodiums, etc. There was also in this collection a choice selection of cacti, including a very large night-blooming cereus, a monster specimen of the agave Americana, and a very large variety of blooming and foliage plants, which were worthy of close inspection.

Immediately in front of the "grotto" was grouped Mr. Idner's collection of geraniums, the fullest, completest and most varied ever shown in the city of Indianapolis. It embraced over one hundred varieties in bloom, many of which are entirely new, being the production of Mr. Idner's skill in hybridizing. He devoted much time and patient labor to this matter, and produced several hybrids which successfully rival the best productions of English florists.

Next in order comes the grand collection of Mr. Wiegand. This grand collection of green-house plants occupied about two-thirds of the space in the large central bed. In the center were first, a large colocasia arboris, its palm-like leaves towering eight feet high, and measuring over four feet in length, with a breadth of more than three feet. Along

with it were grouped a magnificent *Lantania Borbonica*, (or fan palm) a lemon tree in bearing, a large rubber tree, two fine specimens of *Musa Cavendishii*, a *Philodendron monstrosus*, huge balloon shaped trellises of *Passiflora variegata*, *Cissus discolor*, *Gnaphalium lanatum*, *Maurandia*, *Cobea scandens*, and other climbers, all magnificently grown, beautiful trellises of *Manettia scandens*, rich with their scarlet bloom, *Hybiscus*, *Abutilon*, *Hydrangea* var., *Caladiums*, *Colocasia metallica*, *Coleus*, *Colocasia denticulata*, *Dracænas*, and hundreds of others, too numerous to mention. The plants were admirably grouped for effect by Mr. Charles Rieman, the chief gardener of Mr. Wiegand, who has had personal charge of the collection, and to whose skill their perfection is chiefly due.

In front of the general collection, fronting the fountain, is Mr. Wiegand's collection of new plants. In this department he was without competition. We can only call attention to a few of the plants. There was a beautiful specimen of *Ananassa satyria* var., the most conspicuous in the collection. Its graceful leaves of light green, margined with creamy white, was delicately tinged with red, forming a very striking plant. Near it stood a beautiful *Musa zebrina*, and seven new varieties of the graceful *Dracæna*, five varieties of *Crotons*, and three *Marantas* — the *Von der Heckii*, the *Regata*, and the *Warsawegii*. The second named is a very striking plant — its prevailing color being bronzy green, marked with fine pink lines in pairs. The latter is rich, velvety green, with conspicuous markings of lighter shade. The *Dracænas* are worthy of special attention. There are in this group several fine specimens of the *Pandanus Javanica*, narrow, drooping, dark green leaves, with serrated edges of maroon; two small plants of the *Lantania Borbonica*; an *Alocasia machoriza* var., beautifully marked with white; several specimens of *Acoris variegata*, a *Campylotropis shiesbrechtii*, an *Acalpha incolor*, a *Dieffenbachii*, and a number of other novelties.

Adjoining these is the collection of ferns, *Lycopodiums*, and *Begonias* — a superb collection, embracing many varieties.

Conspicuous among the ferns are an *Alsophyllea Australicus*, or Australian tree fern, fine specimens of *Pterys Argyrea*, &c. Among the lycopodiums are fine specimens of *Selagella coesis arborea*, and *S. denticulata*. The begonias are almost numberless.

In bedding plants, as in new varieties, the collection was large and sufficiently varied, despite the lateness of the season, to please every taste.

Next comes his collection of foliage plants, but to describe this collection would be to catalogue the list, as it was complete.

Mr. Hilker has the first section of plat for bedding out plants and flowers. Messrs. Lang & Bock nearly filled a large share of space with most beautiful and choice varieties of plants. Among them are noticed a large fan palm, and a very large *Calladium*.

Mr. Weghorst adorned a plat to the right of Mr. Idner's, while Mr. James Vick, of Rochester, N. Y., had a box-bed extending nearly one-half the length of Floral Hall, containing a grand display of cut flowers.

PREMIUMS AWARDED
AT THE
INDIANA STATE FAIR
AND
EXPOSITION, 1873.

LIVE STOCK DEPARTMENT.

HORSES.

THOROUGHBRED HORSES.

Two Entries.

Best brood mare, Wood & Foudray, Indianapolis..... \$ 30

HORSES FOR GENERAL PURPOSES.

Seventy-Eight Entries.

Best stallion, 4 years old and over, Hushman & Swim, Bellmore, Indiana	\$ 50
Second best, F. M. Oliver, Morton, Indiana.....	25
Best stallion, 3 years old and under 4, Isaac Smock, Southport, Indiana.....	40
Second best, C. F. Flynn, Adams, Decatur, County, Indiana.....	20
Best stallion 2 years old and under 3, Lewis Edwards, Conners- ville, Indiana.....	20
Second best, Nagle & Coffin, Arcadia, Hamilton, County, Ind.	10
Best stallion, 1 year old and under 2, David R. Smock, South- port, Indiana	10

PREMIUMS AWARDED.

97

Best stallion sucking colt, Keeny & Son, Danville, Ind.....	\$8
Second best, Thomas M. Robison, Greenwood, Ind.....	4
Best sucking filly, Keeny & Son, Danville, Ind.....	8
Second best, Lewis Edwards, Connersville, Ind.....	4

HEAVY DRAFT HORSES.

Thirty-two Entries.

Best stallion, 4 years old and over, Harry Lewis, Lewisville, Ind. \$	50
Second best, Gates, Prey & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.....	25
Best stallion, 3 years old and under 4, George Watt, Richmond, Ind.....	40
Second best, Nathan Wasson, Carmel, Ind.....	20
Best stallion, 2 years old and under 3, John Selch, Franklin, Ind.	15
Second best, Charles J. Negley, Oaklandon, Ind.....	10
Best stallion, 1 year old and under 2, John Bates, Harrisburg, Ind.....	10
Best mare, 4 years old and over, with colt, John Bates, Harrisburg, Ind.....	30
Second best, John Selch, Franklin, Ind.....	15
Best mare, 3 years old and under 4, Geo. Watt, Richmond, Ind..	20
Second best, John Bates, Harrisburg, Ind.....	10
Best mare, 2 years old and under 3, John Bates, Harrisburg, Ind.	15
Second best, W. G. Merryman, Indianapolis, Ind.....	10
Best gelding, 4 years old and over, C. Furgason, Milton, Ind....	20
Second best, John Bates, Harrisburg, Ind.....	10
Best mare, 4 years old and over, regardless of having been bred, C. Furgason, Milton, Ind.....	25

TROTTING AND PACING HORSES.

Fifty-four Entries.

Best trotting stallion, L. L. Lawrence Dublin, Ind.....	\$ 100
Second best, James Wilson, Rushville, Ind.....	50
Best trotting gelding or mare, James Wilson, Rushville, Ind....	100
Second best, James Wilson, Rushville, Ind.....	75
Best pacing stallion, T. Dickson, Greensburg, Ind.....	50
Second best, James Wilson, Rushville, Ind.....	25
Best pacing gelding or mare, James Wilson, Rushville, Ind.....	50
Second best, Isaac B. Loder, Lewisville, Ind.....	25
Best pair trotting mares or geldings, Ira C. Williams, Munice, Ind.....	100
Best trotting horse, mare or gelding, John Wade, Edinaburg, Ind.	200
Second best, J. H. Bebout, Rushville, Ind.....	100
Third best, Isaac B. Loder, Lewisville, Ind.....	50

MATCH OR SINGLE HORSES FOR GENERAL PURPOSES.

Thirty-one Entries.

Best pair matches, geldings or mares, D. M. Heath, Crawfordsville, Ind.....	\$ 50
Second best, Allen Jackson, Plainfield, Ind.....	25

ROADSTERS.

Best pair matches, geldings or mares, D. S. Brown, Centerville, Ind.....	40
Second best, Andy Bussell, Connersville, Ind.....	20

HEAVY DRAFT.

Best heavy draft team, C. Furgason, Milton. Ind.....	40
Second best, John Bates, Harrisburg, Ind.....	20

SADDLE HORSES.

Best gelding, any age, T. V. Mitchell, New Salem. Ind.....	20
Second best, George Watt, Richmond, Ind.....	10
Best mare, any age, James L. Caldwell, Lewisville, Ind.....	20
Second best, H. McCoy, Indianapolis, Ind.....	10

SWEEPSTAKES ON HORSES.

Sixty-three Entries.

Best heavy draft stallion, Gates, Prey & Co., Indianapolis, Ind...	\$ 50
Best heavy draft mare, C. Furgason, Milton, Ind.....	40
Best stallion of any age or class, except heavy draft, Hushman & Swim, Bellmore, Ind.....	75
Best mare, of any age or class, H. Jackson & Bro., Mooresville, Ind.....	50
Best stallion showing 5 best colts under 1 year old, Keeny & Son, Danville, Ind.....	100

JACKS, JENNETS AND MULES.

Twenty-five Entries.

Best jack, 3 years old and over, W. T. Cassady, Beard's Station, Ky.....	50
Second best, J. H. Beaty, Indianapolis, Ind.....	25
Best jack, 2 years old and under 3, S. D. Cottingham, Noblesville, Ind.....	30
Best jack colt, James H. Quick, Clifford, Ind.....	10
Best jennet, 3 years old and over, Jas. H. Quick, Clifford, Ind...	15
Second best, Jas. H. Quick, Clifford, Ind.....	5
Best mule, 4 years old and over, H. Hedges, Indianola, Ill.....	20
Second best, Jas. Wilson, Rushville. Ind.....	10
Best mule, 3 years old and under 4, Robt. Stark, Rushville, Ind..	20
Second best, Robt. Stark, Rushville, Ind.....	10
Best mule, 2 years old and under 3, John Bates, Harrisburg, Ind.	20

PREMIUMS AWARDED.

99

Best mule, 1 year old and under 2, John Bates, Harrisburg, Ind.	\$10
Best pair mules, 3 years old and over, John Parr, Lebanon, Ind.	
Second best, H. Hedges, Indianola, Ill	25

SWEEPSTAKES ON JACKS AND JENNETS.

Seven Entries.

Best Jack any age, W. T. Cassaday, Beards Station, Ky.	\$ 40
Best Jennett any age, Jas. H. Quick, Clifford, Ind.	15

BREEDING CATTLE.

Ninety Entries.

Best bull, 4 years old and over, H. Sandusky & Son, Indianola, Ills.	\$100
Second best, A. C. Schropshire, Leesburg, Ky	50
Best bull, 3 years old and under 4, H. Sandusky & Son, Indianola, Ills.	75
Second best, B. F. Bedford, Paris, Ky.	35
Best bull, 2 year old and under 3, S. Meredith & Son, Cambridge City, Ind.	50
Second best, W. W. Thrasher, Groves P. O., Fayette Co., Ind.	25
Best bull, 1 year old and under 2, C. Mathews, Clinton, Ind.	30
Second best, J. S. Owsley, Stanford, Ky.	15
Best bull calf, Cottell & Son, Morgantown, Ind.	20
Second best, J. M. Woodruff, Ninevah, Ind.	10
Best cow, 4 years old and over, H. Sandusky & Son, Indianola, Ills.	60
Second best, H. Sandusky & Son, Indianola, Ills.	30
Best cow, 3 years old and under 4, B. F. Bedford, Paris, Ky.	50
Second best, C. Mathews, Clinton, Ind.	25
Best cow, 2 years old and under 3, S. Meredith & Son, Cambridge City, Ind.	40
Second best, H. Sandusky & Son, Indianola, Ills.	20
Best heifer, 1 year old and under 2, H. Sandusky & Son, Indianola, Ills.	30
Second best, S. Meredith & Son, Cambridge City, Ind.	15
Best heifer calf, S. Meredith & Son, Cambridge City, Ind.	20
Second best, S. Meredith & Son, Cambridge City, Ind.	10
Best breeding cow, with calf at foot, S. Meredith & Son, Cambridge City, Ind.	75
Second best, W. W. Thrasher, Fayette county, Ind.	40
Best Devon cow, J. H. Kenyon, Indianapolis, Ind.	20
Best Ayrshire cow, W. G. Merryman, Indianapolis, Ind.	20
Second best, S. K. Fletcher, Indianapolis, Ind.	10

OXEN AND STEERS.

Eight Entries.

Best pair oxen, 4 years old and over, J. C. Webb, Cicero, Ind.	\$ 40
Second best, Armstrong & Bro., Indianapolis, Ind.	20

Best steer, 3 years old and over, James Caldwell, Lewisville, Indiana.....	\$30
Second best, M. Pearson, Greenwood, Ind.....	15

FAT CATTLE, SHEEP AND HOGS.

Twenty-eight Entries.

Best three fatted steers, 3 years old and over, James Caldwell, Lewisville, Ind.....	75
Best 3 fatted hogs, W. C. Hartsock, Lawrence, Ind	30
Best 3 fatted sheep, A. P. Wiley, Augusta, Ind.....	20
Best fatted steer, James Caldwell, Lewisville, Ind.....	20
Second Best, James Caldwell, Lewisville, Ind.....	10
Best fatted cow, W. W. Thrasher, Groves P. O., Ind.....	20
Best fatted sheep, Robert Smith, Cleveland, Ind.....	10
Best fatted hog, R. Baldrige, Hagerstown, Ind.....	20

SWEEPSTAKE ON CATTLE.

Forty-five Entries.

Best bull, any age, Sol. Meredith & Son, Cambridge City, Ind....	\$ 100
Best cow, any age, H. Sandusky & Sen, Indianola, Ills.....	100
Best bull, with five of his calves, not over 1 year old, J. M. Woodruff, Ninevah, Ind.....	100
Second best, B. F. Bedford, Paris, Ky.....	50
Best herd of 5 head, 1 bull and 4 cows, Sol. Meredith & Son, Cambridge City, Ind.....	200
Second best, H. Sandusky & Son, Indianola, Ills.....	100

BERKSHIRE HOGS.

Eighty-five Entries.

Best boar 2 years old and over, Sol Meredith & Son, Cambridge City, Ind.....	\$ 25
Second best, Jacob Kennedy, Lizton, Ind.....	10
Best boar 1 year old and under 2, A. S. Gilmore, Greensburg, Ind.	15
Second best, Sol Meredith & Son, Cambridge City, Ind.....	10
Best boar under 12 and over 6 months, S. H. Clay, Paris, Ky.....	10
Second best, Andrew J. Mann, Southport, Ind.....	5
Best sow 2 years old and over, I. N. Barker, Thornton, Ind.....	15
Second best, Job Rogers, Clayton, Ind.....	10
Best sow 1 year old and under 2, A. S. Gilmore, Greensburg, Ind	10
Second best, I. N. Barker, Thorntown, Ind.....	5
Best sow under 12 and over 6 months old, Geo. W. Nave, Danville, Ind	10
Second best, S. H. Clay, Paris, Ky.....	5
Best sow under 6 months old, I. N. Barker, Thorntown, Ind.....	8
Second best, Sol Meredith & Son, Cambridge City, Ind.....	4
Best sow, and not less than five sucking pigs, I. N. Barker, Thorntown, Ind	10

POLAND CHINA.

One Hundred and Seventy Entries.

Best boar 2 years old and over, R. Baldrige, Hagerstown, Ind.	\$ 25
Second best, James Mustard, Broad Ripple, Ind.....	15
Best boar 1 year old and under 2, Wm. W. Greer, Oxford, Ohio.	25
Second best, McCoy & Spahr, Centreville, Ind.....	10
Best boar under 12 and over 6 months, L. D. Fox, Hagerstown, Ind	20
Second best, Wm. W. Greer, Oxford, Ohio.....	10
Best boar under 6 months old, R. Baldrige, Hagerstown, Ind ..	10
Second best, Armstrong Bros., Indianapolis, Ind.....	5
Best sow 2 years old and over, W. W. Greer, Oxford, Ohio.....	20
Second best, Armstrong Bros., Indianapolis, Ind.....	10
Best sow 1 year old and under 2, Wm. W. Greer, Oxford, Ohio..	20
Second best, R. Baldrige, Hagerstown, Ind.....	10
Best sow under 12 and over 6 months, McCoy & Spahr, Centreville, Ind.....	10
Second best, B. Lukins, Pendleton, Ind.....	5
Best sow under 6 months old, McCoy & Spahr, Centreville, Ind	10
Second best, R. Baldrige, Hagerstown, Ind.....	5
Best 5 shoats under 6 months old, J. S. McCreary, Canton, Ill..	20
Second best, R. Baldrige, Hagerstown, Ind.....	10
Best sow, and not less than 5 sucking pigs, R. Baldrige, Hagerstown, Ind.....	25
Second best, McCoy & Spahr, Centreville, Ind.....	10

LARGE WHITE BREEDS,

To include Chester Whites, Large Yorkshires, Large Lancashires, Cheshires or Jefferson County and other similar Swine.

Eighteen Entries.

Best boar 2 years old and over, Nat Hammond, Greencastle, Ind	\$ 25
Second best, S. H. Todd, Wakeman, Ohio.....	10
Best boar 1 year old and under 2, S. H. Todd, Wakeman, Ohio..	15
Best boar under 6 months old, " " " "	8
Second best, " " " "	4
Best sow 2 years old and over, " " " "	15
Second best, H. C. Willett, Greenfield, Ind.....	10
Best sow 1 year old and under 2, S. H. Todd, Wakeman, Ohio...	5
Best sow under 12 and over 6 months, S. H. Todd, Wakeman, Ohio.....	10
Second best, S. H. Todd, Wakeman, Ohio.....	5
Best sow under 6 months old, S. H. Todd, Wakeman, Ohio.....	8
Second best, Nat Hammond, Greencastle, Ind.....	4
Best sow, and not less than 5 sucking pigs, S. H. Todd, Wakeman, Ohio.....	15

SMALL WHITE BREEDS.

To include Suffolks, Small Yorkshires, Small Lancashires and other similar Swine.

Ten Entries.

Best boar, 2 years old and over, O. P. Cobb & Son, Aurora, Ind....	\$ 20
Best boar, 1 year old and under 2, O. P. Cobb & Son, " "	15
Best sow, 2 years old and over, " " " " "	15

SMALL BLACK BREEDS—ESSEX AND NEPOLITAN.

Thirty-Three Entries.

Best bear, 2 years old and over, C. W. Sims, Danville, Ind.....	\$ 20
Second best, G. Wilson, Waldron, Indiana.....	10
Best boar 1 year old and under 2, A. P. Wiley, Augusta, Ind.....	15
Best boar under 6 months old, " " " " "	8
Second best, " " " " "	4
Best sow 2 years old and over, C. W. Sims, Danville, Indiana....	15
Second best A. P. Wiley, Augusta, Indiana.....	10
Best sow, 1 year old and under 2, A. P. Wiley, Augusta, Indiana,	10
Second best, G. Wilson, Waldron, Indiana.....	5
Best sow under 12 and over 6 mos. H. C. Willett, Greenfield, Ind.	10
Second best, A. P. Wiley, Augusta.....	5
Best sow under 6 mos. old, S. F. Pentecost, Zionsville, Ind.....	8
Second best, A. P. Wiley, Augusta, Indiana.....	4
Best sow and not less than 5 sucking pigs, C. W. Sims, Danville, Indiana.....	15

SWEEPSTAKES ON HOGS.

One Hundred and five Entries.

Best boar any age, William W. Greer, Oxford, Ohio.....	\$ 50
Best sow " " Armstrong Bros., Indianapolis, Ind.....	50
Best Boar and 5 pigs, under 1 year old, S. H. Tood, Wakeman, Ohio	50

S H E E P .

LONG WOOL SHEEP—COTSWOLDS.

Thirty-seven Entries.

Best buck, 2 years old and over, Geo. F. Morgan, Ridgeville, O..	\$ 15
Second best, Jacob Kennedy, Lizton, Indiana.....	10
Best buck 1 year old and under 2, G. F. Morgan, Ridgeville, Ohio	10

Second best, Robert Smith, Cleveland, Indiana.....	\$5
Best buck lamb, Geo. F. Morgan, Ridgeville, Ohio.....	5
Best ewe, 2 years old and over, Jacob Kennedy, Lizton, Ind.....	10
Second best, Geo. F. Morgan, Ridgeville, Ohio.....	5
Best ewe Lamb, Geo. F. Morgan, Ridgeville, Ohio.....	5
Best five lambs, " " " "	15

LEICESTER OR LINCOLN.

Twenty-seven Entries.

Best buck, 2 years old and over, Geo. F. Morgan, Ridgeville, O. \$	15
Second best, Enslinger Bros., Danville, Ind.....	10
Best buck, 1 year old and under 2, Geo. F. Morgan, Ridgeville, Ohio	10
Second best, R. Baldridge, Hagerstown, Indiana.....	5
Best buck lamb, Geo. F. Morgan, Ridgeville, Ohio.....	5
Best ewe, 2 years old and over, John Bates, Harrisburg, Ind.....	10
Second best, Geo. F. Morgan, Ridgeville, Ohio.....	5
Best ewe, 1 year old and under 2, Geo. F. Morgan, Ridgeville, Ohio.....	10
Second best, John Bates, Harrisburg, Indiana.....	5
Best ewe Lamb, Enslinger Bros., Danville, Ind.....	5
Best 5 lambs, John Bates, Harrisburg, Ind.....	15

SOUTHDOWNS.

Thirty-four Entries.

Best buck, 2 years old and over, Sol. Meredith & Son, Cambridge City, Ind.....	\$ 15
Second best, Robert Smith, Cleveland, Ind.....	10
Best buck, 1 year old and under 2, B. F. Bedford, Paris, Ky.....	10
Second best, S. K. Fletcher, Indianapolis, Ind	5
Best buck lamb, " " " "	5
Best ewe, 2 years old and over, Sol. Meredith & Son, Cambridge City, Ind	10
Second best, B. F. Bedford, Paris, Ky.....	5
Best ewe, 1 year old and under 2, Sol. Meredith & Son, Cambridge City, Ind	10
Second best, Sol. Meredith & Son, Cambridge City, Ind.....	5
Best ewe lamb, B. F. Bedford, Paris, Ky.....	5
Best 5 lambs, " " " "	15

SHEEP FOR MUTTON AND WOOL COMBINED, FOR PROFIT,

NOT EMBRACED IN ANY OF THE FOREGOING CLASSES.

Twenty-eight Entries.

Best buck, 2 years old and over, Enslinger Bros., Danville, Indiana.....	\$ 15
Second best, Enslinger Bros., Danville, Ind.....	10

Best buck, 1 year old and under 2, Ensminger Bros., Danville, Indiana	\$10
Second best, Daniel Drook, Liberty, Ind	5
Best buck lamb, Ensminger Bros., Danville, Ind.....	5
Best ewe, 2 years old and over, A. P. Wiley, Augusta, Ind.....	10
Second best, Ensminger Bros., Danville, Ind.....	5
Best buck lamb, " " " "	5
Best 5 lambs, Daniel Drook, Liberty, Ind.....	15

SWEEPSTAKES ON FINE WOOL AND OTHER SHEEP.

Thirty-seven Entries.

Best buck having 5 best lambs, long wool, George F. Morgan, Ridgeville, Ohio.....	\$ 20
Best ewe, any age, long wool, Ensminger Bros., Danville, Indiana	10
Best buck having 5 best lambs, (mutton and wool,) Ensminger Bros., Danville, Ind.....	20
Best ewe, any age, (mutton and wool,) Jno. Bates, Harrisburg, Ind	10
Best buck, any age, having 5 best lambs, (South Downs,) B. F. Bedford, Paris, Ky.....	20
Best ewe, Southdown, B. F. Bedford.....	10

POULTRY.

BIRDS, ETC—ASIATIC CLASS.

Eighty-five Entries.

Best pair Brahmas, W. H. Fry, Indianapolis, Ind.....	\$ 3
Second best, W. H. Fry, Indianapolis, Ind.....	2
Third best, W. T. Christian, Indianapolis, Ind.....	1

GAME CLASS.

Best, A. Lewis, Indianapolis, Ind.....	3
Second best, A. Lewis, Indianapolis, Ind.....	2
Third best, A. Lewis, Indianapolis, Ind.....	1

SPANISH CLASS.

Best, Schierling & Quinius, Indianapolis.....	3
Second best, W. H. Fry, Indianapolis.....	2
Third best, Schierling & Quinius, Indianapolis.....	1

POLISH CLASS.

Best, Schierling & Quinius, Indianapolis.....	3
Second best, Schierling & Quinius, Indianapolis.....	2

HAMBURG CLASS.

Best, W. F. Christian, Indianapolis.....	3
Second best, Schierling & Quinius, Indianapolis.....	2

BANTAM CLASS.

Best, W. H. Fry, Indianapolis.....	3
Second best, W. H. Fry, Indianapolis.....	2
Third best, Schierling & Quinius, Indianapolis.....	1

TURKEYS.

Best, T. M. Reveal, Clermont, Ind.....	3
Second best, M. F. Kelley, Bloomingdale.....	2
Third best, Jacob Kennedy, Litzton, Ind.....	1

GEESE.

Best pair geese, W. A. Ennis, Clermont, Ind.....	3
Second best, W. F. Christian, Indianapolis.....	2
Third best, W. A. Ennis, Clermont, Ind.....	1
Best pair wild geese, W. F. Christian, Indianapolis.....	2
Second best, W. F. Christian, Indianapolis.....	1

DUCK CLASS.

Best, Schierling & Quinius, Indianapolis.....	3
Second best, Schierling & Quinius, Indianapolis.....	2
Third best, Jacob Kennedy, Litzton, Ind.....	1
Best self colored buck rabbit, Theodore Rees, Indianapolis.....	3
Best self-colored doe rabbit, Theodore Rees, Indianapolis.....	3

PIGEON CLASS.

Best pair black pied pouters, Schierling & Quinius, Indianapolis	2
Best pair red pied pouters, Schierling & Quinius, Indianapolis....	2
Best pair white pied pouters, Schierling & Quinius, Indianapolis	2

CAGE BIRD CLASS.

Best Canaries, T. D. Thorp, Indianapolis.....	2
Second best Canaries, Mrs. E. Gilson, Greensburg, Ind.....	1
Best collection of song and cage birds, C. Schrader, Indianapolis,	

Silver Medal

SPECIAL PREMIUMS AWARDED.

POULTRY.

W. F. Christian's.

Best pair of light Brahmas, W. H. Fry, city.....	\$ 3
Second best, W. F. Christian, city.....	2
Best pair light Brahma chicks, W. H. Fry, city.....	3
Second best, W. F. Christian, city.....	2

W. H. Fry's.

Best pair dark Brahmas, W. F. Christian, city	3
Second best, " " "	2
Best pair dark Brahma chicks, Shierling & Quinnis, city	3
Second best, W. F. Christian, city	2

Shierling & Quinnis.

Best pair partridge Cochins, W. H. Fry, city	3
Second best,	2
Best pair Cochin chicks, W. H. Fry, city	3
Second best, W. H. Fry, city	2
Best pair white Cochins or chicks, Shierling & Quinnis, city	3
Second best, W. F. Christian, city	2

S. A. Fletcher's.

Best pair buff Cochins, W. F. Christian, city	3
Second best, W. F. Christian, city	2
Best pair buff Cochin chicks, W. H. Fry, city	3
Second best, W. F. Christian, city	2

Gray & Glazier's.

Best pair black Cochins or chicks, Shierling & Quinnis, city	3
Second best	2

Frank A. Boyd's.

Best light Brahma cock, W. H. Fry, city	3
" " " cockeral, W. H. Fry, city	3
" " " hen, " " "	2
" " " pullet, " " "	2

Jno. L. Francis'.

Best dark Brahma cock, W. F. Christian, city	3
" " " cockeral, Shierling & Quinnis, city	3
" " " hen, W. F. Christian, city	2
" " " pullet, " " "	2

F. W. Churchman's.

Best buff Cochin cock, W. F. Christian, city	3
" " " cockeral, W. H. Fry, "	3
" " " hen, " " "	2
" " " pullet, W. F. Christian, "	2

Ingraham Fletcher's.

Best partridge Cochin cock, W. O. Reveall, Clermont, Ind.	3
" " " cockeral, W. H. Fry, city	3
" " " hen, " " "	2
" " " pullet, " " "	2

Jacob T. Wright's.

Best black Cochin cock or cockeral, Shierling & Quinnis, city.....	3
" " " hen or pullet, " " "	2
" white " cock or cockeral, " " "	3
" " " hen or pullet, W. F. Christian, " " "	2

J. G. Kingsbury's.

Best pr. blk Spanish or chicks, Shierling & Quinnis, city....	Farmer 1 yr.
" " white Leghorns " W. F. Christian, " " "	"
" " Cayuga ducks, Shierling & Quinnis, " " "	"
" " Aylesbury, ducks, " " " " "	"

H. C. Burnham's.

Largest pair Bronze turkeys, T. W. Reveal, Clermont, Ind.....	\$ 5
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SWEEPSTAKES ON CHICKENS.

J. R. Budd's.

Largest and heaviest cock, W. H. Fry, city.....	5
" " " hen, W. F. Christian, "	5
" " " cockeral, " "	3
" " " pullet, " "	2
" " " pr fowls, " "	3
" " " pr chicks, " "	2
" " " pr ducks, " "	5

HOGS.

Twelve Entries.

CHALLENGE MILL CO., OF BATAVIA, ILL.

Best 12 pigs under 6 months, one feed mill.....	75
Jas. Mustard, Broad Ripple, Ind.	

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

SECTION I.

Best cut-off stationary steam engine, Hillry Chavous, Union City, Ind.....	Gold Medal
Best stationary steam engine, Indianapolis Car Works Co., Indianapolis, Ind.....	Silver Medal
Best portable steam engine, Indianapolis Car Works Co., Indianapolis, Ind.....	Silver Medal
Best steam pump, direct action, C. H. Hall, New York.....	Diploma
Best portable farm engine, Eagle Machine Works, Indianapolis, Ind.....	Silver Medal
Best tubular boiler, Indianapolis Car Works Co., Indianapolis, Ind.....	Silver Medal
Best head block for saw mills, Baylies, Vaughan & Co., Richmond, Ind.....	Diploma
Best drain tile machine, Chandler & Taylor, city.....	Diploma

SECTION II.

Best steam guage, Robinson Machine Works, Indianapolis, Ind.....	Diploma
Best steam guage governor, C. A. Conde, Philadelphia, Pa.....	Diploma
Best combined heater and lime extractor for steam boilers, Armstrong Heater Manufacturing Co., Toledo, Ohio.....	Diploma
Best tallow lubricator for steam cylenders, Samuel L. Gordon, Ypsilanta, Mich.....	Diploma

SECTION III.

Best double-acting lift and force pump, Chandler & Railsback, Davenport, Iowa.....	Silver Medal
Best centrifugal pump, R. R. Rouse, city.....	Diploma
Best rotary pump, W. W. Webb, city.....	Diploma
Best wood pump, Cole Bro's, & Brockway, Greencastle, Ind.....	Diploma
Best tank valve for railroad water station, M. N. Lyon, New Albany, Ind.....	Diploma
Best point for driven well-tube, J. W. McMillen, Fairport, N. Y.....	Diploma

SECTION V.

Best power shaving and punching machine, Long & Allstatter, Hamilton, Ohio.....	Diploma
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SECTION VI.

Best saw for scroll work, J. A. Fay & Co., Cincinnati, O.....Diploma
 Best stove machine, Chandler & Taylor, Indianapolis, Ind.....Diploma
 Best flooring machine, Frank & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.....Diploma
 Best boring and mortising machine, J. A. Fay & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.....Diploma
 Best apparatus for removing saw dust, Westover & Bro., Vernon, Ind.....Diploma
 Best platen printing press, O. Crook & Co., Dayton, Ohio..Silver Medal

SECTION VIII.

Best knitting machine, M. E. Shull, Indianapolis, Ind.....Diploma

SECTION XII.

Best washing machine, Calkins Bro.'s & Co., Chicago, Ill.....Diploma
 Best roller wringing machine, J. A. Price, Cincinnati, Ohio..Diploma

SECTION XIV.

Best railroad car coupling, E. C. Rutledge, Crawfordsville, Ind.....Diploma
 Best shaft coupling, Indianapolis Car Works, Indianapolis, Ind.....Diploma
 Best meat chopping machine, Clemens Vonnegut, Indianapolis, Ind.....Diploma
 Best emery wheel machine, M. Doherty & Irwin, Indianapolis, Ind.....Diploma

SECTION XV.

Best plow for general purposes, Bucher, Gibbs & Co., Canton, Ohio.....Gold Medal
 Best arrangement for attaching 3 horses, Oran Perry & Co., Richmond, Ind.....Diploma
 Best plow for alluvial or muck soil, Oran Perry & Co., Richmond, Ind.....Silver Medal
 Best sod plow, Mause, Reed & Co., Dayton, Ohio.....Silver Medal
 Best hill-side plow, S. Horney & Co., Richmond, Ind.....Silver Medal
 Best cast-iron plow, South Bend Iron Works, South Bend, Ind.....Silver Medal
 Best sub-soil plow, S. Horney & Co., Richmond, Ind.....Silver Medal
 Best display and greatest variety of plows, S. Horney & Co., Richmond, Ind.....Silver Medal
 Best soil gage, Oran Perry & Co., Richmond, Ind.....Diploma

SECTION XVI.

Best two horse corn cultivator, W. F. & A. B. Reavis, Knightstown, Indiana.....Silver Medal
 Best one horse corn plow, Mause, Reed & Co., Dayton, O.....Diploma

Best double shovel plow, W. F. & A. B. Reeves, Knightstown, Indiana.....	Diploma
Best single shovel plow, S. Horney & Co., Richmond, Ind....	Diploma
Best field roller, R. M. & W. C. Lockhart, Waterloo, Ind. Diploma and S. M	
Best 2 horse corn planter, Springfield Manufacturing Co., Spring field Illinois.....	Silver Medal
Best one horse corn planter, Sol. J. Houck & Co., Indianapolis, Indiana.....	Silver Medal
Best hand corn planter, Sol J. Houck, Indianapolis, Ind.....	Diploma
Best one horse corn drill, Wayne Agricultural Co., Dublin, Ind., Diploma and \$5	
Best two horse corn drill, Keystone Manufacturing Co., Sterling, Illinois.....	Silver Medal
Best display and greatest variety agricultural implements, Sol. J. Houck & Co., Indianapolis.....	Silver Medal and \$ 30
Best display of farm implements by one manufacturer, Hoosier Drill Company, Milton, Indiana.....	Diploma
Best lawn mower, Case & Parker, Indianapolis.	Diploma

SECTION XVII.

Best horse hay rake, Shawnee Agricultural Co., Xenia, Ohio Silver Medal	
Best pitcher and stacker, C. A. Kirkpatrick, Lafayette.....	Silver Medal
Best horse hay pitchfork, Sol. J. Houck & Co., Indianapolis, Silver Medal	
Best clover seed gatherer, J. G. Stiltz, Indianapolis.....	Silver Medal
Best fanning mill, Randall Grain Sep. Co., Indianapolis.....	Silver Medal
Best grain screen, Sol. J. Houck & Co., Indianapolis.....	Silver Medal
Best corn sheller, Keystone Mfg. Co., Sterling, Illinois.....	Silver Medal
Best grass seed sower, Wm. J. Keeney, Florence, Ind.....	Diploma
Best hay rake and loader combined, T. P. Davidson, Greenwood, Indiana.....	Diploma
Best horse power potato digger, Sol. J. Houck & Co., Indian- apolis	Diploma
Best eight horse power, A. A. Russell, Indianapolis.....	Diploma
Best hay press, C. J. & C. Barney, Indianapolis.....	Diploma
Best power cutting box, Wayne Ag'l Co., Dublin, Indiana....	Diploma

SECTION XVIII.

Best hominy mill, Challenge Mill Co., Batavia, Illinois...	Silver Medal
Best corn grinding mill, " " " " "	Silver Medal
Best self regulating wind mill for pumping water, Challenge Mill Co., Batavia, Illinois.....	Diploma and \$ 10
Best smut machine, Samuel Taggart, Indianapolis.....	Diploma
Best portable flour bolt, Riley Bond, Indianapolis.....	Diploma
Best flour packer, Samuel Taggart, Indianapolis.....	Diploma

Best cider mill, R. Butterworth, Trenton, N. J.....	Diploma and \$ 5
Best cider press, W. H. Ragan, Clayton, Indiana.....	Diploma and 5

SECTION XIX.

Best churn, D. T. Harbison, Rockville, Indiana.....	Silver Medal
Best clothes wringer, Lever Wringer Co., Springfield, Ill.....	Diploma
Best apple parer, Hildebrand & Fugate, Indianapolis	\$ 1
Best rat trap, A. Darling, Indianapolis.....	1
Best step ladder, Udell Wooden Ware & Ladder Co. Chicago, Ill	1
Best clothes rack, " " " " " " " "	1
Best Mop Head, Hildebrand & Fugate, Indianapolis.....	1

SECTION XX.

Best bee hive, Atkinson & Co., Indianapolis.....	Diploma
Best farm gate, D. C. Whisler, Striker P. O. Ohio.....	Diploma
Best stump puller, Isaac Lawrence, Plainfield, Ohio.....	Diploma
Best wheelbarrow, S. M. Siebert & Son, Indianapolis.....	2
Best road scraper, S. Horney & Co., Richmond, Ind.....	2
Best hand cutting box, Wayne Agr'l Co., Dublin, Ind.....	Diploma
Best half dozen ax helves, Thos. Jeffries, Laporte, Ind.....	1
Best hedge trimmer, Hildebrand & Fugate, Indianapolis.....	2
Best implements for shearing sheep, Hildebrand & Fugate, Indianapolis.....	3
Best door yard fence, J. Q. Baird.....	Diploma
Best fruit ladder, Udell Ladder and Woodenware Manufacturing Co., Chicago and city.....	Diploma
Best collection of forks, rakes, grain cradles, etc., Sol. J. Houck & Co., Indianapolis.....	Silver Medal

SECTION XXI.

Best boiler iron, Sinkler, Davis & Co., Indianapolis.....	Diploma
Best cut nails, Greencastle nail works, Greencastle, Ind.....	Diploma
Best assortment of saws, E. C. Atkins, & Co., Indianapolis...	Diploma
Best horse shoes, hand made, John C. Rickerd, Lewisville, Indiana.....	Diploma
Best horse shoes, machine made, Maxwell, Fry & Thurston, Indianapolis.....	Diploma
Best counter scales, H. S. Bigham, Indianapolis.....	Diploma
Best platform scale, H. S. Bigham, Indianapolis.....	Diploma

SECTION XXII.

Best ornamental wrought iron work, Haugh & Co., Indianapolis.....	Diploma
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SECTION XXIV.

Best wood cooking stove, Jacob Voegtle, Indianapolis.....	Silver Medal
Best coal cooking stove, Deloss Root & Co., Indianapolis.....	Silver Medal
Best combined wood and coal cooking stove, Johnston Bros., Indianapolis.....	Silver Medal
Best heating stove for coal, Deloss Root & Co., Indianapolis.....	Diploma
Best heating stove for wood, Deloss Root & Co., Indianapolis,	Diploma
Best open front stove for coal, Johnston Bros., Indianapolis.....	Diploma
Best parlor stove for coal, for cooking, Jacob Voegtle, Indianapolis.....	Diploma
Best magazine stove for coal, Johnston Bros., Indianapolis.....	Diploma
Best parlor stove for coal, Johnston Bros., Indianapolis.....	Diploma
Best parlor stove for wood, Jacob Voegtle, Indianapolis.....	Diploma
Best cooking range, I. L. Frankem, Indianapolis.....	Silver Medal
Best portable range, I. L. Frankem, Indianapolis.....	Silver Medal
Best hot air furnace, G. F. Adams, Indianapolis.....	Silver Medal
Best gas cooking apparatus, Excelsior Gas Stove Co., Evansville, Ind.....	Diploma
Best cooking utensil for general use, Eureka Co-operative Foundry, Cincinnati, Ohio.....	Diploma

SECTION XXV.

Best assortment of door locks, Hildebrand & Fugate, Indianapolis.....	Silver Medal
Best assortment of edge tools, Hildebrand & Fugate, Indianapolis.....	Silver Medal
Best assortment of wrought screws and bolts, S. H. Wright & Co., Indianapolis.....	Silver Medal
Best display of general hardware, Hildebrand & Fugate, Indianapolis.....	Diploma and \$ 6
Best display of cutlery, Diamond Cutlery Co., Richmond, Ind.....	Diploma

SECTION XXVI.

Best marble mantels, Johnston Bros, Indianapolis.....	Silver Medal
Best marbleized iron mantels, I. L. Frankem, Indianapolis,	Silver Medal
Best marbleized slate mantels, Johnston Bros, Indianapolis,	Silver Medal
Best display of American marble, Carpenter Bros, Indianapolis,	Silver Medal
Best specimens fire brick, not less than twelve, Burns, Porter & Co., Montezuma, Ind.....	Diploma
Best specimens pressed building brick, twelve or over, S. K. Fletcher & Co., Indianapolis.....	Diploma

Best specimen artificial stone, Macauley & Stone, Indianapolis	Diploma
Best fire grates, James Hopkins, Indianapolis.....	Silver Medal
Best cement drain pipe, Indiana Cement Pipe Co., Indianapolis,	Diploma
Best sheet metal lath, Edwin May, Indianapolis.....	Silver Medal
Best method for rendering wood floors, ceilings, and partitions fire proof, Edwin May, Indianapolis.....	Diploma

SECTION XXVII.

Best display of gas fixtures, Jno. G. Hanning, Indianapolis,	Silver Medal and \$5
Best display of plumber's supplies, Dickson, Schneider & Co., Indianapolis.....	Silver Medal
Best display of lamps, Refining and Manufacturing Co., Indian- apolis.....	Silver Medal
Best gas chandelier, John G. Hanning, Indianapolis.....	Silver Medal
Best lead pipe and sheet lead, Dickson, Schneider & Co., Indian- apolis.....	Silver Medal

SECTION XXVIII.

Best galvanized iron work, Al. Bourlier & Bro, Louisville, Ken- tucky.....	Silver Medal
Best copper work, Wm. Langsenkamp, Indianapolis.....	Silver Medal
Best tin work, Jacob Voegtle, Indianapolis.....	Silver Medal
Best sheet brass work, Jacob Voegtle, Indianapolis.....	Silver Medal
Best bell fixtures and work, Dickson, Schneider & Co., Indian- apolis.....	Silver Medal
Best assortment of bells, Houck, Green & Co., Indianapolis	Silver Medal

SECTION XXIX.

Best newel posts, for workmanship, Requarth & Hessler, Day- ton, Ohio.....	Diploma
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SECTION XXX.

Best stained and ornamental window glass, Browning & Sloan, Indianapolis.....	Diploma
Best ornamental cut window glass, Browning & Sloan, Indian- apolis.....	Diploma
Best specimens of graining, (woods and marble) Miller Bros., Cleveland, Ohio.....	Diploma
Best sign painting on glass, T. V. Cook, Indianapolis.....	Diploma

SECTION XXXI.

Best collection of harness, sole, upper kip, calf skin and mor- occo leather, Hide, Leather & Belting Co., Indianapolis...	Silver Med
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Best double carriage harness, Frauer & Bieler, Indianapolis	Silver Medal
Best single harness, Frauer & Bieler, Indianapolis.....	Silver Medal
Best coach harness, common use, Frauer & Bieler, Indianapolis.....	Diploma
Best man's saddle, Frauer & Bieler, Indianapolis.....	Diploma
Best riding bridle, Fruer & Bieler, Indianapolis.....	Diploma
Best collection leather belting, Hide, Leather & Belting Co., Indianapolis.....	Silver Medal
Best horse collar, Curm, Dunn & Co., Richmond, Ind.....	Diploma
Best display of saddlery hardware, I. S. Gordon & Co., Indianapolis.....	Silver Medal

SECTION XXXII.

Best display of mirrors, Mitchell & Rammelsberg, Indianapolis	Silver Medal
Best carved wood frame, Henry L. Speigle, Indianapolis, Silver Medal	

SECTION XXXIII.

Best two-horse two-seated carriage, Shaw & Lippincott manufacturing Co., Indianapolis.....	Gold Medal
Best one-horse one-seated top buggy, Miller Carriage Co., Muncie, Ind.....	Gold Medal
Best one-seated open buggy, Shaw & Lippincott Manufacturing Co., Indianapolis.....	Silver Medal
Best two-seated spring wagon, S. M. Brown & Co, Dayton, Ohio	Silver Medal
Best set of carriage wheels, Woodburn Sarvern Wheel Co., Indianapolis.....	Diploma
Best two-horse wagon, Indianapolis Wagon Manufacturing Co., Indianapolis.....	Silver Medal
Best collection of carriage and wagon materials, Ford & Hamlet, Tippecanoe City, Ohio.....	Silver Medal
Best set of carriage hubs, Woodburn, Sarvern Wheel Co., Indianapolis.....	Diploma

SECTION XXXIV.

Best set of furniture, design and workmanship, Mitchell & Rammelsberg, Indianapolis.....	Gold Medal
Best set of parlor furniture, Mitchell & Rammelsberg, Indianapolis.....	Silver Medal
Best set of parlor furniture, (oiled walnut and hair cloth,) John Ott & Son.....	Silver Medal
Best set of bed room furniture, Mitchell & Rammelsberg, Indianapolis.....	Silver Medal
Best set of dining room furniture, Mitchell & Rammelsberg, Indianapolis.....	Silver Medal

Best set of library furniture, Mitchell & Rammelsberg, Indianapolis.....	Silver Medal
Best side-board, Mitchell & Rammelsberg, Indianapolis.....	Diploma
Best office furniture, A. H. Andrews, Indianapolis.....	Diploma
Best library table, Mitchell & Rammelsberg, Indianapolis...	Diploma
Best easy chair, " " "	Diploma
Best book case " " "	Diploma
Best extension lounge, Wilkens & Co., "	Diploma
Best hat rack, Mitchell & Rammelsberg, Indianapolis.....	Diploma
Best assortment cane seat chairs, Indianapolis Chair Manufacturing Co., Indianapolis.....	Diploma
Best assortment upholstered chairs, Mitchell & Rammelsberg	Diploma
Best book case and secretary combined, Mitchell & Rammelsberg, Indianapolis.....	Silver Medal
Best assortment school furniture, A. H. Andrews, Indianapolis.....	Silver Medal
Best desk and seat combined, A. H. Andrews, Indianapolis	Silver Medal
Best spring mattress, Mitchell & Rammelsberg, Indianapolis	Diploma
Best folding mattress, Wilkens & Co, Indianapolis.....	Diploma
Best spring bed bottom, Mitchell & Rammelsberg, Indianapolis	Diploma

SECTION XXXV.

Best display of paper hangings, Albert Gall, Indianapolis	Silver Medal
Best specimen of decorations in paper hangings, etc., Albert Gall, Indianapolis.....	Silver Medal
Best display lace window curtains and trimmings, Adams, Mansur & Co., Indianapolis.....	Silver Medal

SECTION XXXVI.

Best refrigerator and water cooler combined, Wm. M. Baker, Fortville, Hancock Co., Ind.....	Silver Medal
Best refrigerator, Jno. Woodbridge & Co., Indianapolis...	Silver Medal
Best filter, G. F. Adams, Indianapolis.....	Diploma

SECTION XXXVII.

Best white granite, Carpenter Bros., Indianapolis.....	Silver Medal
Best display glass, china, porcelain and fancy ware, John Woodbridge & Co., Indianapolis.....	Silver Medal

- Best specimen plate glass, silvered, H. O. Cannon, New Albany,
Ind.....Silver Medal
Best collection polished plate glass, H. O. Cannon, New Albany,
Ind.....Silver Medal

SECTION XXXIX.

- Best assortment of book printing, Journal Co., Indianapolis
Silver Medal
Best assortment of book binding, Journal Co., Indianapolis
Silver Medal
Best blank books, ruling and binding, Journal Co., Indian-
apolis.....Diploma
Best writing paper, H. C. Hartman, Indianapolis.....Diploma
Best manilla paper, H. C. Hartman, Indianapolis.....Diploma
Best straw wrapping paper, H. C. Hartman, Indianapolis....Diploma

SECTION XL.

- Best assortment of chemicals, Browning & Sloan, Indianapolis
Silver Medal
Best fruit essences and flavoring extracts, F. A. Brown & Co.,
Indianapolis.....Diploma
Best baking powder, A. B. Gates & Co., Indianapolis.....Diploma
Best yeast preparation, Waterloo Yeast Co., Detroit, Mich...Diploma
Best assortment of perfumery, Aughinbaugh Bros., Indianap-
olis.....Diploma
Best stove polish, H. A. Bartlett & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.
Diploma

SECTION XLI.

- Best soda water apparatus, Chas. Lippincott, Philadelphia,
Pa.....Silver Medal

SECTION XLII.

- Best set drawing instruments, Conrad Gehring, Indianapolis
Diploma
Best improvement in telegraphy, Western Union Tele-
graph Co., Indianapolis.....Silver Medal
Best lightning rod, David Munson, Indianapolis.....Diploma

SECTION XLIII.

- Best assortment of surgical instruments, Browning & Sloan,
Indianapolis.....Silver Medal
Best artificial teeth, Robertson & Eaton, Indianapolis....Silver Medal
Best specimen of dentistry, Robertson & Eaton, Indianapolis
Diploma

SECTION XLIV.

- Best assortment of fire arms and hunting apparatus, Sam'l Beck,
Indianapolis.....Silver Medal
Best stencil plates, A. H. Hollenbeck, Indianapolis.....Diploma

SECTION XLV.

- Best silverware, design and workmanship, J. H. Colclazer,
Indianapolis.....Silver Medal
Best plated ware, design and workmanship, McLene & Northrop,
Indianapolis.....Silver Medal
Best display of clocks, McLene & Northrop, Indianapolis Silver Medal
Best display of watches, W. H. Craft, Indianapolis.....Silver Medal
Best gold watch cases, A. R. Brattin, Greencastle, Ind.....Diploma
Best display of jewelry, W. H. Craft, Indianapolis.....Silver Medal

SECTION XLVI.

- Best 10 yds. Cassimere, (fancy,) C. E. Geisendorf & Co., Indian-
apolis.....Silver Medal
Best display of cassimere, C. E. Geisendorf & Co., Indianapolis,
Silver Medal
Best tweed, (plain,) C. E. Geisendorf & Co., Indianapolis,
Silver Medal
Best 10 yds. tweed, C. E. Geisendorf & Co, Indianapolis..Silver Medal
Best display of satinnet, " " \$5 and Diploma
Best repellent, " " ...Silver Medal
Best white flannels, " " .. Silver Medal
Best scarlet flannels, " " ...Silver Medal
Best plaid flannels, " " ...Silver Medal
Best grey flannels, " "Diploma
Best display of flannels, " " \$5 and Diploma
Best flannel sheeting, 8-4, all wool, C. E. Geisendorf & Co., In-
dianapolis.....Silver Medal
Best display of jeans, C. E. Geisendorf & Co., Indianapolis,
\$5 and Diploma
Best cotton warp, 25 lbs., Indianapolis Cotton M'fg Co., Indian-
apolis.....Silver Medal
Best carpet warp, 25 lbs, Indianapolis Cotton M'fg Co., Indian-
apolisSilver Medal
Best display of yarn cotton, Indianapolis Cotton Man'fg Co.,
Indianapolis.....\$5 and Diploma
Best display of woolen goods by one manufacturer, C. E. Geis-
endorf & Co., Indianapolis.....\$10 and Diploma

SECTION XLVII.

- Best woolen and cotton coverlet, Nannie Dungan, Indianapolis....\$5
Best woolen and cotton double coverlet, Mrs. J. Roberts, Brook-
ville, Ind..... 5

SECTION XLVIII.

SECTION XLIX.

Best embroidered yoke and sleeves, Mrs. J. Roberts, Brookville, Ind.....	\$2
Best embroidered chair cover, Mrs. J. Leibhard, Knightstown, Ind.....	2
Best embroidered ottoman cover, Mrs. J. Leibhard, Knights- town, Ind.....	2
Best embroidered slippers, Mrs. Sarah E. Lennert, Indianapolis.....	2
Best specimen linen embroidery, Miss Emma Glardon, Aurora, Ind.....	3
Best application work, Mrs. Sarah E. Lennert, Indianapolis.....	2
Best embroidered gown, yoke and sleeves, Miss Emma Glardon, Aurora, Ind.....	3

Best application work on lace, Mrs. J. Leibhard, Knightstown, Ind.....	5
Best embroidered chemise band and sleeve, Mrs. J. Leibhard, Knightstown, Ind.....	3
Best infant's shawl, Mrs. Sarah E. Lennert, Indianapolis.....	2
Best embroidered pin cushion, Mrs. Elnora Haag, Indianapolis....	1
Best machine cording, Victor Sewing Machine Co., Indianapolis....	3
Best machine braiding, ".....	2
Best calico quilt patchwork, Mrs. Verlinda Miller, Clermont, Ind..	5
Best worsted patchwork, Mrs. A. M. Vickrey, Tipton, Ind.....	5
Best silk patchwork, Mrs. G. A. Mount, Indianapolis.....	10
Best quilt white solid work on muslin, Mrs. N. W. Montague, Acton, Ind.....	5
Best foot mats, Mrs. E. Gilson, Greensburg, Ind.....	2
Best lace collar, Mrs. Adams, Coventry, England... ..	5

SECTION L.

Best general display of sewing, 5 articles, Mrs. Lou. Perron, Sullivan, Ind.....	\$10
Best tucked skirt, Mrs Lou. Perron, Sullivan, Ind.....	5
Best white dress, Mrs. J. Leibhard, Knightstown, Ind.....	5
Best infant's dress with puff and inserting, Mrs. Lou. Perron, Sullivan, Ind.....	5
Best gown, chemise and drawers, Mrs. Lou. Perron Sullivan, Ind....	8
Best shirt, Mrs. L. Bishop, New Harmony, Ind.....	3

SECTION LI.

Best calico dress, Martha M. Day, Indianapolis.....	3
Best display of machine work, Singer Manufacturing Co.....	6

SECTIONS LII and LIII.

Best display of millinery, J. W. Copeland & Co., Indianapolis.....	10
Best two bonnets, silk and velvet, J. W. Reilly ".....	10
Best child's fancy cap, J. W. Copeland & Co., ".....	2
Best artificial flowers, ".....	5
Best wax flowers, Mrs. M. Ryan, St. Paul, Decatur County, Ind.....	5
Best ornamental wax work, Mrs. J. W. Copeland, Indianapolis.....	5
Best bouquet made of colored feathers, Geo. J. Swartz, St. Louis, Mo.....	3

SECTION LIV.

Best display of hair work, F. J. Medina, Indianapolis.....	Silver Medal
Best hearth rug, Mrs. Maj. C. F. Howard, ".....	2
Best specimen ornamental bead work, Miss Laura Sweinsberger, Indianapolis.....	2

Best specimen ornamental shell work, Mrs. M. K. Igo, Indianapolis.....	3
Best ornamental needle work, thread floss, Mrs. J. Leibhard, Knightstown, Ind.....	3
Best embroidered handkerchief, Miss Emma Glardon, Aurora, Ind.....	2
Best carriage afghan, Miss Mattie Peelle, Centreville, Ind.....	2
Best infant's afghan, Miss Sue Ketcham, Indianapolis.....	2
Best picture, worsted tapestry work, Ed. May, Indianapolis.....	3

FINE ART DEPARTMENT.

SECTION LV.

Best paintings in oil, first class, H. A. Foster, Chicago, Ill.....	Gold Medal
Best paintings in oil, first class, H. Lieber & Co., Indianapolis.....	Gold Medal
Best paintings in oil, second class, H. H. Cross, Chicago, Ill.....	Silver Medal
Best paintings in water colors, first class, Carl P. Fetsch, Indianapolis.....	Gold Medal
Best architectural and mechanical drawing, G. W. Bunting, Indianapolis.....	Silver Medal
Second best architectural and mechanical drawing, Paoli Saoli, Indianapolis.....	Diploma
Best crayon and pencil drawing, W. Frederickson, Indianapolis.....	Silver Medal
Second best crayon and pencil drawing, Carl P. Fetsch, Indianapolis.....	Diploma
Best collection steel engravings, H. Lieber & Co., Indianapolis.....	Silver Medal
Best lithography, Jno. R. Firmin, Indianapolis.....	Silver Medal

SECTION LVI.

PROFESSIONAL.

Best original landscape in oil, professional, W. H. Hilliard, Indianapolis.....	Gold Medal
Best animal painting in oil, professional, F. S. Lackenwitz, Chicago, Ill.....	Silver Medal
Best fancy painting in oil, professional, W. H. Hilliard, Indianapolis.....	Silver Medal
Best fruit painting in oil, W. H. Hilliard, Indianapolis.....	Silver Medal

Best portrait in oil without aid of photography, H. H. Cross, Chicago, Ill.....	Silver Medal
Best sign painting, T. V. Cook, Indianapolis.....	Diploma
Best photographic portrait in oil, Theo. Lietz, Indianapolis,	Silver Medal
Best card photographs in water colors, L. D. Judkins, Indian- apolis.....	Diploma
Best card photographs, 4 x 4 or larger in water colors, L. D. Jud- kins, Indianapolis.....	Diploma
Best card photographs, 4 x 4 or larger in India ink, L. D. Jud- kins, Indianapolis.....	Diploma
Best 11 x 14 photographic views, Jno. Cadwallader, Indian- apolis.....	Silver Medal
Best collection pen drawings, Bryant & Stratton College, Indian- apolis.....	Silver Medal
Best specimen sculpture, Lewis, Whitehead & Co., Indianapolis,	Silver Medal
Best clay or plaster bust of a citizen of Indianapolis, modeled by an Indianapolis artist, W. H. Lewis, Indianapolis.....	Silver Medal
Best group of 4 x 4 or larger, not less than three figures, L. D. Judkins, Indianapolis.....	Silver Medal

SECTION LVII.

AMATEUR.

Best specimen landscape painting in oil, Miss Ella White, Spiceland, Henry Co., Ind.....	Gold Medal
Best specimen fancy painting in oil, Mrs. H. C. Guffin, Indi- anapolis.....	Silver Medal
Best crayon drawing, Miss Dora Baumister, Cincinnati.....	Silver Medal
Best pencil drawing, Wm. Forsyth, Indianapolis.....	Silver Medal
Best pen drawing, Prof. C. Koerner, ".....	Silver Medal
Best letter painting, T. V. Cook, ".....	Silver Medal
Best specimen transfer painting, Mrs. J. H. Koontz, Indianap- olis.....	Diploma
Best collection plain and ornamental penmanship, Bryant & Stratton College, Indianapolis.....	Diploma
Best collection card writing, Bryant & Stratton College, Indian- apolis.....	Diploma
Best collection business writing, " ".....	Diploma
Best collection off-hand writing, " ".....	Diploma

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

SECTION LVIII.

Best six broccoli, Geo. W. Butcher, Indianapolis.....	\$2
Best six cucumbers, " "	2
Best peck white beans, " "	2
Best two qts. Lima beans, " "	1
Best half gallon field peas, (dry,) John Marvel, Royalton, Ind....	2
Best half peck peppers, for pickling, Geo. W. Butcher, Indianapolis.....	2
Best peck tomatoes, Geo. W. Butcher, Indianapolis.....	3
Best collection tomatoes " "	5
Best half dozen ears green sweet corn, Geo. W. Butcher, Indianapolis.....	2
Best half peck dry sweet corn, John Marvel, Royalton, Ind.....	2
Best three squashes of any kind, Geo. W. Butcher, Indianapolis...	2
Best three Yankee pumpkins, " "	2
Best three sweet pumpkins, " "	2
Best half dozen nutmeg melons, " "	2
Best three drum head cabbage, " "	2
Best three flat Dutch cabbage " "	2
Best three heads cabbage, any kind, " "	2
Best three water-melons, " "	2
Best collection vegetables by one exhibitor, " "	15

SECTION LVIII.

SEPTEMBER, 18th, Special.

Best six broccoli, Geo. W. Butcher, Indianapolis.....	\$2
Best six vegetable eggs, " "	2
Best six cucumbers, John Marvel, Royalton, Ind.....	2
Best half peck peppers for pickling, John Marvel, Royalton, Ind....	2
Best peck tomatoes, W. B. Thompson, Monrovia, Ind.....	3
Best collection tomatoes, Geo. W. Butcher, Indianapolis.....	5
Best half dozen ears green corn, J. F. Coburn, Indianapolis.....	2
Best three squashes any kind, Geo. W. Butcher, Indianapolis.....	2
Best three Yankee pumpkins, " "	2
Best three sweet pumpkins, O. P. Hollingsworth, Traders Point, Ind.....	2
Best half dozen nutmeg melons, Geo. W. Butcher, Indianapolis...	2
Best three drum head cabbage, " "	2
Best three flat dutch cabbage, " "	2
Best three heads cabbage any kind, " "	2
Best three water-melons, Geo. W. Butcher, Indianapolis.....	2
Best collection of vegetables by one exhibitor, Geo. W. Butcher, Indianapolis.....	15

SECTION LIX.

Best half bushel turnips, Geo. W. Butcher, Indianapolis.....	\$2
Best dozen parsnips, " "	2
Best dozen stalks of celery, " "	2
Best dozen radishes, " "	2
Best dozen carrots, " "	2
Best dozen roots salsify, " "	2
Best half dozen red beets, " "	2
Best half dozen turnip beets, " "	2
Best half dozen sugar beets, " "	2
Best half dozen red onions, " "	2
Best half peck yellow onions, " "	2
Best half peck white onions, " "	2
Best dozen turnip radishes, " "	1
Best dozen long radishes, " "	1
Best display of onions in variety and quality, Geo. W. Butcher, Indianapolis.....	5

SECTION LIX.

SEPTEMBER 18th, Special.

Best half bushel turnips, Geo. W. Butcher, Indianapolis.....	\$2
Best dozen parsnips, " "	2
Best dozen stalks celery, " "	2
Best dozen radishes, " "	2
Best dozen carrots, " "	2
Best dozen roots salsify, " "	2
Best dozen roots horse radish, " "	2
Best half dozen red beets, A. P. Wiley, Augusta, Ind.....	2
Best half dozen turnip beets, Geo. W. Butcher, Indianapolis.....	2
Best half dozen sugar beets, John Marvel, Royalton, Ind.....	2
Best dozen turnip radishes, Geo. W. Butcher, Indianapolis.....	1
Best dozen long radishes, " "	1

SECTION LX.

Best peck pink peach blow potatoes, John Marvel, Royalton, Ind....	\$3
Best peck white peach blow potatoes, " "	3
Best peck early rose potatoes, A. B. Shelleday, Danville, Ind.....	3
Best peck Prince Albert potatoes, " "	3
Best peck early Goodrich potatoes, " "	3
Best peck early Harrison, John Marvel, Royalton, Ind.....	2
Best peck pinkeye potatoes, John Marvel, Royalton, Ind.....	3
Best peck shaker russet potatoes, W. A. Ennis, Clermont, Ind.....	3
Best half bushel any variety, Geo. W. Butcher, Indianapolis.....	5
Best half bushel sweet potatoes, W. G. Merryman, "	3
Best ten varieties irish potatoes, one peck each, A. B. Shelleday, Clermont, Ind.....	10

SECTION LXIV.

Best fine cut chewing tobacco, Wiles Bros. & Co., Indianapolis,	Diploma
Best assortment plug tobacco, Wiles Bros. & Co, Indianapolis,	Diploma

SECTION LXV.

Best sugar cured hams, (not less than six,) Tousey, Wiggins & Co., Indianapolis.....	Silver Medal
Best display of groceries, Conduitt, Cook & Co., Indianapolis,	Silver Medal

SECTION LXVI.

Best five pounds butter made in June, Mrs. W. G. Merryman, Indianapolis.....	\$10
Second best five pounds butter made in June, Mrs. John Marvel, Royalton, Ind.....	5
Best five pounds butter made in September, Mrs. W. G. Merryman, Indianapolis.....	10
Second best five pounds butter made in September, Mrs. W. Voorhis, Lawrence, Ind.....	5
Best five pounds honey in comb, W. A. Horton, Rochester, Ind.....	3
Best display of honey, " " "	Silver Medal
Best loaf wheat bread yeast rising, (home made,) Mrs. W. G. Merryman, Indianapolis.....	3
Second best loaf wheat bread yeast rising, (home made,) Mrs. J. H. Koontz, Indianapolis.....	2
Best loaf corn bread, (home made,) Mrs. M. McCaslin.....	2
Best sample of cake, (home made,) Mrs. C. H. Leonard, Indianapolis.....	2
Best collection of cake made by one exhibitor, Mrs. J. H. Koontz, Indianapolis.....	10
Best display of starch made in Indiana, Geo, Walker, Indianapolis.....	Silver Medal
Best sample catsup, Mrs J. F. Coburn, Indianapolis.....	2
Best sack of corn meal, John Marvel, Royalton, Ind.....	2
Best loaf corn pone, Mrs. M. McCaslin, Franklin, Ind.....	2
Best collection of bread made by one exhibitor, Mrs. M. Shank, Indianapolis.....	10
Second best collection of bread made by one exhibitor, Mrs. J. H. Koontz, Indianapolis.....	5

SECTION LXVI.

Special, SEPTEMBER 18th.

Best five pounds butter made in June, Mrs. E. Gilson, Greensburg, Ind.....	\$10
Second best five pounds butter made in June, Mrs. W. G. Mer- ryman, Indianapolis.....	5
Best five pounds butter made in September, Mrs. M. Shank, In- dianapolis.....	10
Second best five pounds butter made in September, Mrs. John Marvel, Boyalton, Ind.....	5
Best half gallon maple molasses, Mrs. E. Gilson, Greensburg, Ind...	2
Best loaf wheat bread yeast rising, (home made,) Mrs. M. Cay- lor, Indianapolis.....	3
Second best loaf wheat bread yeast rising, Mrs. M. Shank, Indi- anapolis.....	2

SECTION LXVII.

Best collection of jellies made by one exhibitor, Mrs. E. Gilson, Greensburg, Ind.....	\$ 5
Second best collection of jellies made by one exhibitor, Mrs. J. Hurley, Chesterfield, Ind.....	3
Best collection preserves, Mrs. E. Gilson, Greensburg, Ind.....	5
Second best collection preserves, Mrs. J. Hurley, Chesterfield, Ind..	3
Best collection fruit butter, Mrs. E. Gilson, Greensburg, Ind.....	5
Second best collection fruit butter, Mrs. J. Hurley, Chesterfield, Ind.....	3
Best collection of pickles by one exhibitor, Mrs. E. Gilson, Greensburg, Ind.....	5
Second best collection of pickles by one exhibitor, Mrs. J. Hur- ley, Chesterfield, Ind.....	3
Best collection of dried fruit, Mrs E. Gilson, Greensburg, Ind.....	3
Best collection canned, fruit by one exhibitor, Mrs. E. Gilson, Greensburg, Ind.....	Silver Medal
Second best collection canned fruit by one exhibitor, Mrs. E. Gilson, Greensburg, Ind.....	5
Best collection of jellies, preserves, etc., Mrs. E. Gilson, Greens- burg, Ind.....	Silver Medal
Second best collection of jellies, preserves, etc., Mrs. J. Hurley, Chesterfield, Ind.....	5

HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

SECTION LXVIII.

FRUITS—AMATEURS.

Best twenty-five varieties of apples, Theo. A. Pepper, South Bend, Ind.....	\$20
Best twenty varieties of apples, Theo. A. Pepper, South Bend, Ind.....	15
Best twelve varieties of apples, Theo. A. Pepper, South Bend, Ind.....	12
Best six varieties of apples, E. Frazier, Coloma, Ind.....	5
Best fifteen varieties winter apples, Thompson & Scotton, Monrovia, Ind.....	10
Best five varieties of fall apples, Thompson & Stotton, Monrovia, Ind.....	5
Best fifteen varieties of pears, ripening in succession, W. G. Merryman, Indianapolis.....	15
Best ten varieties of fall pears, P. Howland, Indianapolis.....	10
Best five varieties of winter pears, W. G. Merryman, Indianapolis.....	5
Best five varieties of peaches, W. G. Merryman, Indianapolis.....	5
Best three varieties of peaches, " "	3
Best variety of peaches, " "	2
Best five varieties of grapes, " "	5
Best three varieties of grapes, " "	3
Best five clusters of grapes, any kind, John Shellenberger, Indianapolis.....	3
Best collection of grapes, John C. Weinberger, St. Helena, California.....	\$10 and Diploma
Best show of quinces, J. A. Merryman, Indianapolis.....	5
Best display of fruits of all kinds, W. G. Merryman, Indianapolis..	30

SECTION LXIX.

FRUITS—PROFESSIONAL.

Best twenty-five varieties of apples, James Truitt, Quincy, Ky.,	\$20 and Diploma
Best twenty varieties of apples, Wildman & Frazier, Coleman, Ind.....	\$15 and Diploma
Best twelve varieties of apples, Wildman & Frazier, Coleman, Ind.....	\$10 and Diploma

Best six varieties of apples, James Truitt, Quincy, Ky.	\$5 and Diploma
Best fifteen varieties of winter apples, " " "	\$10 and Diploma
Best five varieties of fall apples, G. W. Merritt, Avon, Ind.	\$5 and Diploma
Best ten varieties autumn pears, N. Ohmer, Dayton, O.,	\$10 and Diploma
Best collection of quinces, N. Ohmer, Dayton, O.....	\$5 and Diploma
Best display fruits of all kinds, James Truitt, Quincy, Ky.....	30

SECTION LXX.

THE STAR (*) LIST.

Best five varieties of winter apples in northern Indiana, Theo.	
A. Pfeffer, South Bend, Ind.....	\$ 5
Best five fall and winter varieties in northern Indiana, Theo.	
A. Pfeffer, South Bend, Ind.....	15
Best five varieties winter apples in central Indiana, E. Frazier,	
Coloma, Ind.....	5
Best five fall and winter varieties in central Indiana, A. Walker,	
Anderson, Ind.....	15
Best display of apples for state at large, A. Walker, Anderson,	
Ind.....	25

SECTION LXXI.

NURSERY STOCKS, WINE, &C.

Best collection nursery stock, James Truitt, Quincy, Ky.....	\$30
Best currant wine, Henry Mankedick, Indianapolis.....	Diploma
Best strawberry wine, " " " ".....	Diploma
Best raspberry wine, John Marvel, Royalton, Ind.....	Diploma
Best blackberry wine, " " " ".....	Diploma
Best display of wine, S. T. Barney, Keokuk, Iowa.....	\$15
Best display bottled ales, wines and liquors, J. F. Thompson, In-	
dianapolis.....	Diploma

SECTION LXXII.

FLOWERS—AMATEURS.

Best collection of cut verbenas, Miss Mary Butcher.....	\$ 3
Best basket cut flowers, fresh, " " " ".....	6
Second best basket cut flowers, fresh, Mrs. W. H. Ragan, Clayton,	
Ind.....	4
Best bouquet, round, Mrs. W. H. Ragan, Clayton, Ind.....	6
Best bouquet, flat, Mrs. W. H. Ragan, Clayton, Ind.....	4

PROFESSIONAL.

Best collection green house plants, not bedding out, Anthony	
Weigand, Indianapolis.....	\$100

Second best collection green house plants, Lang & Bock, Indianapolis.....	75
Third best collection green house plants, G. W. Idner, Indianapolis.....	25
Best collection of foliage plants, Lang & Bock, Indianapolis.....	35
Second best collection of foliage plants, A. Weigand, Indianapolis.....	20
Best collection geraniums in bloom, G. W. Idner, Indianapolis....	20
Second best collection geraniums in bloom, Lang & Bock, Indianapolis.....	10
Best collection lycopodiums, begonias and ferns, Lang & Bock, Indianapolis.....	25.
Second best collection lycopodiums, begonias and ferns, A. Weigand, Indianapolis.....	15
Best collection bedding plants, A. Weigand, Indianapolis.....	20
Best collection of new plants, exhibited first time in Indianapolis, A. Weigand, Indianapolis.....	20
Best suspended hanging basket, A. Weigand, Indianapolis.....	5
Second best suspended hanging basket, Lang & Bock, Indianapolis	3
Best arranged wardian case, A. Weigand, Indianapolis.....	10
Best collection loose cut flowers, including roses and dahlias, Lang & Bock, Indianapolis.....	20
Second best collection loose cut flowers, including roses and dahlias, A. Weigand, Indianapolis.....	10
Best arranged basket of cut flowers, A. Weigand, Indianapolis....	10
Second best arranged basket of cut flowers, Lang & Bock, Indianapolis.....	5
Best three devices for funeral decorations, Lang & Bock, Indianapolis.....	15
Second best three devices for funeral decorations, A. Weigand, Indianapolis.....	10
Best bridal bouquet, A. Weigand, Indianapolis.....	5
Second best bridal bouquet, H. Hilker, Indianapolis.....	3
Best round hand bouquet, A. Weigand, Indianapolis.....	4
Second best round hand bouquet, Lang & Bock, Indianapolis.....	2
Best fan bouquet, A. Weigand, Indianapolis.....	3
Second best fan bouquet, Lang & Bock, Indianapolis.....	1
Best pair of pyramid bouquets, Lang & Bock, Indianapolis.....	6
Second best pair of pyramid bouquets, A. Weigand, Indianapolis.	3

The Committee were profuse in their remarks, as noted in the entry books, as to the magnificent display in the Floral Department. Each collection seemed to deserve special mention, and in such splendid showings, it might be said to be a credit to be beaten.

SEPTEMBER 22d.

Best and largest collection cut flowers, quality, arrangement considered, A. Weigand, Indianapolis.....	\$25
Second best and largest collection cut flowers, quality, &c., Lang & Bock, Indianapolis.....	10

OCTOBER, 1st.

Best collection cut verbenas, Mrs. Geo. W. Butcher, Indianapolis	3
Best basket fresh cut flowers, Mrs. Emma F. Ragan, Clayton, Ind	6
Second best basket fresh cut flowers, Mrs. Geo. W. Butcher, Indianapolis.....	4
Best bouquet, round, Mrs. Geo. W. Butcher, Indianapolis.....	6
Second best bouquet, round, Mrs. Hattie R. Moore, Greencastle, Indiana	4

SPECIAL PREMIUMS BY JAMES VICK.

Best cut flowers, finest collection, Mrs. Geo. W. Butcher, Ind'polis,	20
Best phlox drummondii " " " "	10
Best collection asters " " " "	10
Best " balsams " " " "	10
Best " dianthus family " " " "	10
Best " pansies " " " "	10
Best everlasting flowers and grasses " " " "	10
Same classifications as above and one-half the amount offered for flowers grown by persons under 20 years of age ; all awarded to Miss Mary Butcher Indianapolis..	40

The committee state that the general collection of cut flowers was full and various, and many of the specimens received, evinced considerable care and skill in culture.

SECTION LXXIII.

GEOLOGY, NATURAL HISTORY, ETC.

Best general collection of fossils, W. W. Borden, New Providence, Ind.....	Silver Medal
Best general collection of minerals, J. C. Burnett, Indianapolis,	Diploma
Best collection mound builder's relics, Prof. E. T. Cox, Indianapolis	Silver Medal
Best general collection of shells, John W. Byrkit, Indianapolis,	Silver Medal
Best collection of fresh water shells, John W. Byrkit, Indianapolis.....	Diploma
Best collection of land shells, John W. Byrkit, Indianapolis, Diploma	

Best collection of mounted birds and animals, John G. Beasley, Lebanon, Indiana,.....	10
Best general collection of birds eggs, G. M. Levette, Indianapolis,	Silver Medal
Best collection of diurnal lepidoptera, L. Sulgrove.....	Diploma
Best collection of nocturnal " " "	Diploma
Best collection of insects, J. W. Byrkit, Indianapolis.....	Silver Medal
Best aquarium, stocked with fish, Jno. Woodbridge.....	Silver Medal

NON-ENUMERATED DEPARTMENT.

Sawyer's valve for saw mills, Indianapolis Car Works.....	Diploma
Ore or stone crusher, Blake Crusher Company, New Haven, Conn.....	Diploma
Model self-setting head block, M. Blackburn, Sullivan, Ind.....	Good
Steam generator, Burton & Rouson, Des Moines, Iowa.....	Hon. mention
Assortment of pumps, R. R. Rouse, Indianapolis.....	Diploma
Machinists hammer, J. T. Thornley, Indianapolis.....	Diploma
Pony planer and matcher, Frank & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.....	Good
Washing machine and ironing table combined, Smead & Co.....	Diploma
Collection ice tools, J. Geo. Stiltz.....	Diploma
Sub soil attached to a shovel and maleboard plow, Fletcher & Talkenberg, Ballstown, Ind.....	Diploma
Locomotive plow, S. Horney & Co., Richmond, Ind.....	Worthy
Check row corn planter, Hayworth Corn Planter Company.....	Diploma
Road scraper, H. J. Pryor, Indianapolis.....	Diploma
Combined cultivator and pulverizer, Jas. Lefebvre, Shieldsville, Ind.....	Diploma
Sulky plow attachment, L. Yinger, Louisville, Ky.....	Diploma
Stalk cutter, Eagle Manufacturing Comp'y, Davenport, Iowa.....	Diploma
Combined grader, scraper and ditcher, C. D. & M. C. Meigs, Romney, Ind.....	Worthy
Burglar alarm, N. B. Cooper, Indianapolis.....	Diploma
Lard press, Kimball, Aikman & Co., Indianapolis.....	Diploma
Bran duster, Samuel Taggart, Indianapolis.....	Diploma
Power wind mill, Challenge Mill Company, Batavia, Ill.....	Diploma
Shirt bosom stretcher, Udell Ladder and Wooden Ware Company, Indianapolis.....	Diploma
Fire kindler, G. Collins, Dayton, Ohio.....	Diploma
Lap board, Udell Ladder and Wooden Ware Company, Indianapolis.....	Diploma
Pruning tools, J. W. Williams & Son, Chagrin Falls, Ohio.....	Diploma
Combined iron and steel saw and file proof prison grating, Edwin May, Indianapolis.....	Diploma
Fire and burglar proof safes, Smith & Braden, Indianapolis.....	Diploma
Side room stove, fruit and clothes dryer, S. C. Barth, Indianapolis.....	Has merit
Patent spoon, H. P. Hood, Indianapolis.....	Has merit
Coffee urn, I. L. Frankem, Indianapolis.....	Diploma
Parlor and office heating stove G. T. Adams & Co.....	Diploma
Safety nut locks, H. P. Hood, Indianapolis.....	Has merit
Perforated washer for bolts, H. P. Hood.....	Has merit

Marble and granite, Lewis Whitehead & Co., Indianapolis..	Has merit
Cement, plaster and salt, J. S. Foster & Co., Indianapolis,	
.....	Has Merit
Limestone' Greensburg Limestone Co.,.....	Has Merit
Fire clay, B. F. Masten, Brazil, Ind.....	Has Merit
Construction of iron prisons, Edwin May, Indianapolis.....	Has Merit
Dry gas meter of glass, Geo. W. Conover, Indianapolis.....	Diploma
Tinners supplies, Thos. Cottrell, Indianapolis.....	Diploma
Water gas generator, P. Haffa, ".....	Good
Street lamp, J. F. Marsh, Cincinnati, Ohio, awarded by State	
Board	Diploma
Pillow light, Keyser & Smith, Indianapolis.....	Has Merit
Balustrade, Requarth & Hessler, Dayton, Ohio.....	Diploma
Specimen's of man'f'd glassware, Indianapolis Glass Works Co.,	
.....	Merit
Harness pad, C. Warnick & Co., Greencastle, Ind.....	Worthy
Col. riding saddles, Frauer & Bieler, Indianapolis.....	Worthy
Ladies' and child's rubber goods, Mrs. E. J. Burkert, Indian-	
apolis.....	Worthy
One-horse two seated carriage, Geo. Lowe, Indianapolis,	
.....	Silver Medal
Specimen wagon painting, Indianapolis Wagon Manufacturing	
Co.....	Diploma
Shifting Seat buggy, Miller Carriage Co., Muncie, Ind.....	Diploma
Carriage spring, B. F. Power, McConnelsville, Ohio.....	Worthy
Baby carriage, Mrs. Jno. F. Huddart, Indianapolis.....	Worthy
Buggy Bottoms and attachments, Winterbottom, Sons & Co,	
Michigan City, Ind.....	Diploma
Barber chair, Jno. Blodan, Indianapolis.....	Worthy
Extension table, F. Huber, Franklin, Ind.....	Worthy
Adjustable chair, Wilson Chair Co., Chicago, Ill.....	Worthy
Assortment of school apparatus, A. H. Anderson, & Co., Indian-	
apolis.....	Worthy
Eancy wardrobe, Ramberg & Steinmetz, Indianapolis.....	Worthy
Show cases, J. R. Marot, Indianapolis.....	Worthy
Church and hall seating, Smith Bros. & Baker, Indianapolis..	Worthy
General display of coffins and undertaker's goods, W. W. Wea-	
er & Son, Indianapolis.....	Worthy
Invalid chair or bed, H. H. Morrison, Greencastle, Indiana,	
.....	Worthy
Library steps, Udell Ladder & Wooden Ware Co., Indianapo-	
lis.....	Worthy
Bed bottom spring, R. Ward, Greensburg, Indiana,.....	Worthy
Extension bedstead, Thos. Q. Hall, Indianapolis.....	Worthy
Library table and desk combined, Wilkins & Co., Indianapolis	
	Worthy

General display of silverware, plated ware and jewelry, W. P. Bingham, Indianapolis.....		Honorable mention
Fine carpets, rugs, hassocks, mats &c., Albert Gall, Indianapolis.....		Diploma
Window sash hung, W. A. Ford, Greensburg, Indiana.....		Worthy
Stoneware, M. H. Wright, Brazil, Indiana.....		Diploma
One stave barrel and keg, J. Hogeland, Indianapolis.....		Diploma
Extension ladder, Udell Ladder & Wooden Ware Co.....		Diploma
Blacking case, Udell Ladder & Woodenware Co.....		Diploma
General display of printing, binding and stationery goods, Indianapolis Journal Co., Indianapolis.....		Worthy
Educational publications, Harper Bros., N. Y.....		Diploma
Books and stationary, Bowen, Stewart & Co., Indianapolis.....		Diploma
Specimen of printing, Chandler & Butler, Indianapolis.....		Diploma
Books and stationary, Merrill & Field, Indianapolis.....		Diploma
Cream tartar, Toledo Chemical Works.....		Honorable Mention
Liquid phosphate, Toledo Chemical Works.....		Honorable Mention
Shoe blacking, H. A. Bartlett & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.,		Honorable Mention
Pearl blueing, H. A. Bartlett & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.,		Honorable Mention
Glass cylinder and drug's, Witt & Surface, Indianapolis.....		Worthy
Collection paints, oils and varnishes, Boyd & Lippencott, Indianapolis.....		Honorable Mention
Assortment varnishes and japan, Messrs. Mears & Lilly, Indianapolis.....		Worthy
Chemical paint, Miller Bro's, Cleveland, Ohio.....		Honorable Mention
Collection paints, oils and varnishes, Frank A. Boyd.....		Silver Medal
Four drops, Geo. W. Pickerill, Indianapolis.....		Worthy
Revolving seive and powder mixer, Browning & Sloan, Indianapolis.....		Favorable Mention
Bone fertilizer, Toledo Chemical Works, Toledo, Ohio.....		Good
White lead, Miller Bro's, Cleveland, Ohio.....		Honorable Mention
Toilet goods, F. A. Brown & Co., Indianapolis.....		Excellent
Mathematical measure for measuring and drafting coats P. Maithre, Knightstown, Indiana.....		Honorable Mention
Private lines printers, used in telegraphy, Western Union Telegraph Co.....		Honorable Mention
One set Morse's instruments, Western Union Telegraph Co.,		Honorable Mention
Equatorial telescope, Wm. J. Young & Son, Philadelphia, Pa.,		Diploma
Transit telescope, Wm. J. Young & Son, Philadelphia Pa.....		Diploma
Engineers level, Wm. J. Young & Son, Philadelphia, Pa.....		Diploma
Engineers transit, Wm. J. Young & Son, Philadelphia, Pa.....		Diploma
Hammock split for fractures, J. T. Woods, Toledo, Ohio.....		Silver Medal
Crochet table cover, Mrs. F. Steffins, Indianapolis.....		\$2

Knit nubia, Miss M. Buhrig, Indianapolis.....	Honorable Mention
Fancy knit sofa cushion, Mrs. C. Shively, Indianapolis	Honorable Mention
Knit gloves, Mrs. A. Mitchell, Martinsville, Indiana.....	\$1
Lace needle work, Mrs. Adams, Coventry, England.....	Diploma
Specimen of embroidered skirt, Mrs. Dr. Paetz, Indianapolis,...	3
Cotton knit quilt, Mrs. Wm. Shera, Indianapolis.....	Diploma
Silk and chenile embroidered pictures, Mrs. A. Jackson, Indianapolis.....	Diploma
Piano cover Miss Rickenbach, Indianapolis.....	5
Picture, plain chenile work, Miss Rickenbach, Indianapolis..	Diploma
Fancy loom work Mrs. E. Adams, Coventry, England.....	Diploma
Machine embroidery, Victor Sewing Machine Co.,.....	5
Spice wreath, Miss Ann Baumhofer, Indianapolis.....	5
Mammoth worsted wreath, Mrs. D. Powell, Indianapolis.....	5
Rustic frame and scene, Mrs. John A. Moore, Indianapolis	2
Zephyr wreath, Miss M. E. Smith, Tetersburg, Indiana,	Honorable Mention
What not, Mrs. J. N. Warren, Monrovia, Indiana,.....	2
Zephyr wreath, Lou. Cuppy, Zionsville, Indiana,	Honorable Mention
Family dress guide and patterns, Mrs. L. L. Jackson, Indianapolis.....	Diploma
Ottoman cover, Miss M. Buhrig, Indianapolis.....	2
Embroidered shirt, Miss L. Leibhard, Knightstown, Indiana.....	2
Oleograph's, American Oleograph Co., Milwaukee, Wisconsin,	Diploma
Pictures of the Presidents in group, W. J. Lightcap, North Judson, Indiana.....	Diploma
Fruit painting pastelle, Mrs. W. M. Jones, Indianapolis.....	Diploma
Short millet of China, Allen H. Dougal, New Haven, Ind.,...	2
Display of pure spice, A. B. Gates & Co., Indianapolis.....	Diploma
Display of teas, coffees, sugars and spices, Becker & Schwing, Indianapolis	Diploma
Two mammoth calladiums, Mrs. J. A. Crossland, Indianapolis,	Diploma
Specimen of Indiana block coal, Niblack, Merrifield & Co., Indianapolis.....	Diploma
Specimen cocoon silk moth, S. W. Byrkit, Indianapolis.....	Diploma
Pictures of forest leaves, W. P. Ellis, Crawfordsville, Indiana,	Diploma
Old relics, J. H. Hull, Indianapolis.....	Diploma
Iron ore, B. F. Masten, Brazil, Indiana.....	Diploma
Coal and coke, Cobb, Branham & Co., Brazil, Indiana.....	Diploma
Bark from redwood tree, W. H. Lewis, Brazil, Indiana.....	Diploma
Pig iron, Western Iron Co., Knightsville, Indiana.....	Diploma
Mound builder's relics, D. Harper, Merom, Indiana.....	Silver Medal
Collection of casts and fossils, H. A. Ward, Rochester N. Y.,	Gold Medal

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF CATTLE DEPARTMENT.

The number of entries in "*Short Horns*" of this department were unprecedentedly large. Each ring showing specimens which were, perhaps, never excelled, if ever equalled at any of our former exhibitions.

Heretofore comparatively little attention has been given to this department by visitors. But this year there was a decided improvement in this respect. Crowds flocked around the show-ring eager to see the splendid display, and at times, when ribbons were tied, manifesting their approval by clapping their hands.

In several instances the interest ran so high that it was with difficulty that the crowd was kept at a sufficient distance to allow the committee to properly perform their work.

The committee was selected by the Board, and discharged their duties satisfactorily until the ring of four year old cows were shown, when they failed to agree, and Mr. Thomas Wilhoit, of Henry county was called in temporarily. Again on two year old heifers the committee failed to make an award, and Mr. Martin Slaughter, of Morgan county, and Jacob Elliot, of Henry county, were called in and acted during the remainder of the day.

On sweepstakes the number of entries were large, and compared well with any ever before exhibited in the State. The herds shown embraced some of the choicest of Kentucky, Illinois and our own State. The difficulty and dissatisfaction which frequently occurs in and from making awards could be obviated in a great measure by giving a second premium, each on bull and cow. And also to offer

a premium on a "*young herd*" under two years old as young stock shows what can be produced, and fine specimens attract as much if not more attention than older animals. But little interest was manifested in the show of cattle of other breeds, and but few entries, showing the "Short Horn" to be the popular animal.

There was a very fine display of fat cattle and steers, these were principally "*crosses*" from our native cattle and the Short Horns.

No argument is needed to prove the value of improved cattle.

Five Committeemen were asked for by the stock men in a general petition, and I would recommend that when practicable, that number be appointed.

Respectfully submitted,

A. B. CLAYPOOL,
Supt. Cattle Department.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

In erecting the buildings of the "Indiana State Fair and Exposition," the Committee acted wisely in making ample arrangements for the accommodation of exhibitors in the Horticultural Department.

A long-felt necessity has been provided for in the erection of a wing attached to the main Exposition Hall, 80x240 feet, with sufficient light from the roof and securely enclosed, expressly for the exhibition of Flora's and Pomona's offerings.

Profiting by the provisions thus offered, and in competition for the very liberal premiums of this department, the florists and fruit-growers of our city and State turned out in a manner highly creditable to themselves as well as to the Exposition. Indeed, Horticultural Hall, with its fruits and its flowers, its grottoes and cascades, its fountains, its fishes, its statuary and birds, and its profusion of tropical plants, became one of the chief objects if not *the centre* of attraction of the whole Exposition. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the florists of the city of Indianapolis for the liberal manner in which they responded to the solicitations of the Department Superintendent for contributions to this interesting department of the Exposition of 1873.

I will not attempt to particularize, as it would be but simple injustice to individuals as well as to individual collections, for me to attempt a description of any of the numerous collections that composed this grand and unparalleled display of rare and beautiful plants and flowers.

One day of each week was set apart for the display of cut

flowers and bouquets, which, from their evanescent character, could not be kept long on exhibition. These exhibitions were well patronized by our home florists, as well as by many amateur cultivators of flowers, and also by James Vick, of Rochester, N. Y. This latter collection evinced not only great skill in the selection and cultivation, but also in packing, shipping, and in the display of a collection of "frail beauties," as they were, that after a railroad transit of six hundred miles should so completely dazzle and bewilder our most ardent admirers of flowers.

In the fruit department the display was quite creditable considering the very small crop of fruit in the country, but not so fine as that of 1872. We met with few of our old friends and exhibitors of fruits, their places generally being taken by new ones from sections in this and adjoining States in which the fruit crop was good, the best fruit coming from the extreme northern section of the State. We had exhibitors of fruits from five different States, California, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana.

A very fine collection of birds, aquariums, shells, rustic work, hanging baskets, floral stands, etc., exhibited by C. Schrader, of Indianapolis, was by no means the least attractive feature of Horticultural Hall. In this collection were at least fifty different varieties of feathered songsters. Many of these specimens were rare and beautiful. A large aviary contained a "happy family," gathered together from the four quarters of the globe. But perhaps the most attractive, refreshing and enlivening feature of this department was its fountains, cascades and grottoes. The grotto and cascade, a beautiful representation of nature's most romantic and picturesque scenery, was the result of the liberality and skill faithfully bestowed by a few private citizens of Indianapolis, Dr. H. R. Allen being the chief representative. So skillfully was this work executed, and so perfectly the imitation of nature, that old citizens of Indianapolis were overheard remarking that they had lived in the city for forty years without knowing that such a place existed so near them, and wondering that it had not long since become

a place of fashionable resort. I know of but few suggestions in the way of improvements to this well constructed hall, and for the present shall forego mentioning any. I will, however, suggest some changes in the programme and premium list that will, in my estimation, be advisable, owing to the greater length of time, and the different circumstances under which our exhibitors are now placed.

1st. Twenty days is as long as an Exposition should be held. Plants may be kept in a healthy condition for this length of time.

2d. Fruits should not be required to be on exhibition longer than ten days, which should be at the close of the Exposition.

3d. There should be a separate exhibition of cut flowers and bouquets for each week.

4th. Such programme should be carefully arranged and published in the premium list.

5th. In the amateur list of plants and flowers, I would leave off all collection premiums and add liberal premiums on specimen plants. There are few amateurs that can exhibit creditable collections, while there are many that have fine specimen plants. I would adopt this same rule, to some extent, with fruits.

6th. Give liberal premiums to collections of birds, aquariums, rustic work, and to the special ornamentation and fitting up of certain nooks and corners in Floral Hall, so as to give an attractive feature to the whole department.

W. H. RAGAN,

Supt. Horticultural Department.

REPORTS
OF
COUNTY AND DISTRICT
AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES,
FOR THE YEAR 1873.

NOTE.—The name and address of officers, time and place of Fairs, number of entries, etc, will be found in a tabular form.

CASS COUNTY.

The Cass County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association is organized as a joint stock company, with a capital stock of \$20,000, divided into shares of \$25 each.

This Association was organized on the 12th day of April, 1873 at which time there was \$7,290 of the stock subscribed, and up to this time the stock subscriptions amount to about \$10,000, and in the opinion of the Board of Directors it will not be necessary to have the amount of stock exceed \$15,000.

The Association has purchased thirty-six (36) acres of ground situated about two miles east of the court house, on the south banks of Eel River. It is a most beautiful location, and has two good roads leading to it, one on the north, and one on the south side, which with the Detroit, Eel River & Illinois railroad, running on the north bank of Eel river, and with a temporary foot bridge across said river during fairs, makes the facilities for getting too and from the fair grounds first-class.

The cost of said thirty-six acres of ground was \$6,675

and there has been expended in the way of improvements on the grounds, the sum of \$6,510, making the total amount invested in fair grounds and improvements \$13,185.

The Association has held one fair, which, considering that all the officers and directors were inexperienced, and the usual opposition attending new enterprises, was a complete success. The display from our own county, was not so large as it should have been, in the way of live stock; but with the attendance of parties from other counties as exhibitors, the display in the live stock department was excellent.

The net earnings of the fair of 1873, was about \$1,300, which amount was divided among the parties who had subscribed to the capital stock, prior to the 1st day of September, 1873.

It is the intention of the Board of Directors, to expend some \$2,000 more in the way of improvements of the fair grounds, during the present year, after which we think we will have as fine a fair ground, as any in the State.

From present indications the fair of 1874 will be a great improvement over the fair of 1873.

D. W. TOMLINSON,
Secretary.

CLAY COUNTY.

The Clay Trotting Park Association was organized June 9th, 1873, for a term of fifteen years, as a joint stock institution with a capital stock of \$5,000, divided into shares of \$10 each.

The grounds are situated within the corporate limits of the city of Brazil. The enclosure, containing 40 acres of land, is well adapted for the purposes of the Society. Mr. A. S. Hill generously donated the Society a fifteen year lease of

the ground without further consideration than the peaceable surrender of the same, together with the improvements thereon, at the expiration of the lease.

The Association proceeded to construct a half mile track, which will compare favorably with any track in the State, together with suitable buildings, comprising Offices, Amphitheatres, Floral Hall, Stalls, Pens, etc.

The first exhibition was held from September 8th, to 13th, 1873. The premium list was very liberal, and included every class of stock and articles usually embraced by Agricultural Societies, together with the special feature which the Association name indicates, viz: racing.

The number of entries and attendance largely exceeded the expectations of both the public and projectors. The display was large, every class being fully represented, and all premiums were paid in full.

The Association acknowledge the hearty co-operation of the citizens of Clay and adjoining counties, especially the ladies, who seemed determined to have the fair prove a success.

Capt. Wm. Allen of Putnam, Messrs. Heal, Smock and Wm. Patrick, of Vigo, also Messrs. Geo. Archer and James Caruthers, of Clay, rendered the officers of the Society valuable assistance, their former experience proving of great service.

Clay County, although not among the foremost as regards agriculture, is steadily improving in that line, probably on account of the home consumption of farm products arising from the developement of her mineral resources.

Our mining and manufacturing interests are increasing rapidly; we now have forty-five mines in operation in this county, capable of producing between four and five thousand tons of coal daily, and giving employment to three thousand five hundred men; also one rolling mill and five blast furnaces, which, together with the necessary machine and boiler works employ five hundred men, a large proportion of which have families.

The former officers were re-elected for the ensuing year, and the next annual fair will be held on the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th of September, 1874.

J. W. SANDERS.

Secretary.

CLINTON COUNTY.

The Clinton County Agricultural Society was organized in June 1872, and held a successful fair last year, the net proceeds made a handsome payment on the indebtedness. The society owns forty-eight acres of beautiful ground, one-half mile south of town, half of it a splendid grove of native trees. The grounds originally cost \$6,000, to which the society have added in the way of improvements, such as fencing, halls, amphitheatre, etc., about \$7,500. The capital stock of the society is \$10,000, divided into shares of \$25 each.

The fair of this season was in every respect a success, and demonstrated beyond a doubt our ability to sustain a society second to no county or district society in the State.

The whole number of entries was 1,250.

Receipts from all sources during the fair.....	\$5,190 32
Paid for premiums.....	\$2,159 03
Improvements and expenses.....	1,822 65
	<hr/> \$3,981 68

Leaving a balance to apply on our indebtedness of \$1,208 64

There is yet about one hundred shares of our capital stock not yet taken up, which we hope to dispose of during the coming year; this done, another successful year or two will clear us of our indebtedness.

We have one of the best agricultural counties in the State. The Twelve Mile Prairie in the western part of the county, and the Indian Prairie in the eastern part, are unexcelled for grain-growing. The result is good crops of corn and hogs.

Respectfully,

P. W. GARD, Secretary.

DAVIESS COUNTY.

The third annual fair of the Daviess County Agricultural, Mineral and Mechanical Association was held on the grounds of the society at Washington, September 22d to 27th inclusive. A steady rain the first day prevented people from visiting the grounds, and no entries were made until the second day. The rain rather dampened our prospects. The weather had been dry for some weeks, and very many of our farmers had been waiting for rain in order that they might sow their wheat. They improved the opportunity and we missed their attendance at the fair. The exhibition of horses, hogs, sheep and poultry was good, and all of superior quality. The show of cattle was not as good as it was last year, although very well represented. The agricultural and mechanical departments contained a greater number of articles and of better quality, than any previous year. The Fine Art Hall was well filled with articles useful and ornamental, evincing taste and skill on the part of the exhibitors.

The display of minerals of the county was good and afforded visitors an opportunity to learn something of our mineral wealth.

On the whole the exhibition was good, and I believe gave general satisfaction.

Total number of entries 621.

Amount of premiums awarded \$1500.

EXPENDITURES.

Premiums.....	\$1,500 00
Labor bills.....	318 07
Lumber bills.....	127 06
Expenses.....	335 25
Merchandise.....	136 01
Printing.....	65 60
	\$2,481 99
Total receipts.....	2,096 26

Deficit \$385.73, which will be provided for, and all debts liquidated. We have been admitting stockholders and their families free during the fair; had it not been for this and the family ticket system, the receipts would have been much larger. The stockholders have instructed the Board of directors to issue no free tickets for the next annual Fair.

During the year the society has added to the improvement of the grounds by building a fine fruit hall (Octagon in form) and additional box stalls for horses, besides other smaller fixtures; with present improvements, our grounds will compare well with any in Southern Indiana. Our agricultural interests are progressing favorably, and I think the aggregate of farm products is being increased each successive year, yet there is room for a radical change in our manner of farming. Many of our farmers work over too large an area, when they could bestow the same labor on a smaller area and obtain better results.

CROP REPORT, 1873.

Average yield of wheat, fourteen bushels; considerably below the general average; prices ranged from \$1.00 to \$1.35. The Hill Tappahanock, and Black Mediterranean are standard varieties. The Mediterranean seems to be the most hardy, and does well on wet lands. Quantity of seed used, from one to one and a half bushels, and generally seeded with a grain drill.

Corn crop, good, average yield fifty bushels per acre. Generally planted in check rows, although many farmers are using improved corn drills, and are well satisfied with the results. Price thirty-five cents per bushel.

Owing to wet weather oats were not sown until late; were quite short and not more than half a crop. Price thirty-five cents.

Potatoes. The early varieties yielded well. Owing to the presence of the Colorado and common potato bug, the crop of late potatoes was short.

Clover is grown for pasture and as a fertilizer; timothy

and red-top for hay. Crops good. Average yield one and a half tons per acre. Price, \$10 to \$12 per ton.

Cattle. The short-horn is the favorite. Native and Durham crosses are considered best for milk. The grade of cattle is being improved by the importation of superior animals.

Hogs. The favorite stock are the Berkshire, Poland China, and Magee. The great desideratum with farmers is to have the pigs come in late winter or early spring, and by proper feeding have them ready for market by December or January following. There is a large amount of pork packed in this county, and a large number of live hogs shipped to Cincinnati. Prices ranged from \$3.75 to \$4.85 gross.

Sheep. Long wool, Cotswold and Lincolnshire; short wool, Southdown and Merino. Sheep do well, and wool-growing is considered profitable.

MINERALS.

Coal mining is carried on extensively, and the coal trade has been active during the year. There is a growing demand for this coal and new mines are being opened from time to time. A railroad running north and south would give a new impetus to mining operations.

Our mechanics are keeping pace with the times and are manufacturing many articles which were formerly brought from a distance, and are from time to time adding to their list of manufactures.

On the whole the past year has been a prosperous one in city and county. In the city many first-class business blocks and dwellings have been erected and yet the supply is not equal to the demand. The farmers have received remunerative prices for grain and stock.

J. M. HAYNES, Secretary.

DECATUR COUNTY.

The Decatur County Agricultural Society was organized in the year 1852, and has continued to hold fairs, and en-

courage the agricultural and manufacturing interests of the county, to the present time.

The society own twenty acres of land, about one-half of which is beautifully shaded; all under good fences. The buildings on the grounds, are such as are usually erected on fair grounds, neat and substantial.

The grounds are also provided with a first-class time track, one-half mile in length.

The Board offered about \$2,000 in cash premiums.

The fair was held at Greensburg, Ind., September 16, 17, 18 and 19, and was a complete success in every respect. The competition and show in the stock department was extensive and spirited, especially in hogs. The exhibition was creditable, almost equal to a State fair. Exhibitors and Visitors were all interested and generally well satisfied.

The number of entries was 1039. The amount of premiums awarded was \$2,400.

Receipts and expenditures were as follows :

Amount received from all sources,.....	\$3,272 60
Expenditures :	
Paid premiums,.....	2,400 00
Paid for repairs, help, printing, etc,.....	700 00
Cash on hand,.....	172 00
	<hr/>
	\$3,272 60

The soil and timber of the county is generally good.

Our crops consist of corn, wheat, oats, barley, buckwheat, vegetables and all the grasses. With proper culture they are remunerative and satisfactory. The grasses, such as blue grasses, timothy and clover, grow in great luxuriance wherever they have proper attention. The blue grass is decidedly one of the best grasses for pasture in early summer, fall and winter.

Our system of farming, as thorough as that of any county in the State, is becoming more practical each year; and it is the pride of our farmers, since the introduction of draining tile, that no county in the State is better drained than ours, and

the agriculturalist realizes that no investment or enterprise promises or yields greater advantages or more important results to the agricultural wealth of the county.

Our farmers are certainly taking the front rank, not only as agriculturalists, but as stock raisers, as the large number of fine cattle, horses mules and hogs shipped from this county will demonstrate. One firm alone shipped south and east over 1,800 mules, and an eastern shipper of cattle, from an adjoining county, says that so far as fine fatted cattle are concerned, that he does not know of any county in the State that has as many fine fatted bullocks. And our county is pre-eminently A No. 1 in the production of hogs, as the entries at the last fair numbered 103 in the several classes.

At a meeting of the officers and directors, held at the close of the fair, a firm, decided and unanimous stand was taken against the admission of improper characters and gamblers, whose occupation at such places, (under the guise of sale made with gifts accompanying prize packages, dollar stores, etc.,) has been to fleece the unwary, and tempt the innocent and unsuspecting. Hereafter this class of sharpers will be refused admittance.

FRANK M. WEADON,
Secretary.

DUBOIS COUNTY.

The Dubois County Agricultural Society held their Second Annual Fair, at Jasper, Indiana, from September 16th to 19th, 1873, inclusive.

RECEIPTS.

The total receipts of Fair.....\$1,525 15

EXPENDITURES.

On account of Premiums.....\$890 75

On account of Fair..... 355 15

Total.....\$1,245 90

Balance on hand.....\$ 279 25

A. GRAMELSPACHER, Secretary.

FULTON COUNTY.

The Fulton County Joint Stock Agricultural and Mechanical Society held its Annual Fair on the grounds of the Society at Rochester, Fulton Co., Ind., Sept. 25th, 26th and 27th, 1873.

The weather was favorable and the Fair was a success in every respect.

The entries of horses and cattle exceeded last year forty per cent. A great improvement was noticable in the quality of all the stock exhibited. The number of entries in other departments was considerably in excess of last year.

Total receipts during the Fair, \$1764.66, which amount was expended in payment on the grounds. Incidental expenses of holding Fair, and premiums.

The soil of the county is generally sandy loam, with clay subsoil. It is adapted to the production of wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, potatoes, and in fact all grains and other crops usual for this section of the country.

Sugar tree, beach, poplar, oak, hickory, walnut, and ash, are the principal kinds of timber.

I have no reliable information or statistics of the aggregate annual amount of any staple product. Sold or produced in the county.

Considerable wet land has been reclaimed by underdraining. Many improvements have been made in farming within the last two or three years.

Our Fair Grounds are favorably located adjoining the corporation line of Rochester, in a beautiful grove of young trees, containing twenty acres, and is well fitted for the purpose, with as good a half mile track as the State can boast of.

F. B. ERNSPIRGER, Secretary.

GIBSON COUNTY.

During the past year this society has completed improvements already begun, and placed other valuable improve-

ments on the Fair Grounds. Mr. Robert Mitchell was appointed to superintend the same, and discharged that duty to the satisfaction of the society.

Our Fair Grounds have now a round house, or ladies' hall, a band stand, a large amphitheater, floral hall, shed for agricultural implements, a ticket office, containing two rooms for secretary and treasurer; over two hundred stalls have been erected for the accommodation of stock, and the society, since the last report, has purchased a dining hall within the grounds, to be under the entire control of the society hereafter.

By Resolution of the Board of Directors, the third Monday in November in each year has been fixed as the permanent time of holding our Fair. Accordingly, the Fair of 1873 was held from the 15th to the 19th of September, inclusive.

Our last fair was not up to the standard of previous fairs, owing, chiefly, to the fact that our premiums had been reduced on account of proposed improvements. The premiums offered were too low to induce the usual competition. Next year our premiums will be largely increased, and we confidently expect to be able to settle all claims against the society.

The cost of the improvements put upon the ground during the past season will be seen in the recapitulation of the treasurer's report, which follows:

RECEIPTS.

Show License.....	\$ 100 00
From Advertisements in Prem. List....	215 00
Rent of Booths, Stands, Stalls, etc.,...	470 00
Pasturage of Fair Ground.....	40 00
Entry Fees.....	155 70
Sale of Admission Tickets.....	1,944 90
<hr/>	
Amount of receipts during the year...	\$2,925 60
Amount on hand last year.....	53 51
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Total Receipts.....	\$2,979 11

EXPENDITURES.

Building Floral Hall.....	\$ 605 28	
Removing and rebuilding shed for Agricultural Implements.....	76 00	
Work on time track.....	8 00	
One pump.....	20 00	
Paid for Dining Hall.....	300 00	
Printing Premium List and all other printing for the year.....	210 80	
Whitewashing, cutting weeds, and putting grounds in order for Fair.....	41 30	
Expense of running Fair.....	441 30	
Paid on premiums awarded.....	1,226 75	
Insurance.....	29 50	
Attending State Board.....	19 75	
Transportation on State Ag'l Reports..	2 75	
Interest on money borrowed.....	40 00	
		<hr/>
Total expenditures.....		\$3,021 43
Excess of expenditures over receipts... \$	42 32	
Two claims against Society not included in above report.....	450 00	
Total indebtedness of Society.....		<hr/> \$492 32

ALEX. J. MONTGOMERY,
Secretary.

GREENE COUNTY.

The Fourth Annual Fair of the Greene County Agricultural Society was held on the grounds near Linton, October 14th to 18th, inclusive. The competition for premiums on Horses and Hogs was the liveliest we have ever had, and the exhibition in farm products, home manufactures, and miscellaneous department was also very fine.

Financially the Fair was not so successful, which was occasioned by unfavorable weather and heavy expenses on the ground. The receipts were \$1,300, which did not quite pay premiums and improvements.

The Society has made a change in the Constitution and By-Laws, and will hereafter run the Fair by a Board of

Directors, hoping in this way to make it in the future a pecuniary success.

The crops of this county were lighter than last year. Owing to the drought in the fall of 1872 much wheat was sown very late and in rather bad order, and consequently yielded a light crop, a good portion amounting to a failure. Still where wheat was sown in time, and in good order, on good land, the yield and quality was good.

The number of acres put in corn this year was greater than last; at least is this the case on the upland. The yield fair, but not quite up to last year; the quality not so good; corn rather a little chaffy.

Oats crop light, grass good, and an average crop of barley.

Early potatoes were good in size and quality. Late Potatoes are not so plenty, and in many localities almost a failure.

The prices of grain, and other farm productions are considerably lower. Wheat is bringing from \$1.30 to \$1.50 per bushel, as to kind and quality. Many hogs have been fed in this county, and feeders pay from 35 to 40c per bushel for corn.

The products of the orchards are light, scarcely any peaches and but few apples and cherries. Many sweet cherry trees were killed by frost.

We have many thorough bred Durhams in this county, and our graded cattle compare well with those of our neighbor counties.

The stock of hogs has been improving fast, and the introduction of thoroughbred Berkshires and other breeds is visible everywhere. We have a number of parties in this county, that make the raising of thoroughbred hogs a speciality, who spare neither pains nor money to improve their stock.

While we can speak favorably of our cattle and hogs, great improvements can be made in our breeds of Sheep. We find occasionally a flock that is healthy, showing good and even staple wool, but generally the reverse. Continual pasturing

on the same fields, little attention and insufficient food in winter, are the principal causes.

The use of labor-saving machinery is constantly on the increase. The drill is gaining friends, and two-horse cultivators in the cornfields are fast taking the place of other implements where the condition of the ground permits their use. Plows of new and approved patterns have found their way to our fields.

The soil of this County is excellent and of great variety. We have the rich bottom lands of White and Eel rivers, the black sand and clay prairies, and rich low lands. We find on the west side of White River, the White and Black Oak Ridges, and Beech, Poplar and Black Walnut lands; on the east side of the same river, while we are thus blessed with a fertile soil, suitable for the cultivation of all kinds of grains and grasses, clover or other farm productions, we have under the surface an inexhaustable wealth of coal, iron and other minerals, which at the present time are lying dormant for want of transportation to market.

Under an Act of the last Legislature a company was formed this fall, near Lyons in this county, to ditch certain lands lying in what is generally known as four-mile marsh. The lands have been surveyed, costs estimated and lands appraised as to benefit and damage to the owners of the different tracts. Operations to carry out the survey, will commence next spring.

P. SCHULTZE, Secretary.

HAMILTON COUNTY.

The Hamilton County Agricultural Society was reorganized at Cicero in June 1870 and held the first fair the following September. Heretofore our Agricultural Society, had by some bad management become unpopular, and was not as successful as expected by its originators, in fact agricultural exhibitions had not been held in our county for

three or four years until the organization of the Joint Stock Association which has been enabled to pay one hundred cents on each dollar in every exhibition since its inauguration, and also a fair per cent. for the amount invested.

The grounds of the Society comprise about sixteen acres substantially enclosed, finely watered by springs and having two commodious halls for the display of manufactures, grains, fruits etc. An excellent third of a mile track which is to be increased to one half mile this coming spring.

The Society has one hundred and fifty horse, mule and cattle stalls with plenty of hog and sheep pens to accommodate all exhibitors. Our last fair was held September 16th to 19th inclusive and was a grand success and in some respects superior to any that preceded it. The general expression of exhibitors and visitors warrants me in saying that there is perfect satisfaction with the official management and conduct of the fair. The prospect for all our leading crops is about on an average with former years.

The law passed by the Legislature at its last session has largely increased our valuation for taxation.

The trade and business in timber is very large but we have no reliable data from which we can state the amount.

S. O. CLIFFORD,
Secretary.

HARRISON COUNTY.

The fourteenth annual fair of the Harrison County Agricultural Society was held on our grounds adjoining the county seat, on the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th days of September, 1873.

The society owns twenty-eight acres, all enclosed substantially with board and stone fencing; the grounds are well adapted for the purposes for which they were purchased; the improvements consist of a large, commodious octagon floral

hall, two stories high; one hall 30x60 for agricultural implements, conveniently arranged on one side for the display of poultry. An amphitheatre capable of seating two thousand visitors, encircling one-fourth of the exhibitors' ring; whilst the west side of said ring on the hill-side is well arranged with seats for at least three thousand persons. We have one hundred and fifty-seven good and substantial stalls for horses, numerous sheep and hog pens, comfortable quarters for officers, judges, etc. Our time track though but one-half mile, is one of the finest in the west. The number of entries at our last fair far excelled any year heretofore; the system of free entries with us has proven eminently successful.

The show of horses was never excelled, and both visitors and exhibitors felt proud of the exhibition. In many rings there were from twenty to thirty competitors for the same premium, giving the judges no little trouble as to the proper award; there was also a very fair showing of mules for draft and farm purposes. The show of cattle was excellent, different breeds were shown, but the Alderney seemed to be the favorite. The sheep department was represented with a few good animals, consisting of Merino, Cotswold and Southdown. A cross between the Southdown and Cotswold seems to be the favorite among our principal patrons in this kind of stock; it is claimed that it increases the fleece, and produces a grade of wool better adapted to our machinery and more suitable for domestic uses. In swine the show was particularly interesting, quite a number of animals being on exhibition—the Berkshire being the favorite; many claiming, however, that the Chester and the big boned China that were imported from Ohio here and crossed, superior to any other breed.

The Floral Hall was ever an object of interest, especially on the last two days. It presented to the eye of the spectator a perfect ponorama of beautiful and tasty articles, the class and variety of which has never been excelled in a county society in southern Indiana. The attraction in the vegeta-

ble line spoke volumes for the interest taken by our farmers in this department. Weather during the week was very fine.

RECEIPTS.

Amount on hand January, 1, 1872..	\$ 198 39
To pasturage.....	200 05
Show license.....	20 00
Receipts during Fair.....	1,746 85
	<hr/>
	2,165 29

EXPENDITURES.

Premiums and expenses of Fair.....	\$1,551 28
Order paid.....	376 85
Nov. 29, 1873, balance on hand.....	237 45
	<hr/>
	\$2,165 29

W. H. H. HUDSON,
Secretary.

HOWARD COUNTY.

The Howard County Agricultural Society is a stock association was organized in 1869, and held its first fair in September, 1870. One hundred and ninety-four Life Membership Certificates have been sold at \$10 each, amounting to \$1,940.

The Society have enclosed 32½ acres at an annual rental of \$260, with the privilege of purchasing the grounds at any time within ten years from date of lease, at \$100 per acre.

The fair grounds are located a little less than a mile south-west of Kokomo on the Alto & New London Pike, about one-fourth being covered with forest trees, making plenty of shade.

We have one of the best half-mile time-tracks in the

State. We have built an amphitheatre at a cost of \$795. It is 24x112 feet, and will comfortably seat six hundred persons. We also have an Agricultural, Floral and Miscellaneous Hall, two hundred stalls for horses and cattle, and one hundred pens for hogs and sheep; also a good and substantial judges' stand and offices for secretary and treasurer.

Our receipts and expenditures for 1873 and present financial condition is as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand from 1872.....	\$ 84 66
Received from County for Show License.....	185 00
Gate Receipts.....	2,324 50
Amphitheatre Receipts.....	110 15
Receipts from shows and restaurants.....	689 00
“ “ Entry Fees.....	498 30
“ for 44 Life Memberships.....	440 00
“ from T. Joy & Sons, (Special premium offered by them on Hogs,).....	25 00
Total.....	\$4,357 61

EXPENDITURES.

Premiums Paid.....	1805 50
Officers' Salary.....	300 00
General Expenses.....	675 17
Amphitheatre.....	795 00
Improvement of fair grounds.....	190 87
Police and gate keepers.....	247 50
Premiums and Accounts due from 1872.....	26 00
J. T. Cobb, money borrowed in 1871	319 78
Discount on Tickets to Sewing Machine Co's.....	2 50
Total.....	\$4362 32
Leaving deficit due Treasurer of.....	4 71
And the Society owes the following amounts, First National Bank Kokomo, for money borrowed to make improvements in 1871.....	912 00
Officers' Salary due and unpaid.....	25 00
General expense due.....	\$145 00
Total Indebtedness of Society,.....	\$1086 71

Howard county is one of the best timbered counties in the State. Millions of feet of walnut, poplar, oak and ash lumber, being annually shipped from here. The surface of the county is generally undulating, and soil black. Corn and wheat are the principal products, wheat generally yielding from 12 to 25 bushels to the acre, and corn 40 to 75. In 1872 the corn and wheat crops were both good, but this year, wheat will not average more than 8 to 10 bushels to the acre, and corn not more than 30 to 40. Owing to the high rates of freight, but little is ever shipped from here, the most of the crop being fed to hogs. About ten thousand hogs are annually slaughtered and packed here, and as many more being shipped to Indianapolis, Cincinnati and other places. Our farmers are just beginning to invest liberally in thoroughbred cattle, and in a few years we expect to make as good showing as any county in the State.

Plenty of fruit of all kinds, except peaches, is grown here in abundance, thousands of bushels of apples being annually shipped from here to other markets. The farmers and fruit growers this year, and for the past six years realizing 50 to 69 cents per bushel.

Kokomo, the county seat of Howard county, is situated near the center of the county, at the crossing of I. P. & C. and P. C. & St. L. R. Roads, and the Frankford & Kokomo R. R. will be completed and cars running before this report is published. Kokomo contains a population of not less than 4500 inhabitants. There are two machine shops, one foundry, one chair factory, one sash and door factory, two planing mills, two flour and grist mills, two saw mills, one hub and spoke factory, two stave factories, one tile factory, one furniture factory, one woolen mill, three newspapers, the "Tribune," "Democrat," and "Republican;" three banks, and any number of stores of all the different branches of trade. We also have one of the finest court houses in the State, and an opera house and hotel that would be an honor to any city; we have sixty-five good brick business rooms and about half that number of frame,

all occupied and most all doing a good and prosperous business, we have no licensed saloons, and our free schools are probably not excelled in the State. We have belonging to the city one school building and lot, worth not less than thirty-five thousand dollars, a second worth ten and a third worth five thousand, a total of \$50,000 invested by the city in school property, we also have a good steam fire engine, purchased this year at a cost to the city of \$5,500 and every street in the city is macadamized and paved excepting in the additions made to the city this year.

T. A. DAVIS, Secretary.

HUNTINGTON COUNTY.

Report for 1873 :

RECEIPTS.

From sale of tickets.....	2,003 48
“ Stands, shows etc.....	264 00
“ Am't on hand last report.....	169 24
“ County treasurer, show licenses..	75 00
“ Miscellaneous sources.....	5 00
	<hr/>
	2,762 02

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid on old accounts.....	18 75
“ Printing.....	162 75
“ Stationery.....	13 75
“ Salaries, and clerk hire.....	360 25
“ Large posters and advertising.....	53 20
“ Straw, wood etc.....	27 50
“ Police.....	45 80
“ Improvements.....	179 02
“ Gate keepers.....	56 00
“ Floral hall expenees.....	22 00
“ Music	75 00
“ Premiums paid to date of report	1,275 50
“ Miscellaneous.....	10 10
	<hr/>
	2,299 62
Balance on hand.....	<hr/>
	462 40

The Huntington County Agricultural Society, held its fifth annual exhibition at Huntington, on the 23d, 24th, 25th, and 26th of September, 1873. The incessant rain from Monday till Wednesday, inclusive, of that week, discouraged exhibitors, and as a result, we had fewer entries than we had reason to expect. In other respects, the fair was the best, perhaps, ever held by the society; at least, in attendance and financial result it was a success.

In stock, the exhibition of horses was much better than usual; that of mules, and jacks, and cattle, about equal to that of last year, and while the same may be said of sheep; the swine department was not as creditable as it was last year, when it was unusually fine. In the mechanical department there was a marked improvement, and a corresponding decrease in the agricultural, excepting vegetables. The display of green and preserved fruits and table comforts, as well as the articles of domestic manufacture, and fancy work, usually found in Floral Hall, showed a decided improvement. The attendance the last two days was verſ large.

Of our grounds, it is sufficient to say, that they are about twenty-five acres in extent, well supplied with natural forest shade trees, wells, commodious buildings, amphitheatre, and accommodations, adapted to the wants of each class of stock.

The trotting course, is one-half mile in length, with the view entirely unobstructed; not intimating an opinion, I can only say, that this has proven an interesting, attractive, and satisfactory feature for years past, and if there can be any "Golden Means," in this matter, I think the society has attained it by regulating it so as to prove, so far, objectionable to none.

The soil of Huntington county is drift and limestone formation; has an abundance of timber, well watered and highly favored generally for agricultural purposes.

The favorite varieties of wheat are the Egyptian, commonly called "Gypsy," and the Lancaster.

Of oats, the Somerset and Schoenon.

Corn is abundant, but all other grains not named receive very little attention.

Clover is much used as a fertilizer.

The display of horses and cattle improves each year. Heavy draft horses receive considerable attention. Berkshires are the favorite hogs, though many valuable crosses have been produced. Cotswold sheep is the prevalent breed perhaps. Much has been accomplished in crossing the fine wool sheep with the common breeds. The result is a larger sheep, better for mutton, a longer wool, and greater yield, and above all they are more hardy for our climate.

Our people are thrifty and frugal and their pride in our fair increases each year as a means of developing our resources of all kinds, and we enter upon our sixth year with no small degree of hope.

ALFRED MOORE,
Secretary.

HENRY COUNTY.

In this county the past year we had above an average crop of wheat.

Light crop oats.

Flaxseed nearly a failure.

Hay, good average crop.

Corn, very fair.

Potatoes, an average.

Apples, an average.

Peaches, none.

Small Fruits, light.

The Henry County Agricultural Society is healthy, out of debt, and has been so for years.

The exhibition of 1873 passed off very favorably, and we have a fine prospect for 1874.

R. M. NIXON,
Secretary.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

The Twenty First Annual Fair of the Jefferson County Agricultural Society was held on the grounds of the Society at North Madison, and was highly creditable to all concerned.

Total number of entries, 460.

Amount of premiums awarded, \$1,861 25.

The receipts are as follows:

From old fund.....	\$ 275 55	
From entry fees.....	476 10	
From sale of tickets.....	2,063 65	
From rents and privileges on grounds	285 50	
From County Treasurer, show license	45 00	
		<u>\$3,145 80</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Paid premium list.....	\$1,861 25	
Paid expense of Fair, printing, re- pairing buildings, etc.....	1,271 71	
		<u>\$3,132 96</u>
Balance on hand.....		\$12 84

The show in the several departments was very good, considering the first and second days were rainy and disagreeable.

J. R. DICKEY,
Secretary.

JENNINGS COUNTY.

The Jennings County Agricultural Society held their first Horse Fair, September 3d, 4th and 5th, and the Nineteenth Annual Fair on the 17th, 18th and 19th of the same.

month. This division of our Fair was made to accommodate persons who were opposed to attending fairs where horses were permitted to make time on the ring. As far as an expression has been had by the members of the Society, they will oppose any more divisions. The stock at both of the fairs was good. The weather was very fine, and the attendance not as large as usual. The farmers are improving their stock of all kinds, and at the fair there was some very fine blooded stock. The show of stock for the speed ring could not have been better. The ladies' department was also well represented, and they deserve great credit.

Our fairs are held on the Fair Grounds between Vernon and North Vernon.

I. L. REILEY,
Secretary.

JOHNSON COUNTY.

This Society held their Sixth Annual Fair, commencing Sept. 16th, terminating Sept. 20th, and was a complete success financially and otherwise, far excelling all former exhibitions of this society.

RECEIPTS.

For tickets at gate	\$1,608 80
" entry fees.....	477 25
" stands, etc	432 15
" advertising	68 00
" special premiums.....	71 00
	<hr/>
	\$2,657 20

EXPENDITURES.

To expense of Fair.....	\$ 328 77
" Cash premiums.....	2,051 90
" Bal. on hand	278 53
	<hr/>
	\$2,657 20

The competition in all the departments was spirited and highly creditable to the Society; in fact the live stock department far excelled any exhibition of the kind held in this section of the State, and would favorably compare with State exhibitions in number and quality of stock.

Johnson county is making rapid progress toward being one of the leading counties in the State for stock raising. Its soil seems to be particularly adapted to the raising of grains and grass, and we predict that it will not be many years until the fine cattle of this county will favorably compare, if not excel, the fine cattle of Kentucky. And in Hogs, we want it distinctly understood, that the Elm Peelers, Sun Fish, and Land Pikes have had their day, and that we have in their stead the improved Berkshire, Chester White, and one or two other varieties equally as good.

We have some very fine sheep in this county; but sheep raising will not be very profitable as long as the law-makers persist in making laws to protect the worthless dogs instead of the sheep.

Our soil is adapted to the culture of all kinds of vegetables of this climate. Considerable time is given by our farmers to the culture of potatoes—the early rose, neshanock and peach-blow are the favorite varieties.

The timber of our county is of the very best varieties, consisting of the different kinds, of Oak, Black and White Walnut, Ash, Sugar, Beach, in fact, almost all kinds.

The minerals have not been fully developed as yet, but we have an organized company for that purpose, and hope to be able to report some discoveries in our next annual report.

This society has spared neither space, time nor money to make its grounds attractive, and have good buildings, with the latest architectural improvements, for such purposes. The grounds are well shaded with many large forest trees, in addition to a large number of ornamental trees. The grounds are underlaid with some five hundred rods of tile, which keeps it thoroughly drained, and consequently dry.

The time track is unsurpassed in the State. This is the universal opinion of all horsemen who are supposed to know what a track should be for training horses.

ISAAC M. THOMPSON,
Secretary.

KOSCIUSKO COUNTY.

The secretary of the Society would report the organization in a moderately prosperous condition. The annual fair of 1873 was not as successful as it should have been, considering the condition of the agricultural and mechanical interests of our country. The solution appears to be, the lack of general interest, throughout the county, in the success of our fairs. The principal crops—such as wheat, corn, &c.—the past season, were tolerably good. Especial attention is being paid to a finer grade of stock in the line of cattle, hogs, sheep, &c., by some of our leading farmers; but with this evidence of prosperity among our people, unless a more vigorous effort is put forth to sustain our annual exhibitions, the inevitable result will be a final withdrawal of the patronage of the few who have heretofore sustained the Society.

WM. S. FUNK,
Secretary.

LA PORTE COUNTY.

The La Porte Agricultural Society held its twenty-second annual fair on their grounds adjacent to the city of La Porte, from September 29th to October 3d, inclusive.

RECEIPTS.

To cash on hand.....	\$36 01
To cash received of County Treasurer.....	295 00
To cash entry fees, 10 per cent. of premiums....	243 60
To cash entry fees, special premiums.....	55 00
To cash entry fees, trials of speed.....	907 50
To cash from membership, \$1 00 each.....	991 00
Received from rent of stands and licenses.....	100 50
Received from amphitheatre.....	91 87
Received from tickets at gate.....	752 22
Total receipts.....	\$3,472 70

DISBURSEMENTS.

By cash premiums.....	1,212 00
By cash premiums, trials of speed.....	1,555 00
By cash paid for printing, police, clerks, gate keepers, etc., etc.....	277 40
Total.....	\$3,044 40
Balance on hand.....	\$428 30

The above is a very fair profit when estimated upon the plan of family tickets and full payments of ordinary expenses. But by the extended plan of improvements which we had adopted and carried out, this balance fell far short of paying the real expense and other means have been used to raise the amount which it is not necessary to detail here.

We have thirty-one acres of ground, handsomely and conveniently located; dry, undulating and slightly, enclosed with a tight board fence ten feet high, with appropriate gates; offices, keeper's residence, over one hundred close box stalls for horses, a large number of stalls or stables for cattle, and nearly one hundred covered pens for sheep and hogs. We have a one story building nearly two hundred feet long, and of sufficient width to answer the purpose, for the accommodation and protection of machinery of various kinds. We have a fine hall built in the shape of a crescent, secure against wind and water, which we use for the exhibi-

tion and protection of the finer articles, particularly such as would be damaged by storm.

Our race course is one-half mile in length, fifty feet wide, perfectly graded and securely fenced on each side. Outside of this is now erected a fine amphitheatre. It is one hundred and sixty-six feet in length, forty feet in width, twenty-four feet high and capable of seating comfortably and safely, fifteen hundred people. Underneath this is a dining hall, kitchen and divers and sundry booths.

There is an abundant supply of water and the shade of over a hundred fine maples and fine forest trees afford pleasures, comforts and conveniences equalled by few grounds and surpassed by none.

Our fair, although not held upon the days first designated must be considered a success.

On the first day it rained, which prevented many from making their entries or bringing their articles on the grounds, and the time of closing the entries was extended one day longer in consequence. The second day as well as all succeeding days were clear and pleasant. The display in every department was fine. The spectators and participants were variously estimated at from six to eight thousand on the third day, and from eight to ten thousand on the fourth day.

Our fair this year was the most successful ever held in this county, if not in this part of the State.

Our receipts were far below what they should have been with such weather, and such an attendance. The cause of this seems generally understood to be the system of *family tickets* which we have used from the organization of our society. These tickets seem to have outlived their usefulness. Yet they have been retained from year to year with a tenacity akin to life. I sometimes value the antiquated when it is powerless for harm, even though it may have ceased to be of any good. If this were true of family tickets, I might value them too, but the reverse is true: they are beyond doubt the moth that has ever eaten up the bud of the financial plant in our agricultural collection, and having

grown upon what they feed, have this year well-nigh destroyed the main stalk and the experience of the present year must convince every one that it is neither wise nor prudent to continue this system. There are two ways out of this dilemma, and only two that I have been able to discover. The ostensible purpose of these membership tickets was to induce persons to become interested in the welfare and deliberations of the society; but the workings prove that nine out of every ten of those who purchase these tickets, do so for the purpose of gaining admission to the fairs with but a small outlay, and with no desire or intention to become *members* of the society, or to take any part or interest in its management, except to cheat it out of its rightful and just admission fee. To cut off this class and prevent this system of petit larceny upon the rightful resources of the society, will be the watchword for the coming year.

One way to do this is to make the fee for *membership*, with the privilege of voting and holding office, merely nominal, but allow this privilege to extend no farther. Those who value this right would willingly pay whatever sum might be agreed upon. Another way would be to charge for these privileges—including a right to visit the fair—a sum sufficient to cover the expenses. If the latter plan be adopted, let the price be so great that but few will avail themselves of it, and the opportunities for *passing whole neighborhoods* upon a single ticket, be thereby lessened, and the means of detection increased. I prefer the former plan, and would compel every ticket to be surrendered at the gate.

I have long thought that the custom of requiring the payment of a per cent. upon the premium competed for, for the privilege of so doing, was open to serious criticism. This has always appeared to me like a tax upon *industry*, a barrier to worthy and honorable competition.

As a general rule I am opposed to any second or lower premiums. In my opinion the giving of them tends to degenerate the competition into a strife for money, cultivating a disposition to accept the *half* loaf, having failed to receive

the *whole*, and pandering to a *love* for money, rather than honor. Yet if second or lower premiums are offered and paid, I can see no reason why the per centage charged shall not be charged upon and to all alike. Other societies as well as our own, charge a per centage upon the entire purse competed for, in all trials of speed; but only upon the first premium, against any other article. If this be equitable and fair, I would be glad if some one would explain it. If it be of any comfort for a man to know that he was entitled to a *second* or *third* premium only, we may give him a card or ribbon emblematical; but let us not offer him a bonus for second premiums by paying them to him when he has paid nothing in return for them.

I approve of the plan that a certain number of entries should be necessary to insure the payment of a premium, but I would make this rule universally applicable to the ox, the plow, and the corn, as well as the trotting horse.

I would recommend the abolition of the diploma as a premium, except for some most important articles, and would use books, papers—rarely medals—machinery, cups, pitchers, and articles of use and value rather than too frequent money premiums.

For example: I would give *cash* for all trials of speed; that has become a *business*, and anything not convertible into money would be a poor compensation for the professional horseman. But, for the best display of native wines I would give a silver cup, appropriately engraved; for the best five pounds of butter, a churn; for the best saddle horse, a saddle appropriately marked; for the best stallion, a complete out-fit, such as blankets, bridle, whip, saddle, or a sulky, and so on.

I would also establish a scheme of championship, something like the following plan: Say for the best Draft Stallion I would give a Champion Medal, and the party receiving it should be required to enter that same horse for competition on the following year and again receive the premium or surrender the Champion Medal. This I would

require for a series of years, at the end of which, if he retained it uninterrupted, I would exempt him from any farther compulsory competition. The party being responsible for all accidents, by death, removal or otherwise, requiring the party to present his horse for competition at the County fair or surrender the Medal to the Society for future disposition.

I think I can see much good to be derived from such a mode, and relieve this Society from its seeming stultification in granting a diploma one year to one party, and the next year to another, for the same article, and yet have both premiums out at once. Our Time Course, and the attendant improvements have cost us heavily, and it is deemed poor policy to allow all to lie idle except at the Annual Fair. In order to utilize these outlays, it is proposed to hold one or more exhibitions during the summer. Among these might be mentioned a fruit, flower, poultry and other shows, but especially a trial of speed. For the purpose of perfecting arrangements for the latter, it is proposed to hold a convention of representatives from various Societies to prepare a series of exhibitions to be held at different yet contiguous places, with liberal purses, &c., and to advertise them together, one exhibition to begin as the other closed, making a perfect and complete circuit. We shall enter into the arrangement and if nothing happens we expect to be able to make a good report of this matter in future.

My idea of managing a County Fair, which partakes of the nature of an exposition, where every thing is entered for a premium, from the finest needle work to the largest ax, and from the finest piece of machinery to the *rapid trotter*, is to take sufficient time to devote to each department, the time and attention which its importance demands. I would appropriate not less than one week to the exhibition. The first three days I would devote to the exhibition of agricultural, mechanical and stock raising departments, at the end of which I would allow everything to be

removed that the parties might wish. The remaining three days I would devote to trials of speed, so that the lovers of the horse might go, and those who only desired to see the sheep, hogs and potatoes, &c., be accommodated. This I think would divide the exhibition in such a way that all, whatever their taste, could be suited. The much mooted question whether trotting is essential to the financial success of Fairs would be partially if not entirely settled. If family or so-called season tickets should be used at all, I would have them expire on the evening of the third day, and the so-called racing programme stand upon its merits.

As a general rule, the condition of our crops is not up to the standard, either in quantity or quality, the principal cause being the continued dry weather.

The average yield of winter wheat will not exceed twelve bushels per acre; that of corn about thirty bushels; oats about thirty; barley, spring wheat and rye equally light—the two former not exceeding half crops. The yield of potatoes was better than for the two preceding years; while the sweet potato crop was much better than for some years past.

The exceedingly low prices of grain, the stagnation in business, and consequent scarcity of money, have made our farmers feel much discouraged, though it is hoped and believed that the opening of spring will also open trade and revive business.

As to the *quality* of stock in this County, there has been a very decided improvement. Many fine specimens of breeding animals have been brought here, which have improved the general average very considerably. Our people seem to be awakening to the importance of producing a better grade of stock, and beginning to realize that there is great profits in store for them in *blooded* stock. Perhaps no other County in the State possesses more or superior advantages for the raising of stock and grain than this. All the central and most of the northern portion is well adapted to the raising of grain, the products are always beyond the consumption within the County; while the southern part of the

County, being what is commonly known as *Swamp* Lands, are valuable for grazing. These lands are usually low priced, and afford an opportunity for the man of moderate means, and even the poor man, to make not only a good living, but a handsome competency. As a manufacturing point, we have no superior. Materials of all kinds are either plenty at hand, or easily accessible; labor plenty, skilled or otherwise; and ample means of shipping the manufactured article; while, as a place of summer resort or permanent residence, ours is *superior* to thousands of places of greater note.

E. G. MCCOLLUM,
Secretary.

LAGRANGE COUNTY.

This Society was organized in the year 1852, and has continued to hold Annual Fairs, and to encourage and sustain the agricultural and manufacturing interest to the present time.

Our last Fair was held at LaGrange, on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd days of October last, and proved a grand success. The entries in every department were fully one-third in advance of any preceding fair. Our membership was also raised from five hundred to a little over eight hundred.

We are pleased to say to Agricultural Societies of other counties, our motto is, "upward and onward;" not boasting of any rapid advance, we feel that we are gaining strength.

We have been peculiarly favored the last two years, and have paid over six hundred dollars of debt incurred during past years, besides paying all our premiums and incidental expenses of the Fairs of 1872 and 1873.

Our Society has twenty acres, well suited for Fair grounds, being nicely watered by a spring brook, and newly fenced with post and paling fence seven feet high. This style of fence we consider preferable to plank, on account of the winds, and saving in lumber.

The following are the Receipts and Expenditures for the year ending December 6, 1873:

RECEIPTS.

818 membership tickets at \$1.00 each.....	\$818 00
1,455 gate tickets, or admission tickets, 25c. each.	363 75
Swings and license for auctions.....	52 00
From County Treasurer for show license.....	44 00
Dining hall.....	50 50
10 per cent. on trotting.....	12 00
Collected by gate keepers.....	35 15

Total.....\$1,375 40

EXPENDITURES.

Paid out for premiums.....	\$625 00
Paid on new land bought.....	150 00
Paid note for money borrowed.....	191 00
Hudson & Ruick, for lumber.....	128 00
Secretary and Treasurer, services.....	50 00
Iron, glass and nails.....	22 00
Printing.....	74 00
Labor on fence, and expense of Fair.....	291 75

Total.....\$1,531 75

THOMAS VANKIRK,
Secretary.

LAWRENCE COUNTY.

In this County wheat and corn are the principal products, although fruit and potatoes command more attention than formerly.

There are quite a number of varieties of wheat grown, the Delaware and Red Chaff Mediterranean being the most profitable.

The large varieties of yellow and white corn are grown.

The average product per acre, upland, 40 bushels; for bottom land, 50 bushels.

Among stock raisers of cattle, the Short horns and the native and Devon crosses are the favorite breeders.

Of hogs, the Poland-China and Berkshire.

The most profitable varieties of potatoes are the Early Rose, Peerless, and Shaker Russet.

Of grasses, the most valuable for pasture is blue grass, and for hay, timothy and clover.

Fruit is of late beginning to receive a share of attention, and almost all the different kinds are yielding very satisfactorily, where proper care and attention is given to their culture.

The Annual Fair for 1873 was held on the grounds of the Society at Bedford from September 9th to 13th, inclusive.

RECEIPTS.

Gate and License.....	\$ 931 65
Entry Fees.....	617 20
Stalls.....	64 50
Citizens' Purse.....	150 00
Total.....	<u>\$1,763 35</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Premiums.....	\$1,306 25
Other expenses.....	392 65
Total.....	<u>\$1,698 90</u>

N. E. SHOUT,
Secretary.

MADISON COUNTY.

The Sixth Annual Exhibition of the Madison County Joint Stock Agricultural Society was held on the 2nd, 3d 4th, and 5th days of September, 1873, in their beautiful grove of twenty acres, immediately West of and adjoining the City of Anderson.

We had very bad stormy weather until about noon of the second day, when the clouds commenced breaking away, and all nature was soon bathed in the glad sunlight. The avenues leading to the grove at once became animated with life, and the crowds wended their way to the grounds by the hundred.

It was soon apparent that the exhibition of 1873 was destined to eclipse any former display, and prove itself to be the crowning success of the Society. The last exhibition gave such general satisfaction to its patrons that additional interest was awakened throughout the entire County, as was shown by the fact that the sale of tickets this year exceeded that of 1872 by over one thousand. Upon the third day of the Fair more than one-third of the entire population of Madison County were present upon the grounds.

During last years' exhibition the directors became satisfied that the number of the halls for the accommodation of exhibitors, should be increased and accordingly a new hall was erected at an expense of over \$500. This hall was devoted, in part, to the display of farm products, and a platform 20x25 feet built upon each side of the main entrance for the display and operation of sewing machines and musical instruments. The new hall was filled to its utmost capacity, and proved to be as great an attraction as was Floral Hall.

Six sewing machine agents aspired to the red ribbon, whilst three styles and makes of organs competed for the first premium.

Floral Hall was, as usual, crowded with almost every imaginable article of ladies' handicraft. A prominent and

attractive feature of the Floral Hall display was the large number of paintings in oil, executed and exhibited by amateur artists. All of the paintings exhibited unusual talent and skill, and the thanks of the Society are due to the amateur artists for their contribution to the attractions of the Hall.

The entries in the live stock department were in excess of the previous year, and it was noticeable that many of the exhibitors were new men, who had never before entered the list as competitors. This fact was of the most encouraging character, for the success of all our exhibitions, whether State or local, is mainly due to the interest which our farmers and mechanics manifest in them.

In the display of horses, cattle, sheep and swine, no finer exhibition has ever been made in this County; and the interest in fine stock, already awakened among our farmers and breeders, is properly encouraged and fostered, not many years will elapse ere Madison County will be quoted as one of the best stock counties in the State.

The mechanical department was unusually well represented, not only by articles of foreign manufacture, but by the product of home labor and skill. Large and elegant displays of carriages, buggies and wagons, attracted general attention.

The products of the farm, the garden, and the orchard, were represented in almost every variety. The grains, seeds, potatoes, apples, pumpkins, and melons exhibited on this occasion would convince the most skeptical that Madison County was second to no other in the class and character of her productions. The premium list for 1873 amounted to \$2,000, and premiums for the entire list were competed for, awarded and paid.

At this exhibition the Executive Committee rigidly enforced the rules adopted by the Society relative to gambling and the exclusion of intoxicating liquors. On every side printed placards met the gaze of visitors, "Gambling of every kind and character strictly prohibited."

The Society is out of debt, with a surplus of almost \$1,200.

The receipts for 1873 amounted to \$3,114; the expenditures, including new hall, repairs, &c., \$3,123.

In conclusion, anticipating changes in the management of the Society, the present officers look with pride and gratification upon the success achieved at their Sixth Annual, and trust that those who follow them may be as earnest, watchful and devoted in advancing the interests of the Society as they have been.

An organization has been built up of which our County and State may justly feel proud, and it behooves the Society to select as its guardians those only whose energies and abilities will contribute still further to its advancement, general prosperity and extended usefulness.

EDWIN P. SCHLATER,

Secretary.

MARION COUNTY.

The Marion County Agricultural Association was organized during the past summer, and is composed of between thirty and forty members, mostly residents in the Township of Wayne and Decatur, but desires to take in all the Townships of the County. One of its objects is to benefit that class of citizens, small farmers, and others, who have not been accustomed to exhibit at our State and ordinary County Fairs.

Owing to the shortness of the time since the formation of the Society, but a small fund is as yet at its command, and the cash premiums paid this year were necessarily small.

The Association meets regularly at Valley Mills, on the second Saturday, in each month at 2 o'clock, P. M.

The First Annual Fair was held at Valley Mills, Sept. 12th and 13th, 1873.

For the accomodation of the Fair, a commodious Hall was secured for the exhibition of grain, fruits, vegetables, flowers, home-made manufactures, cookery, &c., which was well filled, making a display quite satisfactory.

The collection of apples was especially fine for a season when the crop was so light and inferior. Several very fine collections of cookery on exhibiton, for which the ladies deserve the thanks of the Association; the same may also be said of the Floral Department.

On the grounds the number of cattle, sheep and hogs compared favorably with District Fairs held in other localities. Among them were animals of fine qualities, and of the best breeds. Horses were fewer in number, but some good ones were shown.

A well arranged collection of agricultural implements was exhibited, which added much to the interest, and practical value of the Fair, to the large number of farmers present.

The following statement shows the financial condition of the Association :

Value of property, and funds belonging to the Association, Sept. 12th, 1873.....\$281 70

Amount paid in premiums..... 91 00

Expenses of holding Fair..... 67 00

Officers pay and incidental expenses..... 36 00

Total expenditures.....\$194 53

Balance Oct. 15, 1873,..... \$87 17

The Association will secure grounds and improve them with a view of affording ample accomodations for all future Fairs, and the aid of all farmers and others in the County interested is solicited in behalf of the work of the Association.

Reports on the principal crops in the County have been presented through special Committees appointed for that purpose, from which the following summary statements are condensed :

Of wheat, nearly an average number of acres were sown.

Varieties : Lancaster, White, Mediterranean, &c., mostly drilled, both in corn and fallow ground ; harvested almost altogether by machines ; average yield, about $12\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre, generally of excellent quality.

Corn crop below average ; quality not so good as last year ; average yield per acre about 30 bushels.

The oat crop a failure ; spring very unfavorable ; varieties sown, generally the common black and yellow.

Hay, good, averaging $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre. No. of acres nearly same as last year.

Some rye and barley raised, but not made a staple crop.

Fruit crop, very meagre ; apples far below the average, some orchards an entire failure ; many trees were killed or badly injured by severe winter, bark loosened from wood at the ground, extending in many cases up the trunk to first branches.

The pear crop very short, the trees of nearly all tender varieties, killed ; while hardier kinds suffered much from blight.

The peach crop, an entire failure in this County ; a large proportion of trees killed.

Cherries, light and inferior, but sold at \$3 00 per bushel.

Plums, destroyed by curculio.

Among small fruits, blackberries killed to the ground by the winter ; very few raised ; markets supplied from other places.

Grape vines, were almost all killed ; not enough grapes raised for home consumption.

Currant bushes stripped by worms, as were the gooseberries, the crop being very light.

Raspberries, badly injured by winter ; averaging not more than half a crop. Davidson's Thornless injured least, Doolittle next.

Of strawberries, Wilson's Albany and Green Prolific, were principally raised for market, the Albany taking the lead. Fine fruit started on the vines in the spring, but ripened prematurely by dry weather, and was much de-

preciated in size and quality. In localities favored with more rain, or where the vines were heavily mulched, some fine fruit was produced; but the crop would in no way compare either in quantity or quality, with that of last year. Best grades sold for \$6 00 per bushel.

Among vegetables, potatoes claim notice; first crop, below average. Beetles very destructive, especially, with later varieties, some very fine ones were produced, however, in different localities; varieties, Early Rose, Peach Blow, &c. Sweet potatoes, fewer than common, but generally fair in quality.

With regard to live stock, market dairies, and the amount of butter, cheese, &c., produced, no statistics have been collected.

S. MILLS,
Secretary.

MONROE COUNTY.

The Monroe County Agricultural Society held its Sixth Annual Fair on grounds adjoining Bloomington, Indiana, September 16th to 19th, 1873.

The Fair was a success financially, but was not as well patronized either in agricultural, mechanical or floral departments, as at former Fairs; but the articles shown compared favorably with those of any Fair held since the organization of the society. The number of entries were but little over half what they were last year.

Receipts from entries, sale of tickets, refreshment stands, &c.....	\$1,589 25
Total expenditures	\$1,263 62
Balance on hand.....	\$325 63

The above report shows a balance to be distributed to

share-holders, the first since the organization of the society. At the annual meeting held on December 20, the above surplus was ordered to be distributed, which amounted to 12½ per cent. on each share of stock, which was very acceptable, and gave general satisfaction.

Our president for the past two years, Mr. W B. Seward, (also a member of your honorable board,) is no longer with us, in an official capacity. To his energy and exertions, in a great measure, this Society owes its present prosperity, although he was kept engaged constantly in his duties as a member of the State Board and of the Exposition Building Committee and President of this Society, yet he was fully equal to the task. We think him the right man in the right place.

Our county is finely timbered with the most valuable timber for manufactures of every description. The land is somewhat broken in some parts of the county; the soil is rich, with underlying limestone; fine running springs of pure water, remarkably healthy, being almost void of miasmatic influences. Perhaps there is no county in the State that can claim a greater exemption from malarial diseases of every description.

Our citizens feel greatly the necessity of more manufacturing establishments in our midst. They cannot see the necessity of transporting our timber by circuitous railroad lines to distant cities and towns, to be manufactured into various articles and implements of agriculture, to be returned by the same routes and sold to them, with charges both ways added, and a good margin for profit; and in view of this fact, we would extend an invitation to all good citizens to come, and we will bid you welcome.

JAMES F. FEE,
Secretary.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

The Montgomery County Agricultural Society was organized in 1853, and since that time has annually held its fairs, with varying success, until the fall of 1873. Owing to various circumstances it was thought advisable to hold none, the principal reasons being the losses sustained in 1872, which involved the society in debt, and that our grounds are too small, only nine acres, and a strong prejudice existed against using them any more unless enlarged.

In reference to our grounds, it should be further stated that, though the location is convenient, the unevenness of surface gives only a small trotting track, one-third of a mile in circuit, and so arranged as to have the crowd mainly inside of it, causing much annoyance, some danger and but little gratification. Water can only be obtained by hauling.

The only land adjoining as yet procurable is ten acres on the south side, very uneven and fails to remedy the fault just named, though it would make the grounds large enough for Fair purposes.

There is a strong desire prevalent throughout the county to keep up its annual fairs, backed by a county whose wealth ought to be a guarantee for success. The society proposes to hold a fair in 1874. Preliminary to this the members will endeavor to call in all the stock of the present society, and under a new constitution and organization on the joint-stock principle, availing themselves of all the newer modes of working agricultural societies of the present day, totally discarding the old family ticket system, incorporating into its organization and management whatever will tend to give satisfaction to the public and pecuniary success to the society. They hope under better auspices to run their flag, which was hauled down in 1873, again to the mast head in 1874, and when once more up and unfurled to nail it there.

A. W. LEMMON.

Secretary.

MORGAN COUNTY.

For several years our Society has been embarrassed, by incurring indebtedness in leasing and fitting up new grounds. The last three annual exhibitions have been well patronized by our citizens, and the benefits resulting therefrom seem to have stimulated our farmers and stock-growers to extra efforts in the improvement of their farms and herds. By hard labor, prudent management, and strict economy, on the part of the officers and Board of Directors, the society has been almost entirely relieved of debt, its credit fully established, and its future prosperity and usefulness placed on a firm basis. The concentrated efforts of the people of Morgan, together with liberal and generous patronage from adjoining Counties, places our society in a situation of usefulness occupied by few others in the State. Our premiums were paid in full at the close of the Fair. Our crops for 1873 are scarcely up to the usual average. The yield of corn may be estimated at 43 bushels per acre, wheat 17, oats 32. Pork is our great staple this year. At the new pork-house in Martinsville, 12,000 head of hogs have been slaughtered and packed. While the improvement in the breed and quality of cattle and horses has been gratifying, in hogs the entire old stock of inferior breeds has been supplanted by the best breeds known—such as Poland China, Chester-white, and Berkshire.

Our next Annual Fair will be held at Martinsville, September 8, 1874.

R. V. MARSHALL,
Secretary.

ORANGE COUNTY.

The Thirteenth Annual Fair of the Orange County Agricultural Society was held on the fair ground in Paoli, com-

mening on the 23 and ending on the 27 day of September, 1873.

The weather was pleasant, but the attendance small during the first day or two.

On the last three days there was a very good attendance.

In the ladies' department the articles were very fine though not numerous.

Of the domestic manufactures the display was the poorest in point of numbers we have ever had although good in quality.

The display of preserves and Jellies was excellent and quite extensive.

We had a good show of horses especially of draft stallions.

The horses for general purposes were hard to beat.

Of sheep the show was small; there were some good cattle on exhibition but not many.

The farmers of Orange County do not pay as much attention to the improvement of their stock as they ought. We have some as good hogs and sheep as any County in the State but many inferior ones. Of hogs the Chester White, Magie Large and Small Berkshires are the favorite breeds, but the Elm Peelers and Land Pikes predominate in some Townships.

Agriculture is improving in Orange County, and, our farmers are waking up to the importance of having the best stock of all kinds.

Wheat was light and only about half a crop; oats seemed to be very good until just before harvest when the severe storms and wind almost ruined them, only a small portion of them being saved; corn was good where planted early and well cultivated; potatoes were very good, and have been selling in the market at from 60 cents to \$1 00; fruit almost an entire failure.

The farmers of Orange County are cutting their poplar and walnut timber and having it sawed into lumber for which they receive \$17 50 to \$40 00 per thousand ft. There

has been more lumber shipped in the last two years than in any previous ten years.

WM. J. THROOP,
Secretary.

PARKE COUNTY.

The Parke County Agricultural and Horticultural Society held its annual fair on the grounds set apart for that purpose, at Bloomingdale, Parke County, Indiana, on the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th days of September last. The attendance was respectable and orderly, though not so large as on former occasions. A fever of a malignant and almost epidemic type, was raging in the vicinity at the time, which detracted very much from the attendance.

The show of Agricultural and Mechanical products, as well as table comforts was very meagre, though good in quality.

The exhibition in the floral and fruit departments was excellent, considering the almost total failure of the apple crop in our section of the State. Peaches we had none; our climate is not sure and reliable for a peach crop, and they are not cultivated to any great extent. Pears in our section have been very much neglected, having been generally considered as an unreliable crop, until recently there has been quite an awakening up, and now the opinion is quite general that some of the kinds of pears can be raised with about as good results as apples.

The show of horses, for general purposes, light harness, heavy draft, &c., quite good, with a few saddle horses.

The hog show was excellent as to quality, and very respectable as to numbers. The Berkshire and Poland China classes were the kinds exhibited. These, and their crosses, form the principal hogs of our County.

Sheep, very good, but few in number, and all of the Cotswold variety. They, and their crosses, are fast, driving all others out of existence in our County.

In the cattle department we excelled all former exhibitions; in fact, excelled all our neighboring Fairs. Five distinct herds of Short Horns were on exhibition, some individual members of which are the peers of any in the State. These herds were owned and exhibited by the following named breeders: Claude Matthews, of Clinton, Vermillion County; Elijah Clore, of Alamo, Montgomery County; L. D. Hanna, of Waveland, Montgomery County, Ind.; Johnson & Collings, Bellmore, Parke County; T. Nelson & Sons, Bloomingdale, Parke County, besides numbers of others from other herds.

A few specimens of the Alderney cattle were exhibited; owned by J. H. Harrison, of Annapolis. This breed is not much known in this County, consequently their reputed merits are not yet appreciated.

As was alluded to before, we have no fast ring at our Fairs, our articles of association forbidding. The managers of our Fairs believe, that for the good of the community, and the cause of agriculture proper, the fast ring, or race course, should, if patronized at all, be separate and apart from agricultural and mechanical productions, as a large and respectable class of the community in our section of the State will not attend Fairs where the fast ring is tolerated, as they see in them a demoralizing influence to the youth of our land. We have in our exhibitions endeavored to steer clear of connection with gaming institutions, and to that end have excluded side-shows, games of chance, whisky selling, fast rings, and any thing else of an immoral nature, and as a consequence, good order universally prevails, yet we do not have as large a Fair as some other counties and districts have, but we have as good exhibitions as any of them, and are more quiet and orderly, and people enjoy themselves better at them than at others, where the exciting scenes accompanying the exhibitions of fast horses are permitted. We, as yet, have not received that patronage from the moral and re-

ligious people of the County that we anticipated, but we are gradually though somewhat slowly, increasing in strength, and hope, eventually, to secure as full a patronage as if we had allowed the exhibition of horses for speed at our Fairs.

THOMAS NELSON,

Secretary.

PERRY COUNTY.

The Perry County Agricultural and Mechanical Association held its Second Annual Fair from September 30th until October 4th. We were visited on the first day by bad weather, and the prospects looked gloomy. Our time of Fair came in contact with the Hardinsburg (Kentucky) Fair, only about ten miles distant, and the result was disastrous to us, causing almost a failure in the stock department. But our receipts were sufficient to cover expenses, and have a small surplus. We do not own any Fair Grounds as yet, but expect to if we continue to hold our County Fair at Rome; if not, we will move to some point where grounds and necessary buildings will be furnished. But with all the discouragements we had to encounter, we are proud to say our Fair was a success.

The report of crops of our County is as follows: Our season was very unfavorable; spring very wet, summer very dry. The crops, as a general thing, are short.

Corn, planted early, good; planted late, a failure; wheat, half a crop; oats, half a crop; barley, none planted; rye, none planted; hay, average crop; potatoes, third of a crop; apples, a failure; peaches, fourth of a crop; tobacco, an average; beans, half of a crop; cabbage, fourth of a crop.

H. C. ACKERMAN,

Recording Secretary.

PIKE COUNTY.

The Pike County Agricultural Society held its Third Annual Fair at Petersburg, from the 9th to 13th of September, 1873. Number of entries, 570.

Total receipts	\$2,230 90
“ disbursements.....	2,228 80

Balance on hand	\$ 2 10
Amount premiums paid, \$1,395 00.	

Our Fair was largely attended—the show of fine horses was very good; also of fine cattle and hogs. There was probably a better display of fine stock at this Fair than at any other Fair in southern Indiana. Our Fair coming as it did at the time of the New Harmony Fair, our speed rings were not up to the standard.

Our farmers are turning their attention to the raising of fine cattle and hogs, and we anticipate one of the best Fairs next fall that we have ever had.

T. C. WITHERS,
Secretary.

POSEY COUNTY.

The Fifteenth Annual Fair was held at New Harmony, September 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, 1873.

The cholera having, some few weeks prior to the Fair, assumed a fatal and epidemic character in the southern and eastern portions of this county, as well as in the adjoining counties, materially diminished the attendance at our Fair. The dust that prevailed on the roads during the first two days of the Fair, also deterred many from attending. Notwithstanding the serious disadvantages above enumerated, the Fair proved a most surprisingly successful

one, both to the board of directors and the public, and will compare favorably with any previously held in this county.

The following exhibit of receipts, expenditures, and assets for the year 1873, shows the healthy financial condition of the Society:

RECEIPTS.

Gate receipts.....	\$1,702 75
Rent of grounds and booths,.....	629 00
Per centage on entries.....	500 80
Rent of horse-stalls.....	164 00
For interest	55 00
Received from county treasurer.....	245 80

Total receipts\$3,297 35

EXPENDITURES.

Permanent investments.....	\$ 234 65
Premiums paid.....	1,953 00
Expenses.....	973 03

Total expenditures..... \$3,160 68

ASSETS.

Amount in notes.....	\$1,100 00
Amount of cash on hand.....	286 30

Total assets\$1,386 30

Liabilities—none!

The display in mechanical, agricultural, and miscellaneous classes, and in the floral hall, was the largest and most complete we have ever had on exhibition, and elicited general praise and admiration from visitors.

The display in the live stock department, with the exception of sheep and hogs, was excellent, both in number and quality, being the best and largest display ever on our grounds. Our horse and cattle stalls, numbering one hundred and forty, were all filled, and accommodations for stock that could not be stabled on the grounds, were made on farms adjoining the Fair Grounds.

Stock was present from Posey, Warrick, Vanderburgh, Gibson and Spencer Counties in this State; from White, Wabash, Wayne, and Clay Counties in Illinois, and from Henderson, Kentucky.

The sweepstake speed rings on the fourth day of the Fair, were closely contested and unusually interesting—the horses in the trotting and pacing rings being so evenly matched in speed as to require seven heats before the winner was known, and occupying so much time as to necessitate the holding over of the Fair to the 13th, one day longer than advertised, to complete the pacing match and other speed rings.

The prospects for a successful Fair in 1874, are exceedingly favorable; liberal additions will be made to the present list of premiums; and a full attendance of stock from adjoining counties in this and neighboring States.

The following statistics of crops for 1873 in Posey County, has been furnished me by Mr. John B. Elliott, a practical farmer, and the present President of our Society.

Corn is a full average, although injured in some instances by chinch bugs. Wheat, under an average, injured by the previous winter and chinch bugs—about a two third crop. Oats, little sown. Rye, grown only for pasture. Buckwheat not grown. Potatoes, early crop good, late, poor. Hay, yield good, though the area of meadow land is less than former years. Hogs, the number slaughtered up to this date in excess of number at corresponding date last year. Cattle and sheep are neglected, the principal occupation of our farmers being centered on wheat, corn, clover and hogs. Fruit, the most complete failure known for many years on all varieties, large and small, except strawberries and quinces.

WALTER E. THRALL,

Secretary.

PORTER COUNTY.

The third annual fair of the Porter County Agricultural Society was held on the society's grounds near the city of Valparaiso, Oct 8, 9 and 10, 1873. The weather being unusually fine during the Fair, the extent of the display in the various departments was equal to the best efforts of the people and fully up to the expectations of the most sanguine. In point of excellence the display was above the average, and a commendable degree of judgment and care was shown on the part of exhibitors in making their selections.

The attendance was large and appreciative and gave abundant assurance of the high estimation placed upon an institution so fully calculated to develop the mechanical and agricultural industries of the county.

The continued success that has followed the efforts of the board of directors in the management of affairs heretofore, gives evidence of the interest and zeal manifested by the people in the past, and, with the present flattering prospects before us, we expect to chronicle beneficial results in the future.

The grounds containing twenty acres were purchased by the County Commissioners, fenced and donated to the society. Buildings, stalls, pens, etc., have since been erected and paid for by the society, besides paying all premiums in full.

In order to meet the outlay occasioned by the erection of suitable buildings, the Board was compelled to offer a very limited amount of premiums, and exact an entry fee of fifteen per cent., which is unusually high. Our present wants are so far supplied, however, so as to justify the offering of more liberal awards hereafter, which we think, without doubt, will be done this coming year.

Total number of entries, 523.

Receipts and expenditures as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand May 4th, 1873.....	\$45 08
Amount received for tickets and entries.....	1,516 51
“ “ “ license to ground.....	302 00
“ “ “ show license fund.....	75 00
Total receipts.....	<u>\$1,938 50</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Paid premiums.....	\$828 48
“ officers for year previous.....	42 00
“ marshals.....	59 75
“ printing and stationery.....	130 00
“ buildings on grounds.....	802 07
“ material used on grounds.....	26 76
“ work on ground.....	10 40
“ miscellaneous	12 80
Total expenditures.....	<u>\$1,912 26</u>
Balance on hand Jan. 4th, 1874.....	\$26 33

About one-third of the County was originally covered with timber, the balance consisting mostly of fertile prairie land. The soil consists principally of a black loam, and is adapted to the raising of all kinds of products, peculiar to this climate. Wheat, corn and oats are the staple products of the soil, while considerable attention is paid to the culture of potatoes.

Stock raising forms an important feature in the life of the agriculturist in this locality. The greater part of the corn produced in the County is fed to cattle and hogs, of which large numbers are shipped to Chicago annually.

All kinds of fruit do well. There are several large vineyards in the county, and, as far as we are able to learn, grape culture has proven to be a very lucrative employment to those engaged in it.

J. W. CRUMPACKER.

Secretary.

PUTNAM COUNTY.

The Eighteenth Annual Exhibition of the Putnam County Agricultural Society was held on its Fair Grounds near Greencastle, from September 15 to 20th.

The Board this year, by way of experiment, departed somewhat from the rules of the old Boards. It has been the custom of this Fair, for some years past, to charge an entrance fee of 10 per cent. on all premiums offered. The plan has met with a great deal of dissatisfaction and the entries in many of the departments were few. This year the 10 per cent. entrance fee was abolished, and notwithstanding the hard times and general depression there was a greater and better display in almost every department than we have had for many years. The agricultural hall was filled for the first time in the history of the Fair. The sheep and hog display was very fine, there being fifty-four entries of the former and sixty-seven of the latter. There were one hundred and twenty-seven entries of horses and mules, seventy of cattle, a large proportion of which were thoroughbreds, and the display in this department was superior to any previous year. This year the Board offered no premium on fast horses, which met the disapproval of a large class of people who in consequence refused to take part in the exhibition. We find it very difficult to interest all classes in the Fair. We are still experimenting and hope in time to surmount the difficulty.

The weather during the week of the Fair was very fine, but the attendance was small.

The receipts at the gates were.....	\$1031 25
Amount from license of stands etc.....	75 00
Amount from County Treasurer.....	70 00

Total.....	\$1,176 25
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I. H. CROW,
Secretary.

RUSH COUNTY.

The Rush County Agricultural Society held their Annual Fair September 9, 10, 11 and 12th, 1873. The attendance during the Fair was larger than usual, and the interest manifested was creditable to our citizens. Our last Fair was a decided success. We feel confident that, with the hearty support we have had from the citizens of Rush county, that we will rise far above the average of the societies in the State. A brighter future yet awaits us; and so long as we continue to look to the common interests of the people, success will be ours. We pay our premiums in cash, and pay them in full.

Total number of entries, 1,089; receipts, \$4,600 00; expenditures, \$4,607 93.

In regard to the crops, they were above the average, especially corn. Rush County is well drained with tiling. Our farmers pay a great deal of attention to rotation of crops.

L. LINK,
Secretary.

ST. JOSEPH COUNTY.

I herewith submit the Report of St. Joseph County Agricultural Society for the year 1873.

RECEIPTS.

For tickets and gate fees.....	\$4,109 50
For sale of lots in old grounds.....	665 00
For County Auditor.....	138 00
For privileges sold.....	190 00
For amount from former Treasurer...	303 34
For amount borrowed.....	1,557 68
For horse entries.....	1,880 00
For hay sold.....	21 00
	————— \$8,864 52

EXPENDITURES.

By paid debts of 1872.....	\$1,464	50
“ “ clerk, police and gate keepers..	211	25
“ “ new buildings and repairs.....	3,266	86
“ “ printing.....	560	30
“ “ premiums.....	2,889	00
		<hr/>
		\$8,391 91
Balance on hand in Treasury.....	\$	472 61
E. R. FARNAM,		
Secretary.		

TIPPECANOE COUNTY.

The Tippecanoe County Agricultural Association held a very successful Fair this year on their grounds near LaFayette, and it is with a feeling of warrantable pride that the members of this Association compare their last premium list with others, for the same year, of both county and State. The premiums offered for horses, cattle, sheep and swine, were such as to bring out the finest specimens within a practicable distance. The show of horses was as fine and large in number as it has been our privilege to behold at any fair. The cattle on exhibition were the object of universal admiration. And the displays of sheep and swine were also very good. The Association has fully realized the fact that true economy in a premium list is to offer high and substantial prizes for those products which most tend to develop the resources of the County. And the Board have wisely resolved that the future prospects of the Association shall not suffer on account of the momentary panic which has recently prevailed throughout the country, but that the premiums offered at our next Fair shall be increased wherever such increase may tend to enhance the interests of the Association or the welfare of agriculture in the community.

The indebtedness of the Association at the beginning of the year was.....	\$4,700 00
Add to this the cost of improvements made during the year.....	700 00
Total.....	\$5,400 00
Total receipts for 1873.....	\$9,589 23
Paid out in premiums.....	\$3,917 85
Current expenses.....	2,919 15
Paid for improvements made during the year.....	700 00
	\$7,537 00
Net profit of the Fair.....	\$2,052 23

A sum exceeding twenty per cent. of the capital stock of the Association.

The whole number of entries made, 1,406.

The capital stock of the Association remains the same as when organized in 1871, viz: \$10,000.

The largest attendance in one day, 12,000 persons.

Good order prevailed during the Fair. The absence of drunkenness and riotous behavior was a subject of general remark.

The only casualty that occurred during the Fair, to mar the happiness of the occasion, was one which resulted in the death of Mr. David Waterbury, a highly esteemed citizen of the County, who was thrown from a buggy by a runaway horse.

A very interesting feature of the Fair was the "Baby Show," which, although conducted under the auspices of the Association, was gotten up and managed by some public spirited gentlemen of the county, without expense to the Society, and was in every respect a complete success.

It is a matter of much regret to the Secretary that he finds himself wholly unable to furnish reliable statistics relating to the agricultural products of this county for the year 1873. And deeming statistics to be of importance only, in so far as the information given thereby is reliable, we have decided to

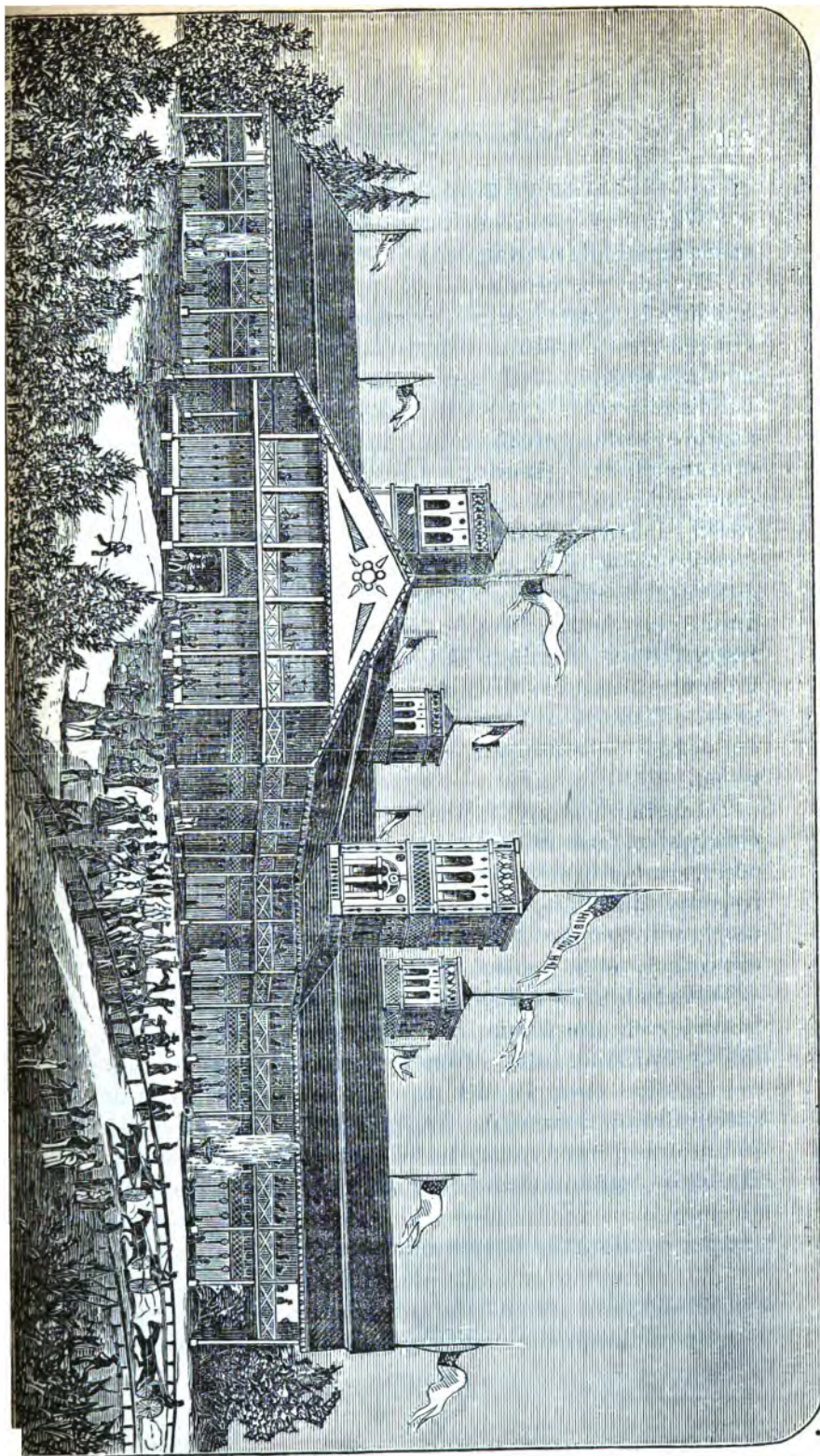
dispense with that branch of our report, rather than make up a table of figures that would not stand the test of inquiry.

DANIEL ROYSE,

Secretary.

VANDEBURGH COUNTY.

This Association, like most others in the State, had gradually declined, until the Fairs were mere farces, and the stockholders almost lost hope. Last May the annual election for directors was held, and a board consisting of entirely new men, with but one exception, was elected, who resolved to have a Fair. They went to the Fair Ground and found a beautiful tract of twenty-five acres, but the stalls were all burned down during the previous winter; the halls were old and dilapidated, the fences down, the time track in bad order, no money in the treasury, and the Association in debt. The outlook was discouraging, but arguing that a city like Evansville with its 35,000 inhabitants, and a County like Vanderburgh, with its wealth and industry, could well sustain a Fair, and feeling confident that the people would not fail to respond when called upon—they set to work to repair and build; and can now boast of one of the finest Fair Grounds and most substantial buildings in the State. They put the time track in order, fenced it all round, built new amphitheatres, one hundred new horse and cattle stalls, new sheep and hog pens; and last, though not least, one of the finest and most showy Exhibition Halls in the State. We append the following description of our new Hall, from the *Evansville Daily Journal*, of September 16th, and also a splendid engraving of the building, kindly furnished us by the publishers of that paper:



From the Evansville Daily Journal.

"Work was commenced upon this mammoth structure about the middle of August and eighteen days thereafter, or on Thursday the 11th instant, the last nail was driven. The building is situated in the northwest corner of the Fair Grounds, and overlooking almost the whole space, including an almost unobstructed view of the entire race course. The building is two stories high, and constructed in the most approved style of architecture. Its appearance is not only ornamental, but it is evident that the haste employed in its construction did not cause a slighting of any part of the work. It is a solid, substantial structure, worthy of the great occasion for which it was erected. It is cruciform in shape, and the ends of the cross are large halls leading to its center. In the very heart of the building is a large vacant space reserved for a fountain, which will be visible not only from the four entrances to the building, but also from its second story. Enclosed and ornamented as it will be, its beauty can not fail to be a subject of universal comment and admiration.

"Standing midway in the structure the whole plan is clearly seen, and its simplicity is commendable. To the north, south, east and west four main halls run down in these respective directions. Through the arms of the cross the people will pour past the vast aggregation of the products of our county, to the grand fountain and esplanade.

"On the first floor there are twelve halls in all, the main halls in each arm of the cross being surrounded on either side by two minor halls. There being three halls—one main and two side ones, in each entrance—makes the total of twelve already mentioned. Each main hall is in dimensions 70 by 25 feet, while each side hall has a space of 70 by 25. The entire length from one end of either arm of the cross, in which shape the building is constructed, to the other, is 120 feet by 25. The full dimensions of the building are 220 by 170 feet, and there will be almost eighty thousand feet of exhibition space. A building two hundred and twenty feet long by one hundred and seventy wide in the clear, and two

stories high, with two great domes at the front of the building, with a promenade space more than twelve hundred feet in length and five in width! Thus Evansville's first Industrial Exposition offers more than two-thirds of a hundred thousand square feet of exposition space for the products, manufactures and industries of the City and County, and all its wealth, natural and artificial. Certainly this great building would seem to be large enough for an exhibition of the products and wealth of a half dozen States. But it is hardly adequate to the demand made by those desiring to exhibit their industries.

"From the fore going not only a general idea of the building can be gathered, but also the details of its interior structure and plan. Its commanding position brings out in bold relief its tasty architecture. The cross is plainly visible from the southern end of the race track, and this is the best place from which to gain a correct idea of the structure. The south end of the cross is seen and the grand entrance is surmounted on the second story by the two towers which are conspicuous in the cut. These towers are eighty feet in height and give an impressive finish to the building. The grand promenade, to which reference has already been made will be one of the great features of the building. It is so arranged that from a greater part of it a view can be had of the entire grounds, and thousands in addition to the very large number who will be furnished seats in the amphitheatre will be able to command an excellent view of the races.

People are too apt, in this age of gigantic enterprises, to think lightly of an industrial exposition. They are not slow to recognize merit where merit exists in such enterprises, but there is, unfortunately, a disposition to think of the display as merely an aggregation of articles for the delight of the eye for the time being, then to be dismissed forever. This is an error. The Exposition, when organized upon the right principal and faithfully carried out, is an entertainment beside which the great museums and the richer collections of either the Old or New World pale. But this is not all. Within these walls the visitor views a

miniature world, with not alone the inventions of modern ingenuity in every branch, but geological and other specimens which furnish abundant food for speculation, as to the universe, opening up many fields hitherto little thought of. This is the plan upon which the managers of our approaching Exposition have been working from the first, and unless we very much mistake the signs of the times, they have done their work not only faithfully but intelligently. Since the inception of the enterprise an observation has been made of the various Expositions of the country, and the best features have been selected from each and combined. The building was constructed with a view to the demands of our city and county, and the visitor will find the classification of the departments so simple that no difficulty will be experienced in reaching any particular department immediately upon entering the building.

"The activity of invention is ceaseless. Each year, each day, each hour adds to our progress in this branch, and the onward movement of the sciences and the arts always keeps step with the corresponding march of civilization. Even at such times when our advancement in other directions is apparently at a stand still, invention has been forced to be progressive in order to be beneficial to mankind. We know that the ancients were very imperfect in many of those things which modern invention has reduced almost to perfection; that there came a time in which gradual development opened the field which has been so vigorously worked, and with so much profit, in later times. For a long time even after light was first shed upon the road to success, steam and electricity were latent and unknown powers. Discoveries followed, however, and it remained then to have the wonderful powers utilized. Upon the solution of this problem the next age was devoted, and we have but to consider what our own city reveals to realize the gigantic strides that have been made. Geological investigations have as yet barely revealed to us the one-thousandth part of what we ought to know. The less we know of the designs, uses, powers and possibilities of steam and the varied machinery

which has been invented to utilize it, the further we are from the possible achievements of our lives; and the more knowledge we acquire of them the nearer are we approximating to it. Thus by learning facts which constantly stare us in the face without even so much as making us turn our eyes for a second we are necessarily working out the knotty problem of our lives. This is the use of the Exposition. It makes one think and the field of enquiry widens as we progress. Under the influence of such displays the old limits are extending themselves as if by magic, and under such good influences the time must be near when every city of any importance will have her annual industrial display. The cities first in the movement naturally have the fair start of less enterprising rivals, and with well directed efforts Evansville has now laid the foundation for a future Exposition which will throw off its local character and approach more nearly to a national one."

Our Fair was a grand success, both financially and in the large number of entries made. It was only held four days, but in that time some 40,000 persons attended.

Our County is one of the richest in the State. We have much fine stock, consisting of all the various breeds of horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry, etc. In cattle for milk purposes, the Alderney is the favorite, for which our community should be thankful to Mr. J. H. Morgan, of Morgandale Farm, and his brother, W. N. Morgan, who introduced the first Alderney cattle into the country.

We hope next year to see a larger attendance at our Fair, both of exhibitors and visitors. We gave a silk banner to the Township making the largest number of entries, which was carried off by Knight Township, and is to be handed over next year to the Township making the largest number, and there will be great competition.

We hope to see our efforts emulated all over the State, and at no distant day to see the Fairs of Indiana second to none in the whole country.

JOHN H. McNEELY,

President.

WARRICK COUNTY.

The Warrick County Agricultural Society has been in existence over seventeen years, and has continued to grow in interest from its formation to the present time. As the County has increased in wealth and population, the interest of the Association has fully kept pace with the times. I believe nearly or quite all agree that the last Fair held on our grounds last October, from the 14th to the 18th, was the most successful we have ever had.

Several hundred dollars were expended during the season in improving the grounds and rendering them more beautiful and pleasant.

RECEIPTS.

Cash from former Treasurer.....	\$ 351 00
“ “ Treasurer Warrick County..	90 00
“ “ Memberships.....	762 00
“ “ sale of booths.....	400 00
“ “ shows and privileges.....	271 00
“ “ sales of tickets.....	1,106 55
“ “ entry fees.....	383 10
“ “ collection on note due Society	60 00

Total receipts.....\$3,423 65

EXPENDITURES.

Cash paid out as per vouchers.....	\$1,394 61
Cash paid on Premiums.....	1,365 65

Total expenditures.....\$2,760 26

Cash on hand.....\$ 663 39

Our soil is rich river bottom—also rich, loose and deep on the up land. There is very little poor land in this County compared with the whole amount, and it is adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, tobacco, oats, hay, potatoes, and almost all kinds of products of this climate.

Coal underlies almost the whole County, and has been mined to some extent from the earliest settlements, and is now being mined in many places in the County.

The agricultural products of this County will compare favorably with Counties of greater wealth and population. The estimated amount of the tobacco crop for last year was more than four million pounds; of wheat, more than two hundred thousand bushels; corn, nearly six hundred thousand bushels; oats, two hundred thousand bushels; potatoes, fifty thousand; more than one hundred thousand bushels of fruit; nearly twelve thousand tons of hay; and nearly one million pounds of pork.

The County is taxable to more than six million dollars' worth of property, and is worth not less than ten millions. The population of the County is nearly twenty thousand.

The Evansville, Lake Erie & South-western Railway is completed as far as Boonville (our County seat) from Evansville, and is in successful operation.

ROBERT TAYLOR,
Secretary.

WAYNE COUNTY.

Our County Fair, held the present year Oct. 14th, 15th, and 16th, was well attended, the weather being pleasant. Our show of live stock, though small in number for this County, was creditable in quality, especially in the hog department. The department of fancy articles, domestic manufactures, and needle work, were particularly well represented, the articles making a show superior to any exhibition ever held in this County.

Our fair for 1872 was a partial failure on account of rain, the receipts not covering the expenses, but the late exhibition demonstrates that although there are two other Annual Fairs held in this County, the Wayne County Joint Stock

and Agricultural Society is a success. This year we have paid our expenses, with a balance to apply to our indebtedness.

A. SASHLEY,
Secretary.

WELLS COUNTY.

This Society was organized in the year 1867, and has continued to hold Fairs, and sustain and encourage the agricultural and manufacturing interests of the County to the present time. At the organization of our Society we leased five acres of ground for ten years, fenced it with a good board fence, erected two halls 24x50 feet, an office, and a number of cattle and horse stalls, sheep and hog pens, and other fixtures common to such grounds.

Finding ourselves cramped for room, we leased twenty acres of land adjoining our grounds, on which was a good track one half mile in circuit, which we used at our last Fair for the exhibition of horses in harness and under the saddle—also, for speed.

We pay fifty dollars per year rent for both leases. We erected a judges stand and twenty horse stalls this year. We have two wells sunk and walled, and furnished with pumps.

Our Fair was held near Bluffton, September 30th, October 1st, 2d and 3d, and it was highly creditable to all concerned. The competition in the stock department was more extensive and spirited than at previous Fairs of this Society. The weather was fine and the attendance large. Exhibitors and visitors were all interested, and generally well satisfied.

Wells County is heavily timbered and has an excellent quality of soil, as the varieties of timber will indicate; we have an abundance of poplar, ash, burr oak, red oak, white oak, cherry, hickory, elm, sugar, beech and black walnut.

This timber is now being converted into lumber and staves for transportation. We have one railroad running through our County, which has opened up a market for our surplus timber.

Our crops consist of corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, and vegetables of all kinds. The grasses, such as blue grass, timothy, clover and red top, grow in great luxuriance wherever they have any attention.

Our system of farming is not as thorough as it should be, in many respects, but there is an active interest and a spirit of improvement in this regard. There should be more attention paid to clovering our land, fewer acres cultivated, deeper tillage, and more thorough drainage. The latter is receiving special attention, and no enterprise of our citizens promises such advantages and important results to the agricultural wealth of our County.

J. G. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

WHITE COUNTY.

The White County Agricultural Society held its Fair from September 16th to 19th inclusive on the Society's grounds on the west bank of the Tippecanoe river one-half mile south of Monticello, and was a success. The display of live stock showed a great improvement over last year, and there were twice the number of entries. The mechanical department was well represented. The members and officers of the Society feel greatly encouraged at the manner in which the citizens of this and adjoining Counties have sustained them and they look forward to the future feeling that with proper and judicious management we shall do still better. Total number of entries 499; receipts \$1,718.30; expenditures \$1,509.68; balance on hand \$208.62.

F. M. MULLENDORE,
Secretary.

DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

BRIDGETON UNION.

The Twelfth Annual Fair of the Bridgeton Union Agricultural Society, composed of the Counties of Park, Putnam, Clay and Vigo, was held on the grounds of the Society near Bridgeton, commencing August 26th, and closing August 30th, 1873. The Fair was a success financially, and the show in all of the departments good, with the exception of the horticultural department—the show in fruits was poor on account of the failure of the fruit crop.

RECEIPTS.

From old fund	\$ 200 28
Gate fees and membership.....	2,210 00
Refreshment stands, shows, &c.....	732 70
Ten per cent. on time ring.....	97 05
Corn, hay and oats.....	95 50
	<hr/>
	\$3,335 53

EXPENSES.

Paid on premiums.....	\$2,047 50
Expenses during the year.....	776 57
	<hr/>
	\$2,824 07
Balance on hand.....	<hr/>
	\$511 46

DEMPSEY SEYBOLD,
Secretary.

CHIQUESALOUGHI PARK AND STOCK ASSOCIATION.

Our Agricultural Association, owing to sectional disturbance in the Company, did not succeed as well as we had anticipated. It was our first Fair, and we had a great deal to contend with.

Our grounds contain forty acres, well fenced. We have 3,200 young maples for shade, 200 stalls, 100 pens, an amphitheatre seating 2,000 persons, and one of the best half-mile tracks in the State. The above mentioned grounds and improvements cost \$5,000.

The corn crop in our County (Benton) is about one-half the average.

Wheat is a total failure.

Oats about one-half the average crop.

Hay, two-thirds the average crop.

Potatoes very scarce—selling high.

This County is mostly prairie land. Land monopoly is the great drawback to the agricultural interests of this County, four men owning one-half the entire County. The soil is especially adapted to the growth of grasses.

J. F. SLEEPER,

Secretary.

EDINBURG UNION.

The Edinburg Union Agricultural Society, composed of the counties of Johnson, Shelby, Bartholomew and Brown, held its Fourteenth Annual Fair at its Fair Grounds near Edinburg, from September 23d to 27th, inclusive, with success.

There was a good show of live stock on exhibition, and of a fine quality.

The show in the mechanical, agricultural, and miscellaneous departments was also very good.

The attendance was about on an average with former years, and quite an interest was manifested by exhibitors and visitors.

The wheat in this district is about an average crop.

Corn crop is ten per cent. below the average.

The potato crop was very short.

The hay crop was an average one.

The farming community are alive to the interest of improvement, both in farming and in farm implements, as well as the improvement in all kinds of stock and grain.

J. M. KELLY,
Secretary.

FOUNTAIN AND WARREN.

The Fountain and Warren County Agricultural Society held their annual meeting December 22, 1873, at which time the officers were elected for the ensuing year.

This Society held their eighteenth Annual Fair on the 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th days of September, 1873. Notwithstanding the early time, in the season, the entries were very gratifying.

Total Receipts.....	\$1,059 15
Total Expenditures.....	1,047 00

The premiums were all paid in full this year, and the Society is placed in better condition than it has been for several years, we have a new time track one-third of a mile in length, plenty of good water on the grounds, ample accommodations for stock, a good, Fine Art Hall, and everything convenient. Considerable attention is being paid to the raising of fine stock in the two Counties, and in part of the State; horses, cattle, hogs and sheep are

much improved, as also the growing of crops. The old idea of one man tending to from thirty to forty acres of corn is done away with, and better results are obtained by putting in smaller crops, and cultivating them more carefully. The corn crop was abundant this year, but owing to the wet spring, some crops were planted late and were injured by the frost in September, and will only do to feed stock. The wheat crop was above the average. Fruits, potatoes and garden products were excellent in quality. Upon the whole our part of the State should be satisfied, although the country is somewhat embarrassed, financially, we are truly thankful for our present condition.

MARTIN S. WILSON,
Secretary.

FOUNTAIN, WARREN, AND VERMILLION.

This Society held its Fourteenth Annual Fair on its Fair Grounds, near Covington, Fountain County, September 23d to 26th, inclusive.

The Fair passed off without any accident and with satisfaction to exhibitors, with a better show than former years.

Receipts from family badges.....	\$1,009 75
" " entries of horses and mules.....	46 00
Receipts from stands, &c.....	184 00
Total.....	\$1,239 75
Amount old fund on hand.....	425 19
	<hr/>
	\$1,664 94
Paid out for repairs and improvements on the ground before the Fair.....	\$309 00
Paid on premiums.....	930 50
Expense of Fair 1873.....	250 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,489 50
Amount on hand.....	<hr/>
	\$175 44

Taking all things into consideration, the Fair was a decided success. The Danville, Illinois, and Newport Fair being held at the same time. We had a fine display of cattle and hogs. We also had a good display in the mechanical department. The attendance was very good on Thursday the third day, but not so good on the other days. We will be able to pay all premiums in full and all expenses, and have a small balance left.

ISAAC HAUP,
 Secretary.

THE MIDDLE FORK UNION.

This Association, composed of Clinton, Howard and Carroll Counties, was organized January 4, 1872.

The Fairs are held at Middle Fork, Clinton County. The Second Annual Fair was held from September 8th to 12th, 1873. The attendance was large, and the exhibition a success. Agricultural Hall was well filled and Floral Hall filled to overflowing. The show of horses was large and fine; the show of cattle, sheep and hogs was creditable.

RECEIPTS.

Entry fees	\$ 361 91
Tickets sold.....	2,044 10
License fees for eating-stands, &c.....	637 00
Total	<u>\$3,043 00</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Premiums	\$1,732 73
Officers and employes' fees and other incidentals, including whole expense of Fair.....	823 67
Paid on previous indebtedness.....	440 00
Total.....	<u>\$2,998 40</u>
Balance on hand.....	<u>\$44 60</u>

Since the organization of our Association many of our farmers seem to be acting with a new impulse, and have caught the spirit of improvement. They are getting tired of the inferior native cattle, and are bringing in fine blooded Durhams, and instead of the old "land sharks;" many of them can show fine specimens of Berkshire, Poland-China and Chester White hogs. The sheep are mostly of the inferior grades, but Cotswolds, Leicesters, and South Downs are beginning to make their appearance among us.

Wheat was a partial failure this season; not more than half a crop was harvested in this section. The cause is to be attributed mostly to the winter and spring freezing.

Corn, although planted late, made a pretty good yield; but the early frost prevented the latest planted fields from maturing. The potato crop was much lighter than usual. The most approved varieties are Russet, Early Rose, Peach Blow, and Peerless.

Our soil is generally fertile and well adapted to the production of corn, wheat, and almost all kinds of small grains and vegetables. The country is mostly level and a little rolling near the water courses. The Wild Cat, running through Howard and Carroll from east to west, with its tributaries and numerous small streams, brooks and rivulets, afford abundant natural drainage for our soil. What seems most remarkable is the easy drainage of almost all our land by artificial ditches of no great length. Our farmers generally have given much attention to under-draining, and as the old wooden ditches are going out, their places are being supplied with new and permanent tile drains.

Originally this has been an exceedingly well timbered country, but the farmers cleared their farms for cultivation when the timber did not possess the value it does now; and the consequence is, much valuable timber was wasted. Ten years ago our forests were adorned with a profusion of stately walnuts and poplars. But now the walnuts are nearly all gone, and the poplars are fast disappearing. This is a matter to be regretted, and should call forth the consideration of plans to repair the damage. We have, however, an ade-

quate supply of oak, sugar, beech, elm, hickory, ash, &c.

Some of our farmers are beginning to see the advantages of a more thorough and scientific system of farming; but with many the *mania* for owning large tracts of land, shuts out the idea of thorough culture of the soil.

MILTON HANSON,
Secretary.

NORTH-EASTERN INDIANA AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

The Association was organized in May, 1872, and is consequently only two years old. The Fair of 1873 was our second Fair; it was a complete success in every particular.

On the 6th day of September, 1873, the stockholders of the Association met and amended the articles of association by defining its limits as to territory. The district now embraces the Counties of Steuben, DeKalb, Allen, Whitley, Noble, LaGrange, Elkhart and Kosciusko. The number of Directors was increased from 17 to 20.

The Fair for the year 1873 was held on October 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th. The attendance was larger than last year, and the display of articles exhibited much larger and better. Premiums amounting to \$1,487.50 were awarded and paid.

One of the most interesting features of the Fair was the exhibition of the products of the North West by the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company.

Another very interesting feature was an exhibition by the Lagrange Agricultural Society of a display of premium fruit from their Fair, that County being noted for the excellence of its fruits. The display was fine and very creditable to the County.

The Association purpose, hereafter, to offer a premium for the finest display of premium articles from any County Fair.

The receipts of the Fair of 1873 were \$3,054.68 against \$2,509.66 in 1872, enabling us to pay off premiums awarded, and, together with payments on subscriptions to capital stock, to pay off a note for \$1,000 for purchase money of our grounds, and place many substantial improvements on them.

Our grounds comprise $31\frac{1}{2}$ acres of ground adjoining Waterloo on the North East. It is all enclosed by a substantial tight fence, constructed of pine, 7 or 8 feet in height. There are on the grounds two good wells, and the necessary halls, sheds, stables, pens, &c., and one of the best half-mile time tracks in the West.

The agricultural interests of the County appear to be generally in a flourishing condition; a marked improvement is noted in stock since the organization of the Association.

The crops for 1873 were all a full average. Wheat better than for several years past, and oats excellent.

JOHN BUTT,
Secretary.

PRAIRIE FARMER.

The Prairie Farmers' Agricultural Society, is composed of Pulaski, Jasper, White, and Stark counties, Ind.

Our Third Annual Fair, which was held October 1 to 4, 1873, was a complete success, excepting one department—agricultural implements—in which no entries were made, and we have dealers who bring such articles to this point by the car load, as they are wide awake men and our farmers liberal buyers. Dealers had no stock on hand to show. Entries in all other departments were 30 per cent. greater than last year. The agricultural products of the District were fully represented; the show of fruits very large and fine.

The Ladies, taking a great pride in our success, tried to outdo each other, making our Floral Hall the center of attraction.

Our Executive Committee did away with entry fees, charging one dollar for each stall, and deducting 20 per cent. from premiums paid, which gives good satisfaction to our patrons.

Receipts during Fair.....	\$933 85
Premiums and incidental expenses.....	890 65

Our Society being a "Joint Stock," stockholders and families paying no gate fees, our receipts are light in comparison with surrounding Fairs.

Total receipts, all sources.....	\$1,049 85
Total expenditures.....	1,365 25

During the year we added a large number of stalls to those already on the ground.

Owing to late spring and dry weather the corn crop is short, not much over a half crop.

Wheat crop very light. Oats, fair crop in some localities. Fruits very scarce. Potatoes, light yield. A very large amount of hay put up, and in good condition.

CHAS. H. GARRIGUES,
Secretary.

RUSSELLVILLE UNION.

The Russellville Agricultural Society, composed of the Counties of Putnam, Parke and Montgomery held their annual exhibition, commencing September 5th, and closing September 10th.

Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday up to noon, was spent in entering stock and articles for exhibition.

All the entries were well worthy of exhibition and quite a number of them very superior, especially in the cattle department, where there was quite a commendable spirit of improvement manifested.

Dr. A. C. Stevenson acted as Chairman of the commit-

tee who awarded premiums in this department and pronounced quite a eulogy upon the superior quality of the cattle shown at a District Fair.

There was also great interest manifested in the hog ring.

The various Halls were well represented especially the ladies Floral Hall, in which was displayed almost every conceivable variety of flowers tastefully arrayed together with various specimens of needle work which did honor to the exhibitor.

The gross receipts during the Fair amounted to \$1,117.88. The entire indebtedness of the Society was paid off, leaving the Society free from debt.

D. EVANS,
Secretary.

SOUTH-EASTERN INDIANA.

The South-eastern Indiana Agricultural Society held a Fair on its grounds at Aurora, Dearborn County, September 3 to 6, inclusive.

RECEIPTS.

Receipts from admission fees.....	\$951 84	
Commission on entries.....	199 70	
Stall rents.....	51 00	
Booth rents, &c.....	219 50	
Ground rents.....	35 00	
Donations.....	48 00	
		<hr/>
Total receipts.....		\$1,505 04

EXPENDITURES.

Paid premiums.....	\$1,028 50	
Paid expenses of Fair.....	305 80	
		<hr/>
		\$1,334 30
		<hr/>
Balance on hand.....	\$170 74	

Considering the prevalence of cholera in this place during the months of July and August, and unfavorable weather the first two days, together with the competition of a large Menagerie and Circus, on the third day. We have reason to be fully satisfied with the success of the Fair. The show in the live stock, and most all the other departments was as good as we have had at former Fairs.

Our grounds are fitted up with 130 stalls for horses and cattle, a large Amphitheatre, and other buildings necessary for holding a Fair, and the grounds are well shaded.

We have from the beginning used vigilance to keep our exhibitions from being polluted with gaming institutions and side shows, and hope to have the co-operation of other societies in preventing these growing nuisances from wielding their influence at such places.

This Society is patronized from the counties of Ohio, Switzerland and Ripley, of this State, Boone County, Kentucky, and Hamilton County, Ohio.

As to the products of this and adjoining Counties, they are varied.

Our staples are wheat, corn and hay. Barley, oats and potatoes are cultivated to some extent. Fruits are cultivated, but not with great success. In stock, we raise horses, mules, hogs and cattle successfully, and poultry is raised with profit. The scarcity of timber is causing many farmers to substitute stone and Osage orange for fencing.

M. B. KERR,
Secretary.

SWITZERLAND AND OHIO.

I have the honor to submit the following Report of the Switzerland and Ohio County Agricultural Society for the year 1873:

The Annual Exhibition for this year was held at East Enterprise, September 9th to 12th, inclusive.

The show of stock was very fine, probably the finest we have ever had. There were herds of Short Horns that were an honor to any breeder of fine cattle. There were a number of hogs of all breeds, all colors, and all sizes. In sheep the show was good, but little inferior to that of hogs. The day when our farmers raised scrub stock has long since past, as any one would say had they witnessed the fine show of horses in the different rings and classes, particularly in those classes calling for road and draft horses.

In the mechanical department the Exhibition was not so extensive as we could wish, for this district is emphatically an agricultural district, and all other interests are overshadowed by the idea of large crops. Some of the finest specimens of field, garden and orchard products that we have ever seen were exhibited.

The ladies have always shown a worthy interest in their department, and never fail to fill our large hall with beautiful articles of their handiwork.

Our Fair Grounds are permanently located, and from year to year are continually being improved, adorned and beautified with the surplus funds of the Society.

Our district has become noted for the large crops of hay, potatoes, corn and wheat produced—the rich uplands and river bottoms combining or comprising soils suited to any or almost all kinds of grain and field crops. Hay is light, but of good quality; potatoes, an average crop or a little less; corn, good and of extra quality; wheat, good and of extra quality.

September the 9, 1874, was fixed upon as the day of commencing the next Fair, at which time we will be pleased to see our friends and members of the State Board.

HARRY B. SPARKS,

Secretary.

THORNTOWN UNION.

Whatever doubts may have existed in the minds of the originators of the Thorntown Union Agricultural Association, as to its success have been totally dispelled by the glorious record the Society has made for itself during the present year.

The fourth annual exhibition was held on their spacious and beautiful grounds near Thorntown from the 22d to 26th days of September, and was a complete success financially and otherwise.

The number of entries speak for the display in the several departments. The show of horses and hogs is not often excelled at our State Fairs. This Association has been the means of great improvement in the live stock of the Counties interested, as we now have some of the best herds of cattle and hogs to be seen in the State.

Though we were not favored with the best of weather and the Exposition in progress at the same time, yet our attendance was large, and all were well pleased with the display and management.

RECEIPTS.

From Fair.....\$4,594 87

EXPENDITURES.

Cash premiums paid.....\$2,490 35

Expenses of Fair..... 663 63

Improvements on ground..... 283 46

Balance of debt..... 1,058 89

Total.....\$4,496 33

Which leaves a balance of \$98.54 in the Treasurers hands, with a lease on fifty acres of well improved ground for eleven years, improvements costing \$7,138.90, with a capital stock of only \$3,225.00.

The Society having been embarrassed with a heavy debt in the past will be able to pay more liberal premiums in the future, and with the support of the citizens of the Counties interested a bright future awaits our Society.

It is a matter of regret to the Secretary that he finds himself unable to furnish reliable statistics relating to the agricultural products of this district, therefore, we think it best to leave it to the Secretaries of our County Societies.

J. CRAWFORD ROUS,

Secretary.

KNIGHTSTOWN UNION.

This Society is known as the Union Agricultural Society of Knightstown, and is composed of the Counties of Rush, Hancock and Henry. It is independent of the County organizations.

This was our Twenty-First Annual Exhibition, and proved, financially, the best one ever held.

We offered premiums in cash to the amount of over \$2,800. The payment of the indebtedness, the premium list, and all the expenses, with a surplus, shows this Fair to have been one of the most successful in Eastern Indiana.

The various departments were well represented; and of the live stock much might be said. Suffice to say, there were quite a number that took premiums at the State Exposition.

The Grounds are not owned by the Society, but held under a lease; are nicely located, enclosed with a substantial fence, and have halls nicely arranged and ample to accommodate exhibitors.

Harmony and good feeling among the exhibitors have usually characterized our Exhibitions.

The treasurer's report shows the receipts to have been something over \$4,100.

The entries in all departments were much above any former year.

There is an effort now being made to organize a Stock Company, and purchase Grounds, and put up improvements of a durable character, and thus place this Society upon a solid basis, and make it one of the cherished institutions of the district.

J. W. WHITE,
Secretary.

XENIA UNION.

This Society, known as the Xenia District Union Agricultural and Mechanical Society, was organized August, 1872, as shown by our last report, is composed of the counties of Miami, Grant, and Howard. Capital stock \$2,000 paid up. Our Second Annual Fair was held on the 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th of September, 1873. The Board expended sixteen hundred dollars in adding additional improvements, from what is shown by our last report, and the result is that we have as good grounds and accommodations as any District Fair in the State. The attendance was larger than the previous year; the show of stock was good; the display of vegetables and agricultural products was excellent.

Total receipts during the Fair	\$3,274 15
Paid for lumber.....	\$700 00
Paid for work.....	900 00
Expenses during the Fair.....	167 20
Premiums paid.....	1,427 50
	<hr/>
Total expenditures.....	\$3,194 70
	<hr/>
Leaving balance on hand.....	\$ 79 45

R. K. ROBINSON,
Secretary.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF COUNTY AND DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES FOR 1873.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	PRESIDENT.	ADDRESS.	SECRETARY.	ADDRESS.
Allen County.....	F. P. Randall.....	Ft. Wayne	Adam Lusk.....	Ft. Wayne
Bridgeton Union.....	James M. Miller.....	Bridgeton.....	D. Boybold.....	Bridgeton
Cass County.....	H. M. Bliss.....	Royal Centre.....	D. W. Tomlinson.....	Logansport
Carroll County.....	E. Rinehart.....	Delphi.....	R. L. Higginbotham.....	Delphi.....
Cambridge City.....	A. B. Claypool.....	Connersville.....	J. I. Underwood.....	Cambridge City.....
Clay County.....	Jno. G. Acklenaire.....	Brasil.....	I. W. Sanders.....	Brasil.....
Clark County.....	Jas. Carr.....	Charlestown.....	M. B. Cole.....	Charlestown
Clark and Floyd Counties.....	Geo. A. Bicknell.....	New Albany.....	S. C. Wilcox.....	New Albany.....
Clinton County.....	Enos Hoover.....	Frankfort.....	P. W. Gard.....	Frankfort.....
Chiquessaloughi Park.....	W. J. Templeton.....	Oxford.....	J. F. Slaper.....	Oxford.....
Dearborn County.....	H. C. Vincent.....	Gallford.....	Ed. F. Sibley.....	Lawrenceburg
Decatur County.....	John L. Dohy.....	Clarksburg.....	F. M. Wadon.....	Greensburg.....
Dubois County.....	A. J. Goeman.....	Jasper.....	A. Grandspatcher.....	Jasper.....
Edinburg Union.....	Jacob Mutz.....	Edinburg.....	Jas. Ward.....	Edinburg.....
Elkhart County.....	C. W. Birns.....	Goshen.....	Jno. W. Irwin.....	Goshen.....
Fayette County.....	A. B. Claypool.....	Connersville.....	Chas. E. Griffin.....	Connersville.....
Fountain and Warren Counties.....	Jos. Poole.....	Attica.....	M. L. Wilson.....	Attica.....
Fountain, Warren and Vermillion Co's.....	E. P. Brown.....	Covington.....	I. Haupt.....	Covington.....

Fallen County.....	C. H. Robbins.....	Rochester.....	F. B. Ernsperger.....	Rochester.....
Gilson County.....	Jas. C. Holcomb.....	Priceton.....	A. J. Montgomery.....	Princeton.....
Gosport District.....	David Gray.....	Gosport.....	J. B. Fritts.....	Gosport.....
Greene County.....	Thos. Mason.....	Linton.....	Peter Schultze.....	Smits City.....
Hamilton County.....	Edward Reeves.....	Clevo.....	L. O. Clifford.....	Clevo.....
Henry County.....	R. H. Cooper.....	Cadiz.....	E. M. Nixon.....	Newcastle.....
Howard County.....	Jas. M. Leach.....	Kokomo.....	E. S. Ludlow.....	Kokomo.....
Huntington County.....	P. W. Zent.....	Huntington.....	A. Moore.....	Huntington.....
Hendricks County.....	H. Clay.....	North Salem.....	V. P. Dibble.....	Danville.....
Johnson County.....	C. B. Tarlton.....	Franklin.....	I. M. Thompson.....	Franklin.....
Jefferson County.....	Jas. Cochran.....	Hanover.....	J. R. Dickey.....	Madison.....
Knox County.....	Hon. J. D. Williams.....	Wheatland.....	E. B. Steen.....	Wheatland.....
Kosciusco County.....	Wm. Creighton.....	Warsaw.....	W. B. Frank.....	Warsaw.....
La Grange County.....	C. B. Holmes.....	La Grange.....	Wm. Hissong.....	La Grange.....
Lawrence County.....	L. Dufcan.....	Bedford.....	N. E. Shont.....	Bedford.....
Marion County Horticultural.....	H. Mankedick.....	Indianapolis.....	W. H. Fry.....	Indianapolis.....
Marion County.....	J. W. Furnas.....	Valley Mills.....	Dr. L. Mills.....	Valley Mills.....
Madison County.....	A. B. Kline.....	Anderson.....	E. P. Schlater.....	Anderson.....
Middle Fork Union.....	O. M. Barnard.....	Burlington.....	M. Hanson.....	Middle Fork.....
Monroe County.....	W. B. Seward.....	Bloomington.....	Jas. F. Fee.....	Bloomington.....
Montgomery County.....	Sam'l Hutton.....	Crawfordsville.....	A. W. Lemmon.....	Crawfordsville.....
Morgan County.....	S. Bernard.....	Martinsville.....	R. V. Marshall.....	Martinsville.....

TABULAR STATEMENT OF COUNTY AND DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.—Continued.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	PRESIDENT.	ADDRESS.	SECRETARY.	ADDRESS.
Noble County.....	J. B. Stoll.....	Ligonier.....	H. G. Zimmerman.....	Ligonier.....
Orange County.....	Thos. N. Braxton.....	Paoli.....	W. J. Throop.....	Paoli.....
Parke County.....	Thos. Nelson.....	Bloomingtondale.....	E. Newlin.....	Bloomingtondale.....
Prairie Farmer.....	Wm. N. Jones.....	Francesville.....	C. H. Garrigues.....	Francesville.....
Perry County.....	Jas. Hardin.....	Rome.....	H. C. Ackerman.....	Rome.....
Pike County.....	O. Siple.....	Petersburgh.....	T. C. Withers.....	Petersburgh.....
Porter County.....	L. A. Cass.....	Valparaiso.....	J. W. Crumpacker.....	Valparaiso.....
Posey County.....	Jno. B. Elliott.....	New Harmony.....	W. E. Threll.....	New Harmony.....
Pulaski County.....	W. S. Haddleston.....	Winamac.....	F. B. Thomas.....	Winamac.....
Putnam County.....	Dr. A. C. Stevenson.....	Greencastle.....	I. H. Crow.....	Greencastle.....
Randolph County.....	A. Stone.....	Winchester.....	B. Engle.....	Winchester.....
Russellville Union.....	G. S. Dunham.....	Russellville.....	Das' Evans.....	Russellville.....
Rush County.....	S. S. McBride.....	Knightstown.....	L. Link.....	Rushville.....
Southeastern Indiana.....	O. P. Cobb.....	Aurora.....	M. B. Kerr.....	Aurora.....
Stark County.....	E. Tucker.....	Knox.....	J. E. Short.....	Knox.....
St. Joseph County.....	E. Wade.....	South Bend.....	E. R. Farnam.....	South Bend.....
Sullivan County.....	Jno. W. Canary.....	New Lebanon.....	D. Crawley.....	Sullivan.....
Switzerland and Ohio.....	L. Bledsoe.....	Florence.....	H. B. Sparks.....	Rising Sun.....

Thortown Union.....	G. E. Conrad.....	Thortown.....	J. C. Rouse.....	Thortown.....
Tippecanoe County.....	H. T. Sample.....	La Fayette.....	Dan'l Royce.....	La Fayette.....
Union Agricultural and Mechanical.....	Wm. K. Smith.....	Union City.....	L. D. Lambert.....	Union City.....
Vanderburgh County.....	Jno. H. McNeely.....	Evansville.....	Ben. Shapker.....	Evansville.....
Wabash County.....	H. Caldwell.....	Wabash.....	H. B. Shively.....	Wabash.....
Wayne County.....	R. Baldrige.....	Hagerstown.....	A. Sashley.....	Centreville.....
Wells County.....	J. Shoemaker.....	Bluffton.....	I. G. Williams.....	Bluffton.....
White County.....	H. A. Logan.....	Monticello.....	F. M. Mullendore.....	Monticello.....
Warriek County.....	A. J. Good.....	Boonville.....	W. J. Hargrave.....	Boonville.....

Elkhart County.....	No Fair.....	Connersville.....	256	68	173	349	846	\$3,730 80	\$3,701 57	May.....
Fayette County.....	Sept. 2 to 5.....	Attica.....	201	12	97	215	525	1,050 15	1,047 00	20th of November.....
Fountain and Warren Counties.....	Sept. 16.....	Covington.....	185	42	47	341	615	1,240 00	1,130 00	December 2d.....
Fountain, Warren and Vermillion Co's.....	Sept. 23 to 26.....	Rochester.....	225	190	300	200	915	2,000 00	1,300 00	1st Saturday in Feb.....
Fulton County.....	Sept. 25 to 27.....	Princeton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	783	2,979 11	3,021 43	December 27th.....
Gibson County.....	Sept. 15 to 19.....	Gosport.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1st Saturday in Nov.....
Gosport District.....	Sept. 2 to 6.....	Lintont.....	185	29	151	120	485	1,301 00	1,383 00	1st Monday in March.....
Greene County.....	Oct. 14 to 18.....	Cicero.....	267	138	103	.....	518	1,702 76	1,646 50	1st Saturday in Jan.....
Hamilton County.....	Sept. 16 to 19.....	New Castle.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,930 00	1,900 00	1st Monday in March.....
Henry County.....	Aug. 19 to 22.....	Kokomo.....	334	204	131	64	733	4,362 32	4,357 61	1st Saturday in Nov.....
Howard County.....	Sept. 23 to 26.....	Huntington.....	385	72	172	338	967	2,762 03	2,299 62	4th Saturday in Jan.....
Huntington County.....	Sept. 23 to 26.....	Danville.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1st Saturday in Dec.....
Hendricks County.....	Sept. 1 to 4.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3d Saturday in Jan.....
Johnson County.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson County.....	Sept. 22 to 25.....	North Madison.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	850	3,145 80	3,131 95	2d Friday in Jan.....
Knox County.....	Oct. 14 to 18.....	Vincennes.....	437	165	213	656	1471	4,855 35	4,911 94	1st Thursday in M'ch.....
Kosciusco County.....	Sept. 17 to 19.....	Warsaw.....	67	80	116	98	361	453 90	453 90	1st Saturday in M'ch.....
La Grange County.....	Oct 1 to 3.....	La Grange.....	310	318	242	55	925	1,375 00	1,531 00	" " Dec.....
Lawrence County.....	Sept. 9 to 13.....	Bedford.....	318	24	91	92	335	1,763 35	1,698 90	Last Saturday in Oct.....
Marion County Horticultural.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3d Saturday in Jan.....
Marion County.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	281 70	194 53	" " "
Madison County.....	Sept. 2 to 5.....	Anderson.....	242	73	144	271	730	3,114 39	3,123 69	1st Monday in May.....

TABULAR STATEMENT OF COUNTY AND DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.—Continued.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	TIME OF FAIR.	PLACE.	ENTRIES.					Total Receipts.	Disbursements.	TIME OF ANNUAL ELECTION.
			Live Stock.	Mechanical.	Agricultural.	Miscellaneous.	Total.			
Middle Fork Union.....	Sept. 8 to 12.....	Middle Fork.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1029	8,043 00	.....	Last Saturday in Dec....
Monroe County.....	Sept. 16 to 19	Bloomington.....	209	49	47	18	323	\$1,589 25	\$1,263 62	3d " "
Montgomery County.....	No Fair.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1st Saturday in Jan....
Morgan County.....	Sept. 9 to 13.....	Martinsville.....	317	212	161	172	962	2,023 00	1,600 00	September 27th.....
Noble County.....	Sept. 23 to 26.....	Ligonier.....	124	127	110	133	.....	1,460 00	1,000 00	1st Saturday in April....
Orange County.....	Sept. 23 to 27.....	Paeoli.....	316	15	20	150	501	.....	.....	2d Tuesday in April....
Parke County.....	Sept. 9 to 12.....	Bloomington.....	240	13	149	19	421	571 85	571 34	3d Saturday in Dec....
Prairie Farmer.....	Oct. 1 to 4.....	Francerville.....	416	9	143	57	625	918 85	917 12	2d Saturday in Oct....
Perry County.....	Sept. 30 to Oct 4....	Rome.....	31	75	200	100	406	525 00	250 00	October 11th.....
Pike County.....	Sept. 9 to 13.....	Petersburgh.....	319	34	56	243	652	2,145 50	2,143 40	3d Saturday in Dec....
Porter County.....	Oct. 8 to 10.....	Valparaiso.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	523	1,938 50	1,912 26	1st Monday in Sept....
Posey County.....	Sept. 9 to 12.....	New Harmony.....	307	215	269	446	1237	3,297 35	3,160 68	1st Saturday in Dec....
Pulaski County.....	Oct. 9 to 11.....	Winamac.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	" " Nov....
Putnam County.....	Sept. 15 to 20.....	Greencastle.....	329	139	135	262	865	1,176 25	1,043 75	December 27th.....

Randolph County	Sept. 23 to 26	Winchester	231	93	247	50	631	.....	.....	1st Saturday in Oct....
Russellville Union	Sept. 5 to 10	Russellville	360	.....	525	.....	875	\$1,711 88	\$1,711 88	" " Jan....
Rush County	Sept. 9 to 12	Rushville	451	100	288	360	1089	4,600 48	4,607 98	" " Oct....
Southeastern Indiana	Sept. 3 to 6	Atmore	249	130	343	55	777	1,512 04	1,365 80	" " "
Starke County	Oct. 3 to 5	Knox	48	15	105	27	190	238 45	282 65	January
St. Joseph County	Sept. 22 to 26	South Bend.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1285	8,805 02	8,391 91	2d Saturday in Dec....
Sullivan County	Sept. 9 to 12	Sullivan	118	30	68	169	385	2,245 83	2,287 05	1st " "
Switzerland and Ohio	Sept. 9 to 12	East Enterprise	239	40	109	415	803	2,655 94	2,540 27	3d Tuesday in Oct....
Thorntown Union	Sept. 22 to 26	Thorntown	841	173	167	603	1784	4,862 47	3,153 98	2d Saturday in April...
Tippecanoe County	Sept. 1 to 6.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1406	9,589 23	7,537 00	Last Saturday in Nov...
Union Agricultural and Mechanical	Sept. 16 to 19	Union City	232	237	782	81	1342	3,800 00	3,400 00	1st Saturday in Nov...
Vanderburgh County.....	.....	Evansville	229	128	155	627	.....	.....	.....	December 20th.....
Wabash County	Sept. 16 to 19	Wabash	347	112	200	966	1625	3,881 44	3,543 35	2d Thursday in Jan....
Wayne County	Oct. 14 to 16	Centreville	78	22	39	268	407	486 39	370 10	1st Saturday in Feb....
Wells County	Sept. 30 to Oct. 3	Bluffton	141	68	64	34	307	1,371 40	1,157 24	Last Saturday in M'ch.
White County	Sept. 16 to 19	Monticello	192	128	98	81	499	1,713 30	1,509 68	1st Saturday in Nov....
Warrick County	Oct. 14 to 18	Boonville	243	42	83	527	906	3,423 65	2,760 26	.....

CONDITION OF AGRICULTURE.—1873.

The Agricultural interest, favored by a propitious season, has been again rewarded with an abundance.

From the following tables it will be perceived that the past year may be recorded as one of average prosperity. The harvest, though not so abundant in some respects as the year previous, is more than sufficient to meet the wants of the country, and quite a large surplus for export.

The corn crop, when compared with the crop of the previous year, should not be taken as an average crop, as the corn crop of 1872 was an unprecedented one, being estimated at five per cent. above an average.

The average yield in Indiana for 1872 is estimated at thirty-nine bushels and eight pounds per acre, and for 1873 the average yield per acre at twenty-nine bushels and six pounds.

The wheat crop, although a small percentage less than last year, is of a good quality.

The most notable difference in the products of the year, as compared with those of the previous year, is in fruits, especially the smaller kinds, although in some localities in the northern part of the State there was a fair crop, and of most excellent quality.

The Winter of 1872-'73 was of unusual severity, and continued until late in the season. The Spring opened late, with cold rains during the month of May. The Summer was unusually pleasant, with less than the usual amount of oppressive warm weather, with frequent rains, and from the tables annexed it is shown that there was an unusual amount of rainfall during the season, amounting to as much as during the three years previous, which was very opportune, as from the small amount of rainfall, in the latter years, there was a dearth of water in many places, the supply in fountains and streams being entirely exhausted.

The winter season of 1873-'74 commenced early, with some severe rough weather in November, but moderated about the first of December. Since which time, and at this date, January, it has been remarkably open and mild, with the prospect of remaining so. The growing crop of wheat is very promising, and it is estimated that there is one-tenth more acreage of growing wheat in this State the present than during the past season.

Statistics of the Agricultural Product of Indiana, 1873.

COMPILED FROM THE MONTHLY REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

	Product compared with last year, 100 basis of average.	Average quality compared with last year, 100 basis of average.	Average yield per acre, stated in bushels.	Average price per bush. on 1st day of December.
Corn.....	78	82	29-6	40 cts.
Wheat.....	88	94	12-3	\$1 22
Rye.....	98	100	14-2	71 cts.
Oats.....	98	102	25	32 cts.
Barley.....	102	102	22-2	\$1 06
Buckwheat.....	84	95	12-1	88 cts.
Potatoes.....	80	108	56	85 cts.
Sweet Potatoes.....	94	97	76	\$1 17
Tobacco, leaf.....	96	94	700 lbs.	6 cts.
Hay.....	104	98	1-25 tons.	\$11 50
Sorghum Molasses.....	79	87	85 gals.	54 cts.
Beans.....	97	Compared with average crop. 97	.....	.....
Peas.....	96	100	.....	.....
Flax.....	84	.....	.....	.....
Grapes.....	59	70	.....	.....
Apples.....	52	60	.....	.....
Pears.....	57	.....	.....	.....
Peaches.....	.....	37	.....	.....

Relative percentage of No. of Farm Stock, January 1, 1874.

	Compared with January, 1872. Percentage.	Average price per head, under one year old.	Average price per head, between one and two years old.	Average price per head, between two and three years old.	Average price per head, over three years old.
Horses.	101	\$28 50	\$44 46	\$62 20	\$85 56
Mules.....	95	34 41	52 85	75 69	101 65
Milch Cows.....	99	29 62	.....	.....	.....
Oxen and other Cattle	102	7 75	14 36	17 50	37 28
Sheep.....	96	2 00	2 87	.....	.....
Hogs.....	92	3 22	7 95	.....	.....

TABLE I.

Showing the daily and monthly mean of the Thermometer at Indianapolis, Ind., from September 1, 1872, to December 31, 1873.

(Continued from the Fourteenth Annual Report, 1872.)

DAILY MEAN OF THERMOMETER.

DATE.	1872.				1873.											
	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
1	66.5	50.5	48.5	33.	32.	15.5	23.5	50.	60.5	72.	78.5	79.	73.	56.	37.	50.
2	70.	60.5	47.	43.	45.5	17.	29.	43.	56.	76.	72.	78.	70.	60.	45.	57.5
3	70.	68.	40.	35.5	34.	42.	8.	68.	50.	80.	78.	68.5	74.	64.5	39.	40.
4	69.	71.	47.5	34.3	29.5	40.	13.	57.5	57.	73.5	75.	68.	77.	69.	47.	28.5
5	79.	72.	48.	38.3	26.5	34.	24.	74.	61.5	72.	75.5	71.	67.	58.	44.	29.
6	81.	59.	41.	35.5	19.5	38.	43.	67.	68.	77.	69.	76.	60.	42.5	45.	34.5
7	82.	56.	48.5	41.	32.	41.	51.	54.	62.	76.	69.5	79.	62.5	45.	50.	38.
8	81.	58.	43.	30.	20.5	25.5	48.	50.	63.	72.	68.	89.	60.5	53.	47.	54.
9	78.	61.	44.5	16.	9.5	18.	43.	42.	58.	74.	69.5	78.	64.	62.	41.5	37.
10	76.	43.5	54.	21.	7.	38.	47.	51.5	56.	69.	73.	79.	69.	66.	40.	38.
11	75.	42.5	49.	22.	22.	36.5	37.	44.5	55.	70.	71.	80.	74.	66.	43.	58.
12	64.	49.	45.5	22.5	42.	29.	35.	43.	66.	72.	77.	76.5	70.	48.	31.	57.
13	61.	41.	41.	34.	45.	33.	44.	52.5	57.	75.	77.5	72.	55.	55.	27.	30.5
14	60.	40.5	29.	41.	39.	31.	55.	59.	54.	77.	84.	72.	51.	61.	31.5	33.5
15	61.	51.	27.	25.	53.	36.	52.	55.	52.	80.	81.5	74.5	63.	63.	50.	39.
16	60.5	53.	25.	25.5	23.	39.	40.	48.	59.	80.	82.	70.	63.	66.	49.	40.
17	60.5	57.	26.	27.	11.5	39.	46.5	44.	63.	78.	80.	70.	72.	69.	39.	43.5
18	61.5	51.5	27.	28.	12.	53.	49.	43.	64.	80.	74.5	70.	74.5	51.	32.	40.
19	55.5	50.	28.	26.5	21.	37.	48.	47.	68.	82.	68.	73.5	52.	44.5	18.	33.
20	62.	57.	18.	21.	37.	42.	29.	45.5	70.	76.	70.	77.	52.	43.	27.	24.
21	73.	59.	33.	0.	32.	19.	36.5	47.	71.	78.	70.5	76.	50.	45.	34.	25.5
22	82.	53.	33.5	8.	34.	9.5	41.	42.	75.	78.	76.	75.	53.	58.5	38.	34.5
23	76.	47.5	42.	0.	31.5	6.	44.	39.	77.5	84.5	77.5	78.	57.	37.	45.	34.
24	71.5	52.	44.	-0.5	19.	18.	37.	40.	76.	86.	79.	82.5	59.	42.	37.	38.
25	57.5	55.5	34.	13.	17.	27.	32.	41.	72.	81.	82.5	77.	59.	47.	32.5	37.
26	58.	54.	34.	15.	18.	34.	21.	50.	75.	78.	76.	76.	73.	50.5	37.5	35.
27	52.5	53.	21.	13.	15.	24.	31.	57.	74.	77.5	76.5	67.5	77.	41.	32.	30.
28	59.5	53.	19.	17.	31.5	28.5	47.	47.	74.	76.5	73.	70.	75.	32.	25.	28.
29	56.	57.	10.	29.	2.	.....	40.	57.	74.5	77.5	77.	72.	55.	35.5	30.	22.5
30	54.	51.	22.	36.	18.	.....	43.5	49.	60.	74.	78.	76.	51.5	40.	33.	21.
31	.....	50.	.....	34.	23.5	.....	49.	.....	62.	.....	77.	83.	.....	31.	.....	34.5

MONTHLY MEAN OF TEMPERATURE.

MEAN.	67.	54.	36.	24.4	25.	30.4	38.5	50.3	64.	77.	75.5	75.	64.	51.	37.5	37.6
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C. F. R. WAPPENHAUS,

Observer.

TABLE II.

Showing the Daily and Monthly Mean of the Barometer at Indianapolis, Ind., from September 1, 1872, to December 31, 1873.—Continued from the Fourteenth Report, 1872.

DAILY MEAN OF BAROMETER.

DATE.	1872.						1873.										
	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
1	30.213	30.189	30.125	29.674	30.184	30.475	30.254	29.484	29.588	30.182	29.797	29.914	29.963	30.198	30.329	30.092	
2	30.130	29.983	29.933	29.863	29.587	30.348	30.192	29.869	29.573	30.082	29.835	29.934	30.011	30.149	30.147	29.473	
3	30.082	29.789	30.187	30.281	29.927	29.708	30.492	29.811	29.911	29.891	29.925	30.083	29.850	29.953	30.296	29.534	
4	29.970	29.871	30.085	30.298	30.093	29.966	30.687	29.831	30.111	29.708	29.929	30.229	29.801	29.856	30.085	30.279	
5	29.908	29.963	30.056	30.276	29.859	30.210	30.314	29.880	30.080	29.772	29.986	30.239	30.102	29.841	30.225	30.467	
6	29.903	30.007	30.147	30.377	30.339	30.061	30.326	29.887	29.953	29.886	30.053	30.100	30.274	30.136	30.123	30.394	
7	29.969	30.100	29.896	30.023	30.032	29.826	30.001	29.854	29.705	30.041	29.885	29.894	30.272	30.104	29.844	30.302	
8	29.831	30.116	30.027	29.910	30.036	30.085	29.946	29.655	29.745	30.054	29.969	29.960	30.311	30.131	29.945	30.117	
9	29.966	30.045	29.993	30.388	30.239	30.356	29.864	29.921	29.789	29.909	29.984	30.028	30.163	30.065	30.172	30.437	
10	30.043	30.285	29.928	30.497	30.418	30.008	29.681	30.077	30.008	29.904	29.942	30.067	30.042	30.064	30.128	30.293	
11	29.864	30.302	30.026	30.497	30.305	29.853	29.944	30.002	29.944	30.061	30.025	29.982	29.981	30.040	29.664	29.875	

	29.830	29.935	30.075	30.396	30.109	29.802	30.351	30.131	29.696	30.072	30.013	29.956	29.853	30.173	29.954	29.609
12	29.830	29.935	30.075	30.396	30.109	29.802	30.351	30.131	29.696	30.072	30.013	29.956	29.853	30.173	29.954	29.609
13	30.180	29.984	29.983	30.140	30.013	30.055	30.281	30.130	29.819	29.847	30.008	29.996	30.060	30.104	30.078	30.076
14	30.271	30.105	29.946	30.005	30.058	30.355	30.096	29.914	29.769	29.705	30.060	29.956	30.182	30.261	30.065	30.280
15	30.129	29.773	30.062	30.232	29.835	30.089	29.919	29.796	29.827	29.809	30.048	29.830	29.987	30.302	29.738	30.252
16	30.018	30.001	30.336	30.130	29.910	29.743	30.351	29.799	29.039	29.915	29.969	29.934	30.138	30.298	29.694	30.173
17	30.006	30.005	30.529	30.280	30.266	30.096	30.177	29.654	30.062	29.896	29.873	29.988	29.936	29.974	29.864	30.013
18	29.826	30.219	30.268	30.250	30.177	29.894	29.890	29.714	29.942	29.784	29.849	30.018	29.829	30.031	29.550	29.919
19	30.070	30.231	30.071	29.924	29.906	30.271	29.738	29.912	29.704	29.824	30.069	30.014	30.007	30.083	30.011	30.106
20	30.040	30.087	30.257	30.185	29.617	29.770	29.872	29.918	29.858	29.975	30.027	29.995	30.159	29.940	30.065	30.351
21	29.948	30.041	29.929	30.501	29.795	29.863	29.835	29.827	29.809	29.940	30.078	29.900	30.147	29.681	30.147	30.404
22	29.989	30.230	30.098	30.292	30.032	30.057	30.010	29.779	29.800	29.885	30.178	30.045	30.053	29.796	30.255	30.375
23	29.987	30.443	30.090	30.472	29.623	30.062	29.937	30.087	29.807	29.913	30.193	30.110	29.984	30.249	29.846	30.279
24	29.876	30.303	29.887	30.558	29.975	30.163	29.764	30.053	29.827	30.000	30.044	30.050	29.812	30.398	29.889	30.231
25	30.048	30.062	30.171	30.017	30.216	30.146	29.659	30.011	29.837	30.059	29.836	29.910	29.926	30.246	29.918	29.834
26	29.934	29.969	30.130	30.079	30.030	29.672	30.006	30.019	29.780	30.077	29.941	29.871	29.979	29.685	22.727	29.548
27	30.046	30.023	30.444	30.415	30.136	29.961	30.371	30.065	29.737	29.838	30.028	29.981	30.046	29.737	30.014	29.756
28	29.636	30.253	30.288	30.383	29.473	30.311	29.703	29.833	29.999	29.809	29.982	30.057	29.864	30.098	30.468	30.039
29	29.929	30.215	30.462	30.373	30.322	.....	29.802	29.998	29.968	29.585	29.977	30.112	30.050	30.246	30.518	30.158
30	30.097	30.120	30.135	30.177	30.114	.....	29.712	30.062	30.177	29.611	30.004	30.129	30.211	29.564	30.349	30.499
31	.....	30.125	.....	30.198	30.181	.....	29.43	.....	29.286	.....	29.919	29.885	.....	30.232	.....	30.173
MEAN.	29.897	30.095	30.112	30.218	30.056	30.014	30.030	29.894	29.895	29.945	29.982	30.013	30.032	30.062	30.070	30.125

ANNUAL MEANS, 1873—Barometer, 30.004; Thermometer, 52°; No. of Rainy Days, 156; Total amount of Rain, 52.32 inches; Prevailing Wind, West.
C. F. R. WAPPENHAUS, Observer.

WEATHER OBSERVATION OFFICE,
SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY,
Indianapolis, Ind., March 17, 1874.

TABLE III.

*Showing total amount of rain, prevailing direction of wind, and velocity of wind
per month, from September, 1872, to December, 1873.*

(Continued from the Fourteenth Annual Report, 1872.)

MONTH.	Total amount of rainfall in inches.	Prevailing wind.	Total No. of miles.
1872.			
September.....	2.81 inch.....	S.....	4108
October.....	1.07 ".....	N. W.....	3937
November.....	0.80 ".....	W.....	4725
December.....	2.10 ".....	N. W.....	4647
1873.			
January.....	4.50 ".....	W.....	5522
February.....	2.85 ".....	W.....	4932
March.....	3.48 ".....	N. W.....	6020
April.....	5.91 ".....	S. W.....	5214
May.....	3.89 ".....	E.....	4967
June.....	3.70 ".....	S.....	3587
July.....	11.28 ".....	S. W.....	4174
August.....	1.32 ".....	S. W.....	2633
September.....	1.76 ".....	N. W.....	3855
October.....	5.27 ".....	S.....	4400
November.....	2.46 ".....	N. W.....	4321
December.....	5.90 ".....	S.....	4149

O. F. B. WAPPENHAUS, Observer.

SHORT-HORN BREEDERS.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE INDIANA ASSOCIATION.

The second annual Convention of the Short-Horn Cattle Breeders' Association of Indiana met in the Senate Chamber, and was called to order by the President, Dr. A. C. Stevenson, of Greencastle.

The attendance was considered quite encouraging for the first meeting. Among those present from a distance were O. S. Bliss, Esq., Secretary of the Vermont Dairymen's Association, and Col. Younger, of California.

The following is a list of the members present:

Dr. A. C. Stevenson, Greencastle; S. F. Pentecost, Zionsville; Claude Mathews, Clinton; L. L. Shields, Seymour; Hon. Sol. Meredith, and H. C. Meredith Cambridge City; G. R. Brown, Seymour; J. W. Robe, Greencastle; James Stephenson, Greencastle; Dr. J. P. Forsythe, Franklin; R. Mitchell, Princeton; Thomas Wilhoit, Mechanicsburg; J. T. Williamson, Thorntown; S. A. Johnson, Poolesville; N. S. Wilhoit, Mechanicsburg; S. F. Lockridge, Greencastle; Samuel Dinsmore, Bloomington; Charles Lowder, Plainfield; W. W. Thrasher, Groves, Rush county; Perley Mitchell, Annapolis, Parke county; David Catron and Henry Craven, Pendleton, Madison county; W. C. Bice, Ninevah, Johnson county.

THE RAISING OF CALVES AND THE MANAGEMENT OF MILCH COWS.

Mr. Charles Lowder read the following essay:

The size and real value of our neat cattle depends much

upon the care and proper treatment bestowed upon them during the first year of their lives. A calf may be so starved and abused for the first six, nine or twelve months, that no subsequent treatment can overcome the loss sustained. It may be that calves designed for veal, at three to six weeks old, or for the shambles at any time when less than one year old, should be differently cared for from those which are to be grown to maturity and then sold, or to be retained longer for breeding purposes. Let that be as it may, I shall confine my remarks to the rearing of the latter class only. The calf when dropped should be allowed to remain with its dam twenty-four to forty-eight hours, unless some very extraordinary circumstance makes it necessary to remove it. Its presence with her at this critical time tends much to quiet her nervous system, and to assist nature in establishing the proper circulation and secretion of her system. The calves will, in a large majority of cases, get upon their feet and take the teats in due time; but if one should be too weak from any cause to be up within one or two hours after birth, care should be taken. Some of the first milk or biestings should be drawn from the cow, and from one to three gills of it given to the calf. This will, in most cases, give it strength and courage, and enable it to be up in a few minutes. If, however, it should still remain unable to rise, more milk and proper attention should be given. In most instances the cow will delight herself in licking the calf, and will continue until it is well cleaned and mostly dry. This is of great service to the calf. If the cow should, from after pain or mere indifference, fail to give it this needed attention, the herdsman should have it well rubbed with a woollen cloth until dry, and its hair nicely laid by means of a hair brush. If the calf should be weak and the weather cold, this attention should not be neglected. After one or two days the calf should be removed from the cow and taken to the stall, box or pen, as the case may be, and tied fast by means of a leather strap around the neck, or a regular head-halter made to fit, which is preferable. It should be allowed to suck the teat three times a day until about two weeks

old, and should be led by the halter to and from the cow. If it has been well handled it will be by this time quite gentle and well halter-broken. After that time it may be turned out, so as to have some fresh air, sunlight and plenty of exercise. If it is a steer and is to be fed for the greatest possible profit for the shamble, the exercise spoken of is not so essential. But in that case the more quiet and comfortable he can be kept, and the more highly he can be fed, the greater will be the net profits. As extravagant as this last assertion may seem to be, I am not disposed at present to give it any qualification. If the calf, whether male or female, is to be grown to maturity and to be kept for breeding purposes, the treatment should be quite different. In the first case the object is to develop the greatest possible amount of soft flesh and fat without any regard to the healthy development of the vital organs, as the heart lungs, liver, etc. In the latter case due regard must be had for the uniform development and perfect health of every organ and part of the system. Without exercise the muscular part of the whole system in the young and growing animal is not well and fully developed, and in the mature animal becomes enfeebled. The heart is no exception to the law. It becomes to some extent diseased. It fails to throw the blood to the lungs as it should, and they become dwarfed and weak and in time diseased. The liver and kidneys share the same fate. With all the vital organs enfeebled the animal is not prepared to withstand the sudden changes of temperature, wind and rain, to which it is sometimes exposed. As like, tends to produce like, animals of this character should not be selected to breed from. Close confinement in dark stables, upon good beds, tend to produce animals of this character. Therefore, calves intended for breeding purposes should not be so confined, but should have full liberty in the open air. And calves so kept and confined should not be selected to breed from. A word to the wise is sufficient.

It is *good* treatment that I am speaking about. Calves, as well as older stock, should be protected from the extreme cold and storms that occur in this climate, and

should be so well fed with proper food that they will make a continual and rapid growth until fully matured. Of course farmers in raising calves have several things to take into consideration. If the cow is of an inferior beef breed, the milk from her may be worth more to make into butter or cheese than to be given to the calf. In that case the calf should be sent to the butcher as soon as old enough. But if the calf is of good beef stock, and is to be raised to maturity for that purpose, or to breed from, and the milk can be spared from the family, the calf should be allowed to suck twice a day until four, five or six months old. If it is an early spring calf it will learn to eat grass during the summer, and can be weaned in the fall without much loss of flesh, if any. If a fall calf, then it can learn to eat oats, hay, bran or shelled corn, and as the grass starts well in the Spring, it can be weaned without any check of its growth, the grass answering the place to some extent of the milk. I would not advise to let the calf run with its dam, as it will worry her more than there is any need for, and it will not learn to eat so soon, and it will be more likely to be wild and will not wean so easily. Neither would I advise to feed the calf milk or raise it by hand, as it is termed. Sucking the cow is the natural way, and is the cheapest and best. New milk fed to the calf from the pail will not do it as much good as the same quantity sucked from the teats. When taken from the pail it is swallowed down too fast, and is not mixed with the saliva of the mouth, which is quite a help to healthy digestion. When calves are allowed to suck twice a day, care should be taken that they do not get too much milk, as they will sometimes become sick and not make the gain that they would on less. In the case of scours a little chalk well powdered and placed in a trough, or some place where it will attract their attention, will frequently be of good service to them. They are generally at such times very fond of it.

Calves designed for steers should be castrated at about two weeks old. In performing this operation the sack containing the testicles should not be taken off, as is sometimes the

case, but should be split on the sides next the thighs and the testicles removed. A bullock that has been altered in this way will make a much finer appearance when viewed from behind than one that has been awkwardly dealt with. The male calves that are to be reared and kept for breeding purposes should be removed from the females at one or two months old and placed in a good lot enclosed by a permanent fence, and should not be allowed to run with other cattle afterwards.

The proper time for weaning calves will depend upon circumstances. They should not be taken from the milk until such time as they have learned to eat and fill themselves with more solid food. This will seldom occur before they are four or five months old; and they would do better to have some milk until six or seven months old. Care should be taken to see that they have access to a good supply of suitable nutritious food, whenever they are weaned. They should not be allowed to get poor at any time. If they are late spring calves, and are weaned in the fall, it will require extra attention to keep them growing during the first winter as they should do. Whilst I would recommend good stabling during winter for all classes of farm stock, I think there is none that will repay for this kindness better than calves the first and second winters. The stabling should be warm and dry, and such that it can be well ventilated and kept clear. The stock should be tied in separate stalls, or at least so that each one can receive only its proper allowance of food, and cannot be disturbed in its rest by another. They should be stabled during the night, but should be turned out during the day time for water and exercise. Even if the day should be cold and stormy, they should go out at least a few hours. Bull calves and yearling bulls will be much improved by the exercise, in constitution and vigor, if not in appearance.

The heifers at one year old should be removed from all other cattle, and placed in a lot to themselves. They will by this age, if not sooner, especially if they have been well

fed, come in heat regularly and will express their desire for company by a great deal of restlessness. If allowed to run with steers or older females they will be worried a great deal to no profit. They should be kept as quiet at such times as possible. Heifers fifteen to eighteen months old are much more likely to get in calf than when they are allowed to run until two or two and a half years old, without being bred, especially if they are inclined to take on fat well, and are fed highly on grain. For that reason I would advise to breed as early as circumstances will dictate to be prudent. If bred early the chances are that they will not be quite as large, and that they will be a little longer in coming to maturity. But with a very full supply of good food, they may be kept growing so that but little will be lost in size. There is an opinion prevailing with many that heifers bred early will make better milkers than if allowed to run till they are older. I do not believe such is the case. On the contrary, if allowed to come in milk at twenty-four to twenty-seven months old, and then allowed to become poor, as is generally the case, they will not have the size, and their constitutions will be weakened, and their milking qualities not so good. Their milking qualities, I think, depend much upon the kind and amount of food they receive whilst carrying their first calf. All cows when bred, and especially heifers when bred the first time, should be in perfect health and in a thriving condition; and the heifers should be kept in full flesh until after calving. Their food should be such as will tend to produce milk rather than fat—good grass in spring and summer, and in late fall or winter, plenty of green food, as beets or turnips. If heifers have been properly handled while calves, and up to the time when they are to be milked the first time, there will be no trouble in breaking them. They should be so accustomed to handling and uniform kind treatment that they will have no fears for the safety of their calves when approached by even a stranger. The period of gestation is generally from 275 to 280 days, but some writers give the extremes from 240 to 321.

The herdsman or man in charge of the cows should give them such attention that he shall always be with them when calving. A man who is properly informed can always by a little examination, tell at least twelve hours beforehand when they will come in. It is important always to know when she is to calve, in order that such assistance may be given to both cow and calf as may be necessary. The cow should not be exposed at such time to great extremes of temperature nor to cold or drenching rains. She should be provided with a good stable or shed before the commencement of labor, and should be kept as quiet as possible. As soon as she is delivered of the calf, and it has been up and taken its first fill of biestings, the remainder of the milk should be carefully drawn out by means of the hand. She should be carefully milked three times a day, for some ten days or two weeks, or until such time as the fever from her bag shall have all subsided and her milk is considered good. After that twice a day will be sufficient. The milking should be done about twelve hours apart, and as near the same time each day as practicable, care being taken always to milk clean. If her bag or teat should become sore from any cause they should be handled with the greatest tenderness, so as to cause as little pain as possible while milking. If handled so as to give pain she may acquire a habit of kicking, or at least of stepping or fidgeting, any of which is very annoying. The length of time a cow will continue to give milk after becoming pregnant depends some upon the quality of the cow as well as the kind of treatment she receives. Plenty of suitable food and uniform gentle treatment should never be omitted. If she is inclined to carry flesh well and does not become too thin, she may be milked within two months or six weeks of calving, but if she has been giving a heavy mess of rich milk, and has become poor, she should be turned dry at least three months. A good milk cow from four to eight years old ought to give six times her weight in milk per year, and from one-fourth to one-third her weight in butter.

A brief discussion followed the reading of the essay.

Hon. Sol. Meredith differed somewhat in regard to the amount of exercise which it is best to allow the breeding cattle. He was of the opinion that in order to the highest development of the breed, very little exercise was admissible.

Mr. Matthews thought sunlight and air were important to the growth and development of the calf.

Dr. Stevenson favored a considerable amount of exercise in breeding cattle. He spoke of the origin of the Short-horn breed of cattle. He said the breed was brought to a state of perfection before the system of stabling and careful handling and pampering commenced. Exercise makes vigorous constitutions and health. Hence he recommends plenty of exercise for cattle as well as men, even in early life.

Mr. Lowder said it is stated by physiologists that fat is a diseased condition of the meat. He thought we ought to eat lean rather than fat. Not poor meat, but meat with less fatty substance than muscle. He said it was wrong to feed cattle too high.

Mr. Meredith differed from Mr. Lowder and Dr. Stevenson. He thought it injurious to allow much exercise to the young. The finest developed set of men he ever saw in the army were mostly farmers, but they were the first to be sent to the hospital. It was because they had been put to hard work too early in life—before bones and muscle were developed, and they were injured for life. He believed in fat cattle, and the fatter the better. He wanted fat meat and tallow. He would agree with the gentleman on the opposite side of the question if he were raising race horses; but this plan would not do for rearing beef cattle. The oldest and best breeding bulls he had known were among the fattest and largest. He brought Short-horns from Kentucky in 1833, and had raised them ever since, and his experience was that these cattle required plenty of food and kind treatment, and this tended to make them fat.

At this point the Convention adjourned until half-past one.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention was called to order by the President, Dr. Stevenson, at 1½ P. M.

Dr. Navin, of Indianapolis, veterinary surgeon, addressed the Convention on the subject of "Sterility." The address was very able and interesting, and was listened to with marked attention.

Gen. Meredith asked permission to explain some remarks made during the forenoon session. He did not mean to say that he would feed his breeding cattle heavily. The cattle of this breed do not require as much food to keep them fat as common cattle. Short-horns will keep fat as they need to be, on grass only.

Mr. Thrasher said he did not believe that a fat condition of cows prevented them from breeding. The fattest cow he had was as good a breeder as any he had, and he had never seen anything to convince him that a good or high condition of flesh was injurious to an animal in breeding, though it might not be advantageous to their milking qualities.

On motion of Gen. Meredith, Dr. Stevenson was requested to read his essay, which he did as follows:

BEST MODE OF KEEPING UP AND IMPROVING SHORT-HORNS.

I have had assigned to me for this occasion the very important subject of "the best mode of keeping up and improving the Short-horns." It may be well first to consider the climatic differences between this country and the native country of the Short-horns. Are these differences of climate, or in other words, surroundings, sufficient to produce obstacles to the "keeping up and improving the Short-horns?" The differences mostly likely to affect, are that, in England the summers are cooler and the winters warmer than they are in the United States, or in that portion of it where cattle are mainly raised.

The Size of Short-Horns.—If the climatic difference men-

tioned would be likely to affect anything, it would the size of the animal. It is generally known that extremes of heat and cold and scarcity of food, diminish the size of animals. This may be seen in the highest type of animal life—man. The Esquimaux who inhabit the frozen regions of the North, and the Hottentots and Bushmen of South Africa, are small.

Among the inferior animals we have a very familiar example of the effects of climate and food in the diminutive size of the Canadian and Indian ponies. Nature is ever active to remedy the evils that force themselves upon her. Here she has diminished the size of the building to suit the amount that it is, to be filled with. The size has been compacted and hardened, and covered with a long and flowing coat of hair to resist the inclemencies of a cold climate.

In the United States is found a great variety of climate, all of which may not be equally well adapted to the raising of horned cattle. The great grass and grain region lies on either side of the parallel of 40° north, and for several degrees on either side. This is the great cattle region of the United States. This belt is probably better adapted to perfect animal growth than any other. As man is an animal and governed by the same laws which control animal life everywhere, we may properly refer to the aboriginal races found here. Physically no finer races of men have been known. In stature many of them are not excelled. In structure, unequalled. The same may be said of the inferior or wild animals found here. The deer, elk and bison are the finest of their species. The physical elements necessary to produce size are a temperate climate, one that is healthy, with good water and abundant pasturage. These are found here as nowhere else. Grasses are abundant and nutritious. And this I may state in its broadest sense as not only including pastures and meadows, but all the cereals, as corn, wheat, rye, oats, etc. Under such favorable circumstances, the animals of all orders must be of the finest types.

We have been importing Short-horns for sixty-years, and no diminution in size has been noticed. Weights have been fully maintained, and even the high grades that appear

annually in New York as Christmas beef have equalled those of Smithfield in size. This point is being satisfactorily settled, other points will require but little discussion.

The Fattening Quality.—This quality is mainly to be perpetuated or maintained by proper selections in breeding. The great principle ever to be remembered is that "like begets like." As are the parents, so will be the offspring. Special families will not always accomplish this. To be of a good family is a good thing; but evil persons are sometimes from good families, and they are no better than other bad persons. So it is of cattle. Many very poor specimens are from good families, and are worth no more than are other poor animals.

The maintenance of good health is indispensable to good fattening quality. Whatever is productive of health must be secured. Good summer pasture, with plenty of pure water. Winter food of good quality and in sufficient quantities to maintain the summer condition on good pasture. Exercise is necessary, which will be efficiently taken if the animal is at liberty.

The Beef and Milk Qualities.—These are the result of skillful breeding. The breeder must know just what the butcher wants. Then by judicious selections he straightens the backs, gives width to the loins, length to the thighs, and rounds up the ribs and reduces offal.

The Short-horns in the same manner are susceptible of being made, and many families are now equal to any cattle as dairy cows. The only trouble is that they have become too valuable to be used for this purpose. Nevertheless they, as a breed, are excellent milkers when kept at the pail.

Pedigrees—To maintain the qualities of the breed "blood" must not be overlooked. Be sure you have the breed and not grades. We would impress this consideration. Many good farmers founder here. Making their purchase of some dealer, they breed for some years, and at last they find that they have been deceived with grades, and become disgusted

and abandon the business. As an illustration, here is the pedigree of a cow belonging to a gentleman of the first respectability and of unimpeachable honesty, and who is selling calves as pure Short-horns, with correct pedigrees, as he supposes, but has bought carelessly, and is consequently in ignorance of what he has :

A Bad Pedigree—Out of Florence Nightingale by Sterling 5211.

Serius 2d, 4272, (4272 in A. H. Book is Prince of Orange.)

Roselle by Valentine, 1050.

Roselle by Rock, 2137.

He by Sar by Pizaro, 822.

Lady 2d by Beppo, 258 (258 in the A. H. Book is Bethune.)

Lady by Comet, 355—Comet calved June 4th, 1829.

Flower by Oliver, 2387 (2387 in A. H. Book is William Penn.) Oliver was calved June 1, 1855, which makes the sire of the calf Lady, twenty-six years older than the sire of the mother (Flower.)

Beauty of Dover, 454 (454 in the A. H. Book, is Lucklock.)

Lady Monday by son of Martain, 2599 (2599 in Herd Book is Captain Symms.)

All this is the result of a little carelessness and not of dishonesty. To maintain Short-horns the science of pedigrees must be as thoroughly understood as the science of points and quality.

The Color—The true color is in greater danger at this moment than any other quality. The Short-horn color is red and white, or the two colors intermingled as in pied, or spots of red and white; or the matchless roan, found nowhere else. The red, the white, the white and red, and the roan. These colors are the most beautiful and showy belonging to any of the bovine varieties, and should not be changed, and cannot without damage to the variety. But the prevailing taste here (not in their native country) re-

quires them to be only red. As the ancient milkmaid determined of her dress, green, yes it must be green, so we have determined that Short-horns must be red. It is said there is no accounting for tastes. And as I have the same right to philosophize as some others, I will all attribute their taste for red to climatic influence, or our immediate surroundings. The red is impressed on the mind, and this mental influence soon appears outwardly upon the skin. It was found upon the discovery of this country by Columbus that the inhabitants were red, and nothing until the present day so fully pleases the Indian as to be rapped from head to foot in a red blanket. Give to the squaw a red calico to adorn her limbs, and a scarlet shawl for her head, and she is truly the belle of the woods. Indeed, the civilized successors of the original red men are fast becoming red. Compare the race here with their English and Irish progenitors, and tell me if it is not so. And the same taste for red may be seen in red dresses, red shawls, and in the flowing red comforters with which our young men adorn their necks in the winter season. Indeed, I knew a large neighborhood some forty years ago; who lived on a small brook called Ramp creek. Whether this name was from some peculiar habits of the people or from a species of wild onion that grew most abundant on the rich bottoms of this creek, I will not undertake to say; but so it was, that every lady was known to wear a red shawl, so I concluded that the love of red was or is climatic. The order for the importation of 1817 was red, the cattle must be red. So I shall propose no remedy for what fate has fixed upon us. American Short-horns shall be red.

The Calf—To maintain the Short-horns in their high state of improvement, the calves must have proper care and attention. If once stinted they rarely fully recover. Hunger affects the vital organs very much as disease. If kept very poor for a length of time they form bad shapes, from which they do not recover. If on the other hand they are kept exceedingly fat, they will be damaged from obesity. This

state in its effects is much like disease. The vital organs cannot act freely from pressure. The lungs act obstructedly, and the calf is unable to move. The blood in its passage to the lungs from the pressure upon these organs from obesity is imperfectly vitalized, and the ground work of disease is laid which will sooner or later manifest itself, and not unfrequently in the genital organs, or others more vital still. If a cow gives much milk, probably one-half is as much as the calf should have. It is of great advantage to the calf to be taught to eat early. If a little meal, shelled corn, or oats, be kept by them they will soon learn to eat. If they are spring calves, feed them regularly until the following spring, when they will have attained a fine growth and be ready to take grass finely. Fall calves will soon learn to eat, and should be fed good hay, shelled corn, and sheltered, and they may be turned to grass the following spring. If a calf gets as much milk as it can suck it will learn to eat slowly, and will not winter so well. And if permitted to run with the cow, will be apt to be wild, which not unfrequently will show itself through life, and will not winter so well; and it will be outstripped in growth by the one which had less milk and that was taught to eat early.

Twenty years ago many of the English farmers raised their calves by hand—milk at first—then mixed with flax-seed tea, and other food added as they become a little older. This is a most excellent mode, and, all things considered, probably as fine cattle can be raised in this manner as in any other. This plan secures great quietness in all after life, which is quite important, and they are apt to winter well.

The Improvement of Short-horns.—The principles that control this question are few and simple, yet few practice them. This is manifest in the estimates placed upon those Short-horn families that have been here a length of time. Fresh blood and new importation are everywhere sought. This presumptively shows that we are not even maintaining the quality of our Short-horns. Are we ever to be dependent on a foreign country for our Short-horns? Have we no breeders here with knowledge to improve the

Short-horns, or even to maintain them in the state in which we have received them? There is no want of numbers here. They abound in every cattle State in the Union. Hundreds of fine bulls are "trimmed" annually for the want of purchasers. And yet we are importing. With the finest climate, free from all cattle disease, the most luxuriant grass and the most abundant cereals, all that could be desired to make the finest cattle, and yet the cry is fresh blood, new importations. We say this is strong presumption that we have not maintained the Short-horn blood. That we have not improved it. And yet the principles that govern this are few and simple, requiring, however, patience and time. It is a well understood and admitted fact that like begets like. The observance of this principle will maintain any variety of animals, either of horses, sheep, or cattle, with the other requisites of proper care and food. There is no need in a century's breeding of any deterioration, the surroundings being the same. That like begets like is the rule, yet it is not a never varying rule. There are constantly slight variations occurring in the best varieties of animals. In the human family we have frequent illustrations of this fact. Two persons cannot be found in any variety of the human family but may be distinguished one from another. Still the variety will be well marked and easily distinguished. We have the Caucasian, Mongolian, Malay and Ethiopian, all readily distinguishable as varieties of the human race, and still there are no two exactly alike. Indeed, there are family resemblances that are so strongly marked that they can be known as of certain families, still differences are observable. The rule is this—a specific sameness by which the species is readily distinguished. Species are again divided into varieties, alike distinguished by perceivable differences. One may be larger than the other, one weak, another strong, another healthy, another otherwise; colors may differ, and yet the varieties are easily known. This law of animal life is so important, as it relates to the question under consideration, that I will be excused for pressing it further. The parents of a family

often resemble in some particulars very much, as in the color of the hair—both being very black. The children will generally have hair of the same kind, yet it frequently occurs, from some unknown cause, that there may be a single one with red hair or with light colored hair. The parents may be dark skined, with a family of like color, yet there may be a fair one among them, as there frequently is. The parents may be large, still in a family there may be a small one or two. This law is found true to itself among the inferior animals. This is true of Short-horns; one is red and another white. One may be large, another small, yet they are readily known as of the same variety. One is fine in the head, another bad. One has a fine barreled body, a good heart, back and loin, whilst another is defective, yet there is no difficulty in recognizing the variety to which they belong. Yet these facts do not vitiate the law that like begets like generally. The breeder to maintain a breed is safe if he breeds from animals equal in every respect. If he desires to take a step forward he must do more—he must breed from better ones. But how are these to be obtained? By the occasional variations spoken of. There are none of the older breeders but have observed that there will come occasionally a calf much superior to others. Sometimes it will be superior in every respect. Sometimes only in particular respects. Such are seized by the skilled breeder as a new or improved starting point. A new family may be here commenced and continued; a like occurrence may happen in this family again and again. It is thus that improvements may be carried on from step to step. It is thus that improvements are made in all domestic animals. They may be slow, it may take time and patience and skill, but success is sure.

And here I might close were it not true that an important truth needs pressing to make the principles already stated available. The breeder must be master of his art. He must know just what is required to make a perfect bullock. What the butcher wants and will pay most money for. One may be a fine judge of a horse and fail on a bul-

lock. A fine high carriage may be a valuable quality in a horse, but worthless in the ox. One may be learned in all the arts and sciences—he may have familiarized himself with many languages and yet know far less about a bullock than the unlettered butcher who retails beef in the shambles to customers. The butcher knows a bullock when he sees it, but knows nothing of how it is made, and cares less. The breeder must understand both—he must know not only what constitutes a good bullock, but how it is made. The finest Italian marble in the hands of the unskilled can never become a fine statue. The finest potter's clay in the hands of the novice would be worthless. Precisely so are the finest herds of Short-horns in the hands of the unskilled, they soon deteriorate and want "fresh blood, new importations." This noble race of cattle, in my humble opinion, originated with the tenant farmers of England. Pressed by enormous rents and high taxes they were forced to make not only every improvement in tillage, but also in all their domestic animals, hence the many valuable breeds of domestic animals that we have from that country. Cattle were thoroughly studied, and the proper principles ascertained and carried out. To improve Short-horns there requires first (though last stated here) the skilled breeder, his personal and persevering supervision, his lifetime upon the simple principles here presented.

THE DISCUSSION.

Mr. Thrasher spoke upon the subject of color as presented in the address. He said the true color of this breed is neither red nor white, but a mixture of the two. He believed Short-horn cows to be the best dairy cattle in existence. A good milker is a good feeder. He thought as a rule roan or white cattle were better handlers than the red.

Gen. Meredith took issue with the President in what he had said of the apparent lack of improvement in Short-horn stock in this country. He thought there had been a wonderful progress in this respect in this country

during the last twenty years. Several exportations have recently been made from this country to England at very high prices. The highest price ever paid for any of the breed was paid for a bull in Kentucky to be sent to England, to be used in improving stock. Stock of this breed are far superior now to what they were twenty years ago in this country. He gave the credit to Illinois of having the finest specimens of the breed of any State in the Union.

Mr. Thrasher saw nothing in the high prices paid for cattle shipped from here to England to show that we have superior animals. The prices are paid for new crosses and a change of blood. He thought the high, fancy prices paid for these cattle an injury to the country, to the seller and buyer in the Short-horn interest in general. They keep the masses of the people from buying, and prevent the diffusion of this valuable stock throughout the country.

Mr. Meredith contended that the gentlemen who paid the high prices, put up their own stock at auction, and sold the bulls and heifers from their high priced stock at popular prices. He thought the public sales of Short-horns were a great advantage to the cattle raisers of the country.

Mr. Lowder thought that the prime object of the majority of Short-horn breeders was to make the most money out of the business without regard to their genuine improvement. He gave special commendation to the President, Dr. Stevenson, for the course he has pursued, which had been to improve the breed, which he had faithfully done for many years past, without having money making as his first and only motive.

Mr. Meredith took issue with Mr. Lowder, denying that the motive of a majority of those engaged in breeding Short-horns was unworthy. He believed that most of those engaged in the business were doing so as a worthy and legitimate business, and not in a speculative spirit. His own profits in the business since he commenced, in 1863, had not exceeded \$10,000. His object was to improve the stock of the country.

Mr. Lowder stated that his statement was that Short-

horn breeders engaged in the business generally to make money, and not to improve the stock. He did not say, and did not mean to say, that such were dishonest men.

On motion, Mr. Claude Matthews read an essay on the subject assigned him, viz: "Are young or old bulls the best breeders, and what is the most successful mode of raising them?"

The essay was able and interesting, and was widely discussed. Messrs. Lockridge, Gen. Meredith, Hayworth, Pentecost, Robe, Dr. Stevenson, Mr. Johnson and Thrasher taking part.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. W. W. Thrasher:

Resolved, That we recommend to the State Board of Agriculture the propriety of raising the premiums on young Short-horn cattle, as at present there is too great a discrepancy between the premiums offered for young and old stock."

Mr. Thrasher explained his reason for offering the resolution. He said it was often the case that a two-year old animal was worth more than one of four or five years old.

Mr. Meredith thought there was no necessity of the resolution, as there was no probability that the State Board would increase or change their list of premiums the present year.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. R. Mitchell offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That in view of the meeting of the National Agricultural Congress, to-morrow, that this Convention now go into an election of officers for the next year.

The following were elected officers for the ensuing year:

President—A. C. Stevenson.

Vice President—Gen S. Meredith.

Secretary—Claude Matthews.

Treasurer—Charles Lowder.

Executive Committee—S. F Lockridge, R. Mitchell and W. W. Thrasher.

The report of the Treasurer, Alex. Heron, Esq., was on motion, read and adopted.

The report is as follows :

To the President and Members of the Indiana State Association of Short-horn Breeders :

GENTLEMEN: There was received from the annual fee of members of the Association during the meeting in May, 1872, \$19 paid on orders for printing circulars, post office stamps, etc., \$10.75; balance on hand at date, \$8.25.

May 27, 1873.

ALEX. HERON, Treasurer.

Mr. H. C. Meredith offered the following resolution, which was adopted :

Resolved, That we recommend to the State Board of Agriculture that a liberal premium, both first and second, be offered for the best herd, bred and owned by exhibitors, in the State of Indiana; said premium to be separate and apart from the regular herd premiums, or from any other premiums now offered by said Board.

The resolution was discussed by Messrs. Meredith, Mitchell, Gen. Meredith, Messrs. Thrasher, Matthews, and Dr. Stevenson.

Dr. Stevenson offered the following resolution which was adopted :

Resolved, That the National Association of Short-horn Breeders, to meet in December next at Cincinnati, be requested to take steps to establish a fat cattle exhibition at some of the cattle centers at least once a year.

The Convention then adjourned till evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The first subject brought up for discussion was

THE MILKING QUALITIES OF SHORT-HORNS.

Mr. Lowder said that he had every quality of milkers, from the very poorest to the very best.

He had four cows that gave one hundred and twenty-eight quarts of milk per day. One of his cows gave nearly fifty pounds per day—or over her own weight of milk per month. Her milk was not of the richest quality, but very large in amount. Two of his poorest looking cows were

among his best dairy cows. He thought the milking qualities, considering their breeding, were as good as those of any cattle we have. Feed a cow highly on rich food, which is adapted to make muscle and not milk, and the milking qualities will not be so good as if fed less, or on different food. Breeders should study how to improve the milking qualities of their stock.

Mr. H. C. Meredith believed that there were some extraordinary good milkers, and many good milkers among Short-horns. In his herd there were no poor milkers. As a rule they are superior in this respect. This breed has proven to be superior as cheese makers.

Mr. Thrasher spoke of a dairyman at Cincinnati who had experimented with cows of various breeds, and had decided that Short-horns were superior to all others for his business.

Dr. Stevenson wished to bear testimony to the milking qualities of the Short-horns. He did not desire any better milkers. The milk from two heifers had supplied his family of eleven members abundantly with milk the past winter. The reason that these cattle were not more generally used for dairy purposes is their cost. They are too expensive to be generally used. The best milkers are not often the best looking animals. The milking qualities of the breed may be improved by exercise, as they no doubt have been deteriorated by neglect, or by taking the calves away at birth to be suckled by other cows, for the purpose of fattening the mother for the show ring. He spoke of the various uses of these animals for beef, cheese, butter, leather, etc. All these points should be looked to.

Mr. Pentecost said the butter made from the milk of Short-horns was better than from common cows. From one of his cows he drew one gallon at each milking from one teat only. This cow was not the best butter maker, however.

Mr. O. S. Bliss, Secretary of the Vermont Dairymen's Association, being present, was invited to speak upon the subject. He thought that the native cows of New England

made as much butter as the Short-horns, but the latter were better for beef. Jersey butter in the Boston market brought almost twice as much as the butter from other cows. But this was purely a matter of fancy, as one kind was as good as the other. Their best dairymen fed hay, roots and shorts with skim milk to calves, and on this feed could take them to the butcher at six months, and get good prices.

The third question, at what age should bullocks be fattened for the shambles, was opened by Mr. Thrasher, who preferred fattening cattle at three years old.

Mr. Meredith agreed with Mr. Thrasher. If cattle are good feeders it is most profitable to fatten and sell at that age.

Mr. Johnson was of the same opinion as that expressed by the gentlemen who had spoken.

Mr. Matthews thought that if calves were crowded with feed from the first they would sell well at two years old, and perhaps would be as profitable as if kept a year longer.

Dr. Stevenson thought a steer could not be as perfectly fattened at three years old as at four years old. It is not necessary to keep an animal exceeding fat to make its full growth.

Mr. Bliss said it seemed to him that grass farming must be the most profitable in the State, and that farmers would eventually drift into it.

Gen. Meredith thought it more profitable to sell cattle at three years old and re-invest the money in other stock than to keep and feed a year longer.

Mr. Thrasher said his experience was that an animal in good, healthy condition would eat more rough food than a poor one. To turn a poor animal out to grass in the spring without other food was poor economy.

On motion of Mr. S. F. Lockridge it was resolved that Dr. A. C. Stevenson be appointed as delegate to represent the Association at the National Agricultural Congress, to meet in this city to-day.

On motion of J. G. Kingsbury, the following resolution was adopted :

Resolved, That the thanks of the Association are tendered to Mrs. Sarah Oren, our efficient State Librarian, for her courtesy in allowing us the use of the Senate Chamber for holding this session.

On account of the meeting of the National Agricultural Congress to-day, it was resolved to adjourn without finishing the programme. Accordingly, on motion, the Association adjourned to meet on the fourth Tuesday in May, 1874.

THE ORIGIN OF SHORT-HORNS.

Dr. A. C. STEVENSON, of Indiana, President of the Association of Short-Horn Breeders, read the following paper, prepared by him at the January meeting of the Indiana State Board of Agriculture:

I trust no one will be alarmed at the heading of this paper. I know that there is danger in presenting a subject so frequently discussed. Still, it must be granted that the origin of the Short-horn is yet enveloped in much obscurity.

Youatt refers to some traditional statements of a fine large breed of cattle having existed on the continent of Europe, and toward the end of the seventeenth century, a bull and some cows having been introduced into Holderness. Berry asserts that they were the result of the judicious crossing of the cattle of the country with other breeds. One cross referred to was in all probability the white wild breed; and if this conjecture be well founded, it will be apparent whence the Short-horns derive a color so prevalent among them. It is also asserted, that about the same period Sir William St. Quintin, of Scampston, imported bulls and cows from Holland, which were crossed with the stock of the country. Mr. Allen, also, favors the idea of the foreign origin of the Sort-horns. He says:

“It is supposed by a majority of the earlier English writers on agriculture and cattle, who paid particular attention to these subjects, that it was from these foreign cattle, imported at an early day from the neighboring continent, that the present race of Short-horns are descended, and that for some centuries they inhabited that part of England only.”

If these statements be founded in fact, they yet only show whence they originated, and not how they were produced.

The evidence of the foreign origin of the Short-horn, we think entirely insufficient; and that the stronger and more rational probability is, that they originated in the neighborhood of the River Tees, where they have been known to exist for some centuries. The few cattle, if any, imported from the continent, would most likely soon be lost among the larger numbers of the native breed. We ascribe the credit of the production of the Short-horns to the counties of Durham, Yorkshire and Northumberland mainly—the points at which they were found to exist at the period of the earliest well-authenticated account of them.

The manner of their origin, or the means by which so distinguished and valuable a breed was originated, is of the greatest importance; for with this knowledge, there will be little difficulty in maintaining the breed in its present state of excellence; while without this knowledge, it is very likely to deteriorate, both here and elsewhere.

There can be no doubt but that at a remote period, as the Britons emerged from barbarism, their cattle, like their agriculture generally, were in a very unimproved condition, and that, like the civilization of the country, they were improved by slow degrees. Many centuries have probably been occupied in producing the Short-horns of the present day.

The active causes that have been conspicuous in the production of the Short-horn may be divided into two classes, viz: natural and artificial.

The natural causes are climate, soil and the natural grasses.

Climate, or the prevailing constitution of the atmosphere in relation to wind, heat and moisture peculiar to any region, exerts a constant influence upon all the animals of that region. The extremes of heat and cold, of extreme moisture and excessive drought, have a great influence upon the size, the shape, the hair, etc. This is clearly seen in the native animals of different countries.

Soil, as wet marshy districts or sandy plains, barren or luxuriant natural pastures, have a great influence also upon the domestic as well as upon the wild animals of a country.

The Short-horns have been found in a climate especially benign, although above 54° north. From its insular position, and the currents of the gulf stream, England is not subject to either extremes of heat or cold—a climate peculiarly adapted to the fine development of horned cattle. A northern climate, with the winters so mild that the turnip needs little protection during that season, and summers so pleasant that the cattle are rarely forced to seek shade on the warmest days, such is the home of the noble race of cattle we have now under consideration. Soil, water and the natural pastures are equally favorable. The grasses are luxuriant and nutritious. No burning sun dries them up at midsummer, but a northern latitude and frequent summer showers maintain a constant stage of verdure—just such as is most favorable for grazing. These natural causes have, doubtless, had a most favorable influence upon the cattle of England, and have had much to do with the development of the Short-horn. Man himself is much indebted to climate for the peculiarities which constitute the different races of men. Between the Laplander and the natives of more temperate climates, a very striking difference is found, which is attributable to climate. The inhabitants of Europe and those of the interior of Africa again, show similarly the effects of different climatic influences. These influences equally affect the lower order of animals, and produce contrasts fully as striking. Vast herds, as is well known, are maintained upon the prairies of Texas, upon the natural grasses of the country, and altogether unprotected during all seasons of the year, and, as a consequence, a sameness has resulted, recognizable everywhere. No one will fail in pointing them out, although they may differ in color. Differences are observable in the cattle of different counties very frequently. It is so in this State; it is so in Illinois. In Kentucky the cattle from the mountains need no formal introduction to the graziers of the blue-grass region; they are sufficiently

well known without this ceremony. We have endeavored to impress more fully upon you the influences of climate, because we desire to refer to it in another connection.

The artificial causes are such as the breeder brings to bear upon the animal—food, shelter, selection and combination, or the suitable matching of different animals so as to produce special qualities.

The effect of an abundance of nutritious food in the proper development of the animal economy is truly great. A large and perfect animal cannot be had without it. An insufficiency of food diminishes the size, and produces deformity, which cannot always be subsequently remedied by extra feeding. That English pastures and turnip-fields and oil-cake have had an essential influence in producing the matchless Short-horn, is undoubted. In like manner, English barns, by affording shelter and comfort in inclement seasons, have contributed to a like effect.

But it is to the English breeder that we must trace that peculiar finish, and that adaptation of means to a desired end for which the Short-horn is so particularly desirable. The early breeders of Short-horns looked to the butcher and the product of the dairy as their only sources of reward. For centuries they plied themselves to meet the demands of the butcher, and to furnish the bullock for which he would pay most. What these were, they easily ascertained through that peculiar system of fairs (or markets more properly) that have existed in England from a very early period. Here the breeders and butchers meet, and every purchase made by the latter is a lesson to the former. The broad back and loin is esteemed and paid for by the butcher. The thick rib, in like manner, the fine forequarter, the well laid on fat, and the light offal. These have been the weekly teachings of the butcher, which have been the more readily reduced to practice by the breeder in prospect of the surer reward. For centuries has the patient English breeder studied to improve the valuable points of his cattle, until the present perfection of the Short-horn has been attained; little thinking, previous to the time of the Collings, of the wide

fame they were to obtain. That like begets like, was doubtless early ascertained; and the lessons learned from the butcher were readily applied by selecting those cows that were worth most in market, and breeding them to bulls of like qualities.

That Short-horns originated on the river Tees, and in the manner indicated, is strengthened greatly by their striking similarity to the other breeds of English cattle in the valuable points of the butcher's bullock. The Herefords very much resemble, in their essential points, the Short-horn. They possess the wide back and loin, the full forequarter, the barreled rib, the readiness to take on fat, and the lightness of offal; and the same is justly claimed for the Dishley, or Long-horn. The Devon, also, though smaller, justly lays claim to similar points, and thus might be enumerated all the more valuable breeds; showing that the same causes have moulded them all, viz.: a similar climate, soil, food, and especially the shaping and moulding by the educated breeder.

It may be appropriately noticed here, that the names of the different breeders of cattle are confirmatory of the views here advanced as to the origin of the Short-horn. The names are not indicative of any special qualities claimed by any one of the different breeds, but apply to the horn, the least esteemed part of the bullock—the Short-horn, the Long-horn and the Middle-horn; or to the locality where where they are chiefly bred, which has as little in it to specify any distinguishing quality.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE SHORT-HORN.

The improvement of the Short-horn is a subject of little less consequence than that of their origin. They are frequently called the improved Short-horns, in contradistinction to those that existed previously. That they were improved by Mr. Colling is distinctly declared by Mr. Youatt; who also intimates that Mr. Colling possessed some secret in the art of breeding. He says, "He has declined on all occa-

sions to throw any light on his views and proceedings ;” and then adds :

“The writer thinks he can detect, in the very outset, and through the progress of his practice, a resolution to reduce the size of this breed, and at the same time, and by that means, to improve them.”

This unrevealed secret in the art of breeding is again referred to in his notice of Mr. Bakewell’s improvement of the Long-horns, where he says :

“We have no account of the precise principles which guided him, nor of the motives which influenced him in the various selections which he made ; but Mr. Marshall, who says he was repeatedly favored with opportunities of making ample observations on Mr. Bakewell’s practice, gives some clue. * * * * Mr. Marshall was doubtless influenced by an honorable motive in withholding so much that would have been highly valuable ; and we can only regret that he was so situated as to have this motive pressing on his mind.”

Mr. Allen, in his late work on Short-horns—the reading of which has given us much satisfaction—strongly intimates that the success of the brothers Colling, Bates, Booth and their cotemporaries depended, not only on judicious selection at the start, but by close or in-and-in breeding. He says of the brothers Colling :

“They had selected from the herds of other breeders, not only as good blood as they could obtain, but as good animals ; and by their course of close breeding, had concentrated that blood into its utmost compactness in their stock, thus enabling their bulls to transmit it, with nearly absolute certainty, into the thoroughbred animals of their get.”

Again :

“If the brothers Colling, one in his 30 years’ and the other in his 40 years’ career of breeding, were pronounced by their cotemporaries to be improvers, why not the elder

Booths, and Bates, Mason, Lord Althorp and numerous others of the elder and the younger followers, making their original selections from the Colling blood, and their better qualities, have been improvers also? Charles Colling may not, during his life time, have bred a finer one than the Stanwick cow (his original *Duchess*) or the beautiful *Lady Maynard*, as he himself acknowledged, which he bought of his elder cotemporary, Mr. Maynard, but he had the sagacity to keep the blood as compact as possible, by breeding in-and-in their progeny to a depth and endurance which stamped it almost in perpetuity through the successive bulls and heifers produced from them, thus transmitting their qualities down to present generations."

I have placed fully before you, by these lengthy extracts, the views of those eminent writers and historians of the Short-horns. But before we proceed to pass judgment on them, let us investigate them for a moment. And first, of Mr. Youatt's unrevealed secret. Mr. Youatt, most likely, made these statements respecting Colling and Bakewell without due consideration. These breeders could not and would not have been guilty of pursuing such a charlatanical course. The good and the wise have always been more than willing to give the world the benefit of any valuable discoveries they may have made. Secrets are the shield of empirics and quacks. The Collings were gentlemen of learning, refinement and wealth, and a charge of this kind would have been resented; but as it was considered in the light of a panegyric, it was permitted to pass. Charles and Robert Colling, possessing no special knowledge unknown to the breeders of Short-horns generally, were men of intellect and good judges of cattle, and loved their profession, and thus were enabled to succeed most eminently.

Again: it is held that Messrs. Colling improved the Short-horn, and that this was done by reducing the size. This statement also seems to have been carelessly made, as Mr. Youatt, in making it, overlooks his own facts. The reduction in size was the consequence of using the bull *Hubback*, which he tells us was a small Short-horn bull. Now, as

Hubback was purchased, and therefore bred by somebody else, it is evident that Mr. Colling was not the first to breed small Short-horns; and we have no evidence that he ever bred another as small as this bull he commenced with. There is at least room for doubt whether Mr. Colling ever materially improved the Short-horn, or bred better animals than he commenced with. That he may have produced some better, we are free to admit; there are few breeders who breed 30 years without producing some animals superior to those they started with; still, an average of the herd may not be above the originals, and we think it highly probable that Colling produced as many that were worse.

"But," says Mr. Allen, "he had the sagacity to keep the blood as compact as possible, by breeding in-and-in their progeny to a depth and endurance which stamped it almost in perpetuity through the successive bulls and heifers proceeding from them, thus transmitting their qualities down to present generations."

We would not willingly misinterpret Mr. Allen; he is high authority on all subjects relating to Short-horns; but this sentence is surely ambiguous. What is "compact blood?" "compact as possible?" "almost in perpetuity?" "to a *depth* and *endurance* almost in perpetuity?" There is almost enough in this sentence to render it very indefinite, if not meaningless. What the author of "The History of the Short-horns" probably intends is, that by breeding in-and-in a power is induced of imparting to their produce the qualities of the originals. "Not," says Mr. Allen, "that these cattle in themselves show such marked superiority over others, but from their long-compacted genealogy, and careful breeding, they impress their own characteristics upon their progeny."

Let us examine a little more carefully this question of in-and-in breeding. Granting to its advocates all they claim—that they "transmitted their qualities" "almost in perpetuity" "down to present generations," what are the qualities possessed by these in-and-in-bred cattle? The qualities,

doubtless, of their ancestors ; nothing more. Let us suppose Charles Colling to have bred his very noted bull *Hubback* to his celebrated *Stanwick* cow, the mother of all the Duchesses, the produce will partake of the qualities of their ancestors—say half-and-half. We next need the produce to the sire *Hubback*. The produce has more of the qualities of *Hubback* than of the *Stanwick* cow ; but if the sire and dam were equal, it has gained nothing, it can only reproduce a portion of the sire's blood, and something less of the dam's. The oftener the sire is repeated to the produce, the greater will be the amount of the blood of the sire, and, consequently, a larger share of his qualities. But were we to repeat this indefinitely, we could not get above the blood of *Hubback* and the *Stanwick* cow with which we started. Indeed, the only thing claimed by Mr. Allen is, that they transmit their qualities with more certainty ; that is, the qualities received from the originals. No one, we presume, will claim that they will transmit the qualities of this noble pair, *Hubback* and the *Stanwick* cow, with more certainty than the originals themselves ; and if they do not, there is no advantage in in-and-in breeding, for these originals, it is claimed, have stamped their impress upon their in-and-in-bred produce. If *Hubback* could stamp his impress upon a race, then any other bull, not in-and-in-bred, good or bad, may do the same. Says Mr. Allen :

“Others breeders, who, in following the old idea, that near relations should not be crossed in stock-breeding, possessed herds of a miscellaneous character,” etc.

But I am happily saved the trouble of further attempting to show that the Collings, by Mr. Allen's favorite system of in-and-in breeding, actually accomplished anything. Hear his clear and decided testimony :

“Were the Collings the earliest improvers of the Short-horn race ? Our previous narrative has clearly shown they were not. At the outset of their career as breeders, they found the Short-horns, or the Teeswaters, a valuable, profitable and highly-approved, as well as established breed in

three or four different counties of England, where, from time immemorial, they had lived and flourished; and in whatever state of improvement over that of their ancient progenitors they then existed, their improvement was not made by the Collings. Therefore their claims to early improvement may be dismissed without further discussion."

Most thankfully do we accept this, towards the overthrow of a system so pernicious to any of the animal races, to which the Short-horn by no means forms an exception.

If the Collings failed to make improvements, it is quite as likely that Bates and Booth met with no better success, and closed their careers as breeders with no better cattle than they commenced with. This Mr. Bates admits himself. Their success was not a consequence of this error, but of their pre-eminent qualities as breeders, and of a system of high feeding just then adopted.

The origin and improvement of the Short-horns is in all fairness due to the early breeders, who existed previously to the Collings; and (to recapitulate somewhat,) the principle upon which they acted was the very simple, but natural one, that "like begets like." This, with a full knowledge of what the butcher most needed, time, aided by climate, enabled them to accomplish.

If these views regarding the origin of the Short-horn be correct, it may with propriety be asked, Can we in this country, with a climate so different, with food also different, and with a population greatly differing in their habits, maintain this breed of cattle just as they are found in their native country. Our cold winters and hot summers return with periodical regularity, with their extremes of heat and cold; and the turnip in many parts is raised with difficulty, and can scarcely be fed in extremely cold weather, so that corn has to be substituted for roots. Other causes also may exist not altogether favorable to the maintenance of the Short-horn in its original state. The influence of the butcher's views is not sufficiently felt here. We have no Smithfield Cattle Show annually, at which fat bullocks

appear, to have their merits contested; nor have we the weekly town fairs, at which the butcher makes his awards in pounds, shillings and pence: the judges of merit here are our committees at the County and State fairs, composed too frequently of persons who know but little of the true merits of a bullock. Their decisions, instead of teaching the public correct principles, only lead it astray. Great size, color, family, even a high head, but more commonly excessive fat, determines the award. Still, it is evident that our breeders, and the public generally, are becoming better informed as to the desirable qualities of a butcher's bullock.

Breeders of Short-horns are just now taking steps that must result in great good to the cattle interests of the country. The first convention of Short-horn breeders was held in this hall during the spring of the past year. The good effects of this meeting was so visible that a proposition was made, and carried, for a national convention, which also assembled here on the 27th of November. This convention was largely attended by delegates from most of the cattle-breeding States, and from the provinces of Canada. The important interests connected with this breed of cattle were ably discussed; and the results must be beneficial, not only to breeders, but to the country generally.

But, gentlemen of the State Board of Agriculture, it is to you that the State is to look for a large share of that knowledge which is to place this most valuable breed of cattle in its proper light. The best interests of the State demand it of you. No product of the State more generally affects its interests than cattle. It is a grazing State, adapted to grass as no other State is. And I rejoice to know that your very favorable position fully enables you to discharge this obligation satisfactorily. The very great confidence which the agriculturists of the State repose in the wisdom of this board, will cause its utterance to be very highly regarded.

THE NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS.

HALL OF REPRESENTATIVES,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND., May 28, 1873.

At nine and a half o'clock, A. M., the Congress met in pursuance of the order adopted at the adjournment of the last session of the Congress, held at St. Louis, Mo.

In the absence of the President, John P. Reynolds, Esq., A. M. Garland, Vice-President, of Illinois, was called upon to preside over the Congress.

On taking the Chair, after a few remarks by Mr. Garland, prayer was offered by Rev. Henry Day, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Indianapolis.

The Secretary read the following order of business as arranged at a special meeting of Executive Council, which was received and adopted.

Appointment of Committee on Credentials ; Reports of Officers ;
Appointment of Committees, on

Transportation.

Society Organizations.

Meteorological and crop reports.

Forest culture and Entomology.

Horticulture.

Public Lands.

Railway System.

Miscellaneous business.

All resolutions shall be presented in writing, and referred without discussion to the appropriate committee.

Reports shall be called in order as arranged.

Speakers shall be limited to ten minutes, except under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Wheeler, of Nebraska, moved that a Committee on Credentials consisting of five members, be appointed. Adopted. The President thereupon announced the following named gentlemen as said committee :

Mr. Wheeler, of Nebraska, Chairman, Gen. W. H. Jackson, of Tennessee, Hon. J. D. Williams, of Indiana, O. S. Bliss, of Vermont and J. H. Stevens, of Minnesota.

Dr. Reid, of Missouri, suggested that pending the report of the Committee on Credentials, the time be occupied by short addresses. The President stated that the body would be pleased to hear from the gentleman from Missouri.

He spoke of previous meetings which he had attended in this hall, and of the comparative importance of the present convention.

Short addresses were made by Mr. Flagg, of Illinois, Mr. Lawton, of South Carolina, Mr. Marlin, of Indiana, Gen. Meredith and others.

D. H. Wheeler, Chairman of Committee on Credentials reported the following list of delegates entitled to seats, and after discussion, the report was adopted.

Kentucky—James L. Neal, of Mercer County, Agricultural Society.

Washington, D. C.—Ryland T. Brown, of Department of Agriculture.

Iowa—Hon. H. D. Noble, of State Agricultural Society.

South Carolina—Winborn Lawton, Esq., of State Agricultural Society.

Maryland—D. M. Matthew, of Baltimore County Farmer's Club.

Illinois—Joseph Brown, of Council of Patrons of Husbandry ; S. P. Tufts, of Marion County Farmers' Club ; Wm. H. Stewart, of McHenry County Farmer's Association ; A. M. Garland and Wm. Kile, of State Board of Agriculture ; T. Butterworth and S. M. Smith, of State Farmer's Association ; W. C. Flagg, of Industrial University ; Andrew H. Dalton, of Grange, No. 37 ; Rev. A. Barker and Wm. A. Richeson, of Franklin County Far-

mer's Club; N. Overman, of Lewiston Farmer's Club; James Gale, of Pendleton County Farmer's Club; Wm. Miller, of Coles County Agricultural Society; Thos. McD. Richards, McHenry County Agricultural Society; G. W. Tilton, Vermillion County Agricultural Society; L. D. Willard, Mercer County Council P. of H.; H. M. Anghe, of Clinton County Agricultural Society.

Pennsylvania—State Agricultural Society, W. H. Holstein, and J. D. Kirkpatrick; Agricultural College, James Calder; E. Denniston, of Central Agricultural Society; Asa Manchester, Washington College Society.

Tennessee—State Board of Agriculture, Gen. W. H. Jackson, Nashville; West Tennessee Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Hon. Milton Brown, Jackson; Central Association, H. L. Bentley and R. C. Prather.

Indiana—State Agricultural Society, John Sutherland, of Laporte, and Ferdinand Basler, of Sullivan; Short Horn Breeders' Convention, A. C. Stevenson, of Greencastle, and W. W. Thrasher, of Connersville; State Horticultural Society, J. C. Ratcliff, Richmond, and Charles Lowder, Plainfield; County and Local Societies, C. Taylor, F. Basler and John Niles, Sullivan, Sullivan county; D. P. Monroe, Saluda, Jefferson county; General Sol. Meredith, Cambridge City; J. W. White, Knightstown; Lemuel Bledsoe, Switzerland county; S. S. McBride, Rush county; Stephen Davidson, Rochester, Fulton county; the Hon. J. D. Williams, Wheatland, Knox county; P. F. Hall, Hendricks county; Samnel Dinsmore, Bloomington, Monroe county; Amos Alderson, Mooresville; E. Longuemare, Rome, Perry county; Harvey D. Scott and Jasper Gilbert, Terre Haute; James M. Sheperd, Knox county; J. S. Mendenhall and R. S. Mitchell, Richmond; Robert Mitchell, Gibson county; Robert Long, Howard county; Henry Shafer, Pleasant Grove; Joseph Poole, Attica; Henry Mankedick, Indianapolis; James M. Miller, Bridgeton; C. W. Clifton, Jasper county; Jesse Newton, Bartholomew county; James Ferrier, Jeffersonville; A. T. Beckett, Connersville; Hugh Marlin, Bloomington, Monroe county.

Nebraska—State Board of Agriculture, Daniel H. Wheeler, Plattsmouth; State University, Professor S. R. Thompson, Lincoln.

Alabama—State Agricultural College, Rev. J. D. Trichener, Farmers' and Planters' Club, of Courtland county, D. R. Hundley; East Alabama Agricultural Society, E. T. Glenn, Mobile; A. M. & H. Association, C. C. Langdon and J. Donovan.

Wisconsin—State Agricultural Society, Eli Stilson, Oshkosh; State Grange, James Brainard; North Wisconsin A. & M. Association, R. D. Torrey; St. Croix Agricultural Society, C. D. Parker.

Delaware—George Lodge.

California—State Board of Agriculture, Colonel Coleman Younger, San Jose, and L. B. McAfee, San Francisco.

Georgia—Atlanta Industrial Association, O. H. Jones; Thomas County Agricultural Society, M. C. Smith; South Georgia A. & M. Association, Colonel William T. Young.

Ohio—State Board of Agriculture, J. H. Klippart; Montgomery County Agricultural Society, Marcus Eells; Montgomery County Farmers' Club, N. Ohmer; Preble County Agricultural Society, J. S. Richie; Butler County Agricultural Society, John M. Milliken; Lucas County Agricultural Society, Harvey Kellogg.

Vermont—Dairymans' Association, O. S. Bliss.

Colorado—Stock Growers' Association, W. N. Byers.

Minnesota—Minnesota State Agricultural Society, Col. J. H. Stevens, Minneapolis, and T. A. Thompson, Plainville.

Mississippi—Mississippi State University, Prof. E. W. Hilgard, Oxford.

Virginia—Belmont Farmers' Club, General R. T. W. Duke; Farmers' Convention of Virginia and North Carolina, Wm. P. Burwell; Loudon County Agricultural Society, Colonel H. E. Peyton.

West Virginia—State Agricultural Society, H. S. Walker; University of West Virginia, Wm. M. Fontaine.

Kansas—State Board of Agriculture, Hon. George T. Anthony.

Missouri—State Board of Agriculture, Prof. Charles V. Riley; Caldwell County A. & M. Association, T. C. Fort; State University and Agricultural College, Dr. Daniel Reed; Caldwell County Co-operative Association, Dr. W. S. Bracken.

The following gentlemen in attendance upon the Convention, were invited to take seats with the members, and participate in the proceedings without voting:

Daniel W. Adams, of Iowa, Master of the National Grange of Patrons of Husbandry; O. H. Kelley, of Washington, D. C., Secretary of the same; Dr. R. J. Spurr, of Kentucky, ex-President of the Agricultural Congress; J. C. Abbott, of Iowa, of the National Grange; J. H. Ellis, Grand Master of the Ohio Grange; J. A. Miller, Secretary of Grange N. C.; Mr. Corbett, of Prairie Farmer, Chicago; Peter Papin, Port Royal, S. C., Superintendent of the Direct Trade and Co-operative Colonization Society; P. F. Hale, of Reno, Indiana, and all the Vice Presidents of the National Agricultural Congress.

The president upon motion, was given the power to appoint the regular Standing Committees. Whereupon the Congress adjourned until two o'clock.

The Report of Executive Council, as to order of Business was amended by addition of Entomology to Horticulture, and then adopted.

On motion of Gen. Meredith, it was resolved that the Committee on Transportation, be composed of seven Members, and upon other topics of five members.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Congress was called to order at half-past two by Vice President Garland. The number of delegates in attendance was visibly increased over that of the morning, many

having arrived on the noon trains. Several ladies were also present:

The Vice President announced the first thing in order to be the addresses of welcome by Governor Hendricks, on behalf of the State, and Mayor Mitchell, on behalf of the city.

GOVERNOR HENDRICKS' ADDRESS.

Mr. President and Gentlemen:

The people of Indiana are gratified that the second annual meeting of the National Congress of Agriculture is being held in their midst, and on their behalf, I give you a cordial welcome to the State. They are largely interested in mechanical, manufacturing and mining enterprises, but the paramount interest is agriculture, and their sympathies are earnestly with you in all your efforts to promote the dignity, the influence and prosperity of the farming and planting classes.

I cannot doubt that your proceedings will be of great interest not only to the people of Indiana, but of the whole country. In your organization you represent all sections of the country, and all the varieties of agricultural production. Whilst you may not be able to consider the modes suggested to promote agricultural values and profits by the promotion of convenient and reliable markets, the exchange of commodities between the sections, and the establishment of reasonable and just rates of transportation and the views you may express will be regarded as of the greatest interest and importance.

At the conclusion of Governor Hendricks' address, Mayor Mitchell was introduced, and spoke as follows:

ADDRESS OF HON. JAMES L. MITCHELL.

Gentlemen of the National Agricultural Congress:

Trained to agricultural pursuits—myself a farmer boy—it is with pleasure, mingled with feelings of pride, that I, for our city, bid you welcome.

You know the importance of the position you occupy, and the magnitude of the interests you represent; and glad I am that the whole people, in every section of the country, are becoming more and more interested in that which gives health, strength, and life to our nation—its agricultural products.

Every trade and profession has its votaries, and each its particular field of usefulness; and while one portion of the people are particularly interested in this pursuit, another portion in that, yet the heart of the whole nation throbs with interest, with feelings of pride at the growth and development of our agricultural resources.

Again, while other interests occupy, comparatively speaking, small fields, the interests you represent embrace the nation, and you have for the field of your operation a country embracing almost every variety of production, and extending through almost every zone; for the distant regions of the North have scarcely thrown off their icy covering, when the Southern planter is garnering his stores in his harvest-home. The morning sun, lights up our Eastern hills, while the valleys of the Great West slumbers in midnight darkness. To assist you in bringing wealth out of the stores that feed the nations of the earth, railroads stand ready to do your work, while our broad lakes and mighty rivers pant to bear upon their heaving bosoms your growing commerce. Though extended the field, and all important the work, I feel assured you are equal to the task that lies before you.

And I hope that harmony of action, unity of purpose, and wise counsels may characterize your deliberations, and that you may never regret your coming among us. Allow me again on behalf of the citizens of Indianapolis to extend to you their hospitalities, and bid you individually and collectively a most hearty welcome.

Mayor Mitchell was followed by Hon. John Sutherland, President of the Indiana State Board of Agriculture, who welcomed the Congress in a few words.

Vice President Garland said that he felt that the kind and eloquent addresses of welcome which they had just received, demanded a more formal response than he felt competent to make, and he knew he but spoke the wishes of the members of the Congress when he called upon Gen. Jackson, of Tennessee, to respond for the Congress. The General came forward and addressed the assembly as follows:

RESPONSE OF GENERAL JACKSON.

GENTLEMEN—For the compliment you have conferred on me I thank you, but I had wished that this duty should have devolved upon some one more competent than myself. Unaccustomed to public speaking as I have been throughout my whole life, I feel that I cannot do justice to the invitation which has been so cordially extended to us by the Chief Executive of the State of Indiana, and by the worthy Mayor of the city of Indianapolis, and by the President of the State Board of Agriculture. And, gentlemen, on behalf of this convention of farmers, I thank you for your cordial invitation to us, and also the very kind and cordial expression which you have seen fit to utter in regard to the great interests which we represent. A few remarks as to the origin of this organization.

It may not be out of place for me to say that I have acted with this National Agricultural Association from the time of its commencement. Previous to that time the Southern Agricultural Congress had been formed and I labored under the impression that that was sectional, which impression was corrected by a correspondence with Herschel V. Johnson. I did not desire to throw the State of Tennessee into an organization which should be sectional, I preferred that she should come into an organization which would be national in its labors. For that reason we formed the National Association. I went before the Selma meeting as chairman of the committee from the National Association, to induce those gentlemen to join us at St. Louis. That was the first meeting of the National Agricultural Congress.

I regarded it as a matter of great importance to all the interests of the country. The reason that actuated us for the formation of this organization was to have greater unity and concert of action among the agricultural classes, whom, we thought, ought to have a voice in affairs of the State and nation. There was lack of concert of action and that cohesiveness which exists in all other classes. We have combinations of capitalists in mining and in manufacturing, in seafaring, in commerce and the thousand channels through which capital seeks accumulation. We regard that this association may dignify and ennoble this most ancient and venerable calling, so that it will have the effect of bringing about a wide diffusion of knowledge, and increase the general and individual prosperity of our citizens, and in proportion as we can have a wider diffusion of knowledge and elevate that class to which they belong, we believe that it will increase the general prosperity of the whole country. These associations will have the effect, if there be lingering prejudices and asperities engendered in the times past, to smooth them over and cause them to be forgotten.

This is one of the grand ideas in my mind—it is one of the most pleasant ideas to my mind—that it will unite the people of all the sections of this broad land to consult together as to the material interests of the whole country.

And here let me disclaim, as I am familiar with the origin and inception of this movement, that by our unity and concert of action, we desire to crush and oppress any interest in this broad land. I recognize them as all important in their places, but we simply wish by unity of action, to promote the paramount interests of this great class which we are here representing. That is the idea that is intended, as I say, by the wide diffusion of knowledge growing out of the reported practical experiments. All these minor societies, all State societies, will be tributary to this grand National Agricultural Congress, and it will have the effect of spreading through the coun-

try more readily, improved implements and methods of recuperation, fertilization and culture.

These are a number of the ideas we have in coming together.

Members of this body, let prudence, caution and wisdom guard all your deliberations. We are not here, as some suppose, to fight railroads. We regard the railroad interests of the country as one of the grand interests of the country. We regard the railroad interests and agricultural as hinging on each other, and so intimately connected that one cannot be withdrawn from the other without great detriment to the other, therefore we want to see the railroad interest cherished in every way; but we feel that they, as well as middle-men who handle our produce, are getting a greater share of the profits than by right they are entitled to. We simply ask and shall endeavor to seek that line of equity as between the true producer and the carrier, and having found that line, we dare maintain our rights. That is the idea. We want nothing but a fair line, and we should proceed in such a cautious way as not to do anything imprudent. I thank you, gentlemen, for the call that has been made upon me of responding; and I thank you, gentlemen, for this Convention, for the very kind welcome extended.

The President announced the following committees, to-wit:—

On Transportation—Brown, of Tennessee; Stevens, of Minnesota; Lawton, of South Carolina; Younger, of California; Bliss, of Vermont; Flagg, of Illinois, and Millikin, of Ohio.

Society Organizations—Stilson, of Wisconsin; Smith, of Georgia; Smith, of Illinois; Walker, of West Virginia, and Thompson, of Minnesota.

Meteorology and Crop Reports—Spurr, of Kentucky; Brown, of Indiana; Hilgard, of Mississippi; Kilppart, of Ohio, and Reed, of Missouri.

Horticulture and Entomology—Riley, of Missouri; Hundley, of Alabama; Mitchell, of Indiana; Manchester, of Pennsylvania; Butterworth, of Illinois.

Agricultural Colleges—Thompson, of Nebraska; Tichenor, of Alabama; Johnson, of Indiana; Torrey, of Wisconsin; Gaines, of Virginia and North Carolina.

Public Lands—Williams, of Indiana; McAfee, of California; Byers, of Colorado; Brainerd, of Wisconsin; Mathews, of Maryland.

Railway System—Jackson, of Tennessee; Flagg, of Illinois; Wheeler, of Nebraska; Langdon, of Alabama; Meredith, of Indiana; Neal, of Kentucky.

Miscellaneous Subjects—Poole, of Indiana; Kellogg, of Ohio; Jones, of Alabama; Lodge, of Delaware; Holstein, of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Bracken, of Missouri, moved the appointment of a committee on necrology, to prepare suitable memorial resolutions on the deaths of Com. M. F. Maury, Vice President, and Mr. H. N. McAllister, of the Pennsylvania Agricultural College, which have occurred since the last meeting of the Congress. The motion was adopted.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

The Secretary next read his annual report. After explaining the responsibility taken upon several occasions, it says:

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS, }
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, }
JACKSON, TENN., May 29, 1873. }

MR. PRESIDENT: In July, 1872, while visiting St. Louis I consulted with Hon. A. B. Barrett, Vice President, and Major L. R. Shryock, Treasurer, in reference to the publication of Com. Maury's address, agreeably with the resolution passed at St. Louis that 20,000 copies should be published and circulated. A proposition had been received from the University Publishing Company, at New York, to furnish the required number at one cent per copy, or \$200, which we agreed to accept, Messrs. Barrett and Shryock assuming to endorse the payment. It was urged upon me that the proceedings of the Congress should be published as promptly as possible. For this purpose I obtained estimates of cost at St. Louis, Indianapolis and Cincinnati. After consultation with and by the advice of yourself, I closed a contract in August with the Sentinel Company of Indianapolis, for the publication of 5,000 copies of eighty-four pages each, for \$450. Both of these publications were

forwarded as soon as received, to the offices of nearly 3,000 societies throughout the United States, and to all of the agricultural editors. Each of the societies was advised as to the basis of representation and the amount of assessment. But few, comparatively, have ever responded to the assessment, although hundreds of societies have expressed approval of the purposes sought by our organization. Objection has been made by very many of the farmers' clubs, of which a large proportion have less than fifty members, that as they are debarred from representation they should not be expected to make contribution. Others have objected that the assessment was unequal, being proportionally less where the membership was large, than upon the smaller societies. The total income from assessments to the date of meeting amounts to only \$160.25, of which the Illinois State Board of Agriculture very generously contributed twenty dollars in excess of its due assessment. I present this as a matter of considerable importance. It cannot be expected that the Congress will be able to accomplish its full measure of usefulness unless a financial system shall be devised which will enable communication with all of the societies of the country. I have at times by circular, and through the columns of the *Farmer's Advocate* constantly, endeavored to present the claims of the Congress to the attention of local societies. In this I have been unable, by reason of limited financial ability, to reach more than three thousand societies directly, it being impossible to extend the correspondence so as to include the new societies, who would undoubtedly be quite as active in our interest as the older organizations.

The agricultural press, however, and many of the local papers, have seconded my efforts, and I am pleased to report that not more than six or eight of the agricultural journals of the country have declined the publication of our announcements. They have generally commended, as have also many of the political and newspapers, the objects and purposes sought by this Congress, and in no single instance

have I noticed a word of disparagement. This is in agreeable contrast with the experience of the preceding year, when not more than fifteen or twenty of all the agricultural journals favored us with a notice, even of the time and place of meeting.

Within the past few months, the subject of co-operation has attracted much attention from all parts of the country, but more especially in the North-west, and the organization of granges, clubs, unions and associations, has proceeded with remarkable activity. It is quite safe to estimate that there are now in existence but few if any less than 10,000 societies under the different names. Of these, fully two-thirds have been organized during the past six months. Estimating an average membership of forty, and we have four-hundred thousand farmers enlisted for self-protection and the promotion of the great interests of agriculture. Although the season for farm-work is at hand, when the societies are comparatively inactive, there appears to be no diminution of interest, and the meetings are held with commendable regularity. New societies are being formed and reported weekly, and in a few months, probably by the beginning of winter, the organization by counties and States will be well in progress, in from one-third to one-half the States of the Union. Though the local societies are organized under the different names of granges, clubs, unions, etc., it is gratifying to notice the harmony which marks their action in all matters of general interest.

My correspondence has indicated a very general interest in the subject of transportation, and in the establishment of the late Com. Maury's system of the international reports. The former is becoming, at least to the North-west, a question of vital importance, and pursuant to your suggestion I have announced that it would probably be a leading topic for discussion here. The latter has been the subject of correspondence with General A. J. Myers, Chief Signal Officer, who expresses an earnest desire to extend the system of weather reports, not only in our own country, but to the provinces north of us and to the islands of the

Gulf. He also anticipates that a conference upon this subject to be holden in Vienna, will result in the co-operation of the governments of the Old World. The appropriations by Congress, however, are thus far very limited in amount as compared with the value of the service performed, even for the benefit of commerce. Indeed, there has been and can be but little, comparatively, effected in the interest of agriculture, from the present limited resources of the bureau. The subject is of so much importance that I trust it will not be overlooked in the deliberations of the present body.

Very respectfully submitted,

CHARLES W. GREENE,

Secretary.

The Secretary also presented a statement of expenses incurred, showing an excess of expenditures above income of about \$800.

This report called fourth considerable discussion, which was renewed once or twice afterward, but it was finally disposed of by leaving a deficiency to be supplied by the Secretary of a little more than \$300.

In the absence of Mr. Shryock, Mr. J. D. Williams, of Indiana, was chosen Treasurer *pro tem*.

A number of resolutions upon various subjects were read and referred to the appropriate committies.

Before adjournment, by invitation Prof. Chas. V. Riley, State Entomologist of Missouri, read a paper on the cotton worm.

SECOND DAY.

THURSDAY MORNING, May 29, 1873.

The Congress met at 9 o'clock. The minutes of yesterday's proceedings were read and adopted.

The Committee on Credentials submitted a supplemental report, which was accepted.

Gen. Jackson, from a sub-committee of the Executive Council, consisting of Gen. Meredith of Indiana, Gen. Jackson, of Tennessee, Col. Stevens, of Minnesota, Mr. Wheeler, of Nebraska, and Mr. Williams, of Indiana, to whom was referred the matter of finances, and the duty of reporting a plan for relieving the Congress of its present difficulties, submitted the following :

The sub-committee appointed by the Council of the Congress, recommend—

First. That the deficiency of funds for the Congress be raised by voluntary subscription.

Second. That a Finance Committee of five be appointed to address an appeal to the several agricultural, horticultural and kindred associations, asking their co-operation on behalf of this Congress, and

Third. That all such organizations be allowed one delegate in the Congress without reference to the number of its members.

Fourth. That all State Agricultural Boards and State Horticultural and Pomological Societies and United States Department of Agriculture, and each Agricultural School or college, be allowed delegates as now allowed by the Constitution.

Which, after remarks, explanations &c., by Gen. Jackson, Gen. Meredith and others, was adopted.

On motion of Gen. Meredith, the roll was called for the purpose of affording the delegates representing society organizations who were not present yesterday, an opportunity to pay in the required fees to entitle them to membership.

Mr. Lawton, of South Carolina offered the following resolutions which were referred to the Committee on Transportation :

Resolved 1. That in order to secure a reduction in the present extreme rates of railway and marine transportation of American produce, it is absolutely necessary that iron and all supplies necessary for the construction of railways and steamships and other vessels, be admitted into the United States, free of duty.

Resolved 2. That the extreme cost of rails has been a serious tax upon the roads of the entire country, and at this time, many roads west and south that are cramped in their finances, are in an almost unsafe condition, the rails having been much worn and they without the means of replacing them.

Resolved 3. That one reason why many roads in the South and West do not pay, is on account of the contracted policy pursued by them, in taxing extreme rates on freights and passengers, with the view, as they contend, to making expenses, the facts being, that four or five cents per mile per passenger amounts to a prohibitory tariff, for no citizen of moderate means thinks of leaving home except for necessary business or health, and freight is absolutely held over for months to be shipped by water, rather than entail the heavy charges levied.

Resolved 4. That the time has come when a new policy must be adopted, viz: farmers and the patrons of husbandry generally must take more interest in the organizing and construction of railroad companies and transportation companies on the lakes and ocean. That all companies chartered shall be limited to the act under which they work, and shall not be allowed to purchase or otherwise come in possession of other corporations, nor amalgamate with other companies.

Mr. S. S. Ritchie, of Ohio, offered the following :

WHEREAS, It is the wish of this organization to promote and encourage American Industry in all its branches, especially in the production as well as the manufacturing of the great staples of cotton and wool; and that it is the duty of the general government in the arrangement of its tariff laws, to discriminate in favor of American labor, instead of the cheaper labor of foreign countries, to protect alike with equal justice all classes of American labor; and as we know that agricultural labor does not receive its due proportion of such protection, therefore, we think right in view of the excessive importations of foreign wools during the past year, at almost nominal duty, thus reducing the present market price of American wool is less than half the prices of one year ago; whilst the present prices of clothing and woollen goods to the consumer is about as high now as then, that our national Congress should, at its next session, so rearrange our tariff laws that foreign wool shall pay the same per cent of duty as foreign woollen goods. Therefore,

Resolved, That the members of the several societies here represented, as well as other farmers and working men, be requested to use their influence with members of Congress, and in every other right and proper way to accomplish said object, so that whether we have

a high, or a low, a protective, a prohibitory, or a revenue tariff, it may operate equally upon all classes of our great and growing country, and promote the greatest good to the greatest number of inhabitants thereof, and not protect a small number, at the expense and greater cost of the masses of the people.

Which went to the Committee on Miscellaneous Business.

Mr. Long, of Indiana, offered the following, which he desired to have submitted to the Committee of the Whole:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Congress that many of the inconveniences now operating to the detriment of agriculture, arise from mislegislation, caused by the want of proper representation of facts; therefore,

Resolved, That recognizing the Department of Agriculture as the legitimate head of the agricultural interest, and believing that through it we should seek the remedies for our grievances, we respectfully submit to the Hon. Commissioner, as follows:

That such Commissioner take such steps as in his judgment he may deem expedient, such as consulting with the State boards, or special boards chosen by him, to examine such legislation as has been enacted which operates to the prejudice of agriculture, such as the transportation laws, tariff and internal revenue laws; that he prepare a statement showing the injuries inflicted by the aforesaid legislation, and the remedies that should be applied; whether such remedies should be applied through State or national legislation, and that he take such steps as may be necessary to bring such statements before the proper legislative bodies.

Resolved, That the Commissioner of Agriculture request of the Congress of the United States that the Department of Agriculture be endowed with the power to protest or disapprove of such legislation as may be brought before it and which would obstruct or injure the agricultural interest.

Resolved, That the Commissioner of Agriculture call upon Congress for such appropriation for his department as will enable it to carry out the objects as above designated.

They were referred to the Committee on Miscellaneous Business.

Mr. D. R. Hundley, of Alabama, offered the following:

Resolved, That the National Agricultural Congress shall consider the practicability of furnishing a complete nomenclature, on a scientific basis, of the grape as cultivated in the United States. It is desired, in the interest of those who cultivate the grape either for pleasure or profit, that such a nomenclature should be decided upon as will enable the vine grower, on the introduction of any new or improved grape, to follow the same to its inception, or hybridization, so as to determine from its name, its origin and "blood."

Which was referred to the Committee on Horticulture and Entomology.

Colonel Stevens, of Minnesota, offered the following which went to the Committee on Meteorology and Crop Reports:

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend to the farmers of the Northwest the necessity of a diversity of crops; that past experience abundantly proves the growing and cultivation of one product to the exclusion of others is a suicidal measure and unprofitable.

Mr. Stilson, of Wisconsin, Chairman of Committee on Society Organization, reported upon Mr. Flagg's resolution to change the constitution.

The Committee on Society Organization, to whom was referred a proposition for the amendment of Section 3 of Article 1 of the Constitution, so as to provide for the appointment of fifteen standing committees, have had the same under consideration, and deem it inexpedient at this time to provide for the proposed changes, and recommend the adoption of the following resolution as sufficient for immediate purposes;

Resolved, That the committees of five members each on the subject of transportation, and weather and crop reports, be appointed by the chair, to whom shall be referred all papers and business relating to their respective topics not acted upon by the present Congress. They shall prepare business and report to the next annual meeting, at the close of which meeting their respective terms shall expire.

The report was adopted.

The same committee still further reported:

The Committee on Society Organizations deemed it unnecessary to recommend any action concerning representation, as the subject had been previously disposed of.

Which was also concurred in.

Prof. C. V. Riley, from the Committee on Horticulture and Entomology, made the following report :

Your Committee on Horticulture and Entomology beg leave to submit the following report :

In view of the ennobling influence of horticulture, of the great present, and still greater prospective importance of sylviculture and of economic entomology to the people of the United States, we heartily endorse the recommendations, under these heads, made a year ago at the session of this Congress held in St. Louis, and would urge the adoption of the following resolutions.

Resolved, That we ask the Congress of the United States to require, as far as practicable, that railroad companies and settlers hereafter receiving the benefit of the Homestead and other acts donating land, shall plant with timber trees one-tenth of the land so donated.

Resolved, That our Agricultural Colleges should give more attention to the subject of forestry and tree planting, as well as to general horticulture, than they have hitherto done, and that the teaching of these sciences should form part of the course of instruction in such colleges, as it does in those of a similar nature in Europe.

Resolved, That we ask the railroad companies of the country, whose necessities have led to the destruction of so large a quantity of our forests, to co-operate with us in restoring the timber growth, that they will provide for the planting of such lands as may be at their disposal, and as are adapted to the purpose, with timber trees.

Resolved, That we heartily second the efforts of those who are now devoting their time and energy in the field of economic entomology, and we urge upon those States, which do not now employ such an officer, the importance of appointing a State Entomologist.

Resolved, That we recommend and urge our agricultural societies to pay more attention to the subject, and that we are of the decided opinion that it should form part of every good agricultural college curriculum.

The report was accepted and adopted.

Prof. S. R. Thompson, Chairman of the Committee on Agricultural Colleges, presented the following as the majority report of said committee :

We of your committee, do report in favor of passing the following resolutions, offered by Dr. Reed, of Missouri:

Resolved, That the body here assembled for the promotion of agri-

culture, approve and endorse the efforts now being made to secure additional aid from Congress in behalf of the colleges established in consequence of the land grant of 1862, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life.

Resolved, That the bill known as the Morrill bill, which passed the Senate by a large majority, with the amendment thereto which passed the House of Representatives by a large majority, shows the liberal spirit of Congress in behalf of scientific, practical education, and an increasing interest in that kind of education which pertains to the application of science to the practical arts of life.

Resolved, That a committee from this body be appointed to memorialize Congress on this subject and otherwise promote it in any manner as they may think best.

S. R. THOMPSON, Neb.

DANIEL REED, LL. D., Mo.

REV. J. D. TICHENER, Ala.

Mr. Marlin of Indiana, opposed the adoption of the report, because he didn't want the public lands squandered in that direction. He believed the public lands belonged to the whole people, to the poor man in his hut as well as to the man whose well-fed and sleek herds roam in his large blue-grass pastures and riot beneath the grateful shade of the elm, and beside the peaceful brook. He didn't believe that farming could be learned anywhere so well, even if at all, as on the farm and at the plow. If any one wants a scientific education, and he believed it is a grand thing, let him learn, but don't tax me for it. He thought the Congress would probably adopt the recommendation of the report, but he didn't think the people would approve their action. It is just as much of a steal to give the lands to the agricultural colleges as it is to give them to railroad monopolies or rings. If they want the lands, let them buy it, as the poor settler has to do. Mr. Marlin charged that these agricultural colleges were raising up a class of kid-glove farmers, who looked with scorn upon the hardy tillers of the soil, and refused to acknowledge them on the street wherever they met.

Dr. Reid, of Missouri, ably defended the resolutions and

the report, giving the history of legislation in connection with the subject under consideration. He further gave the opinions of eminent scholars and scientific men upon the importance of action in the direction indicated by the resolutions. We must have the application of science to the industrial arts to fully arrive at the extent of our capabilities.

At this point, a minority of the committee, Mr. R. D. Torrey, of Wisconsin, reported adversely to the adoption of the resolution.

To the President of the National Agricultural Congress:

SIR—A minority of your committee on Agricultural Colleges, having had the resolutions herewith returned under consideration, respectfully report that they dissent from the majority report, and recommend that the resolutions referred to, be rejected for the following, among other reasons.

1. We hold that the public domain should be held only for actual settlers, and that no farther donations should be made for any purpose.

2. In our opinion, the lands already donated and the munificent donations bestowed, have not been judiciously used by the parties receiving them; and we are therefore opposed to any more governmental aid until they have complied with the spirit of the land grant, and make their institutions truly Agricultural Colleges, and in the true interest of agriculture.

Respectfully submitted,

R. D. TORREY.

The subject of agricultural colleges and land grants in aid thereof, was discussed at length.

Col. Anthony, of Kansas, said the action of Congress upon this matter was not in answer to any demand from the people. The men who represented the colleges at Washington last winter, were not farmers, and were never connected with or interested in their caucusses. The committee appointed at the meeting of the Congress last year upon this subject, of which I was a member, reported as follows, upon the very same resolutions which were introduced then, and which report these gentlemen skulked behind, and laid upon the table in the last hours of the session. The report they made, reads:

To the President of the National Agricultural Congress:

SIR—Your Committee on Public Lands, having under consideration the resolution herewith returned, viz:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the President of this Convention to memorialize the Congress of the United States asking a further grant of land in the different States, to be added to the endowment of the Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges already established, and such as may hereafter be established in the States that have not acted upon the subject, beg leave to respectfully report for your consideration as follows:

1. The object for which this appropriation is asked commends itself to our judgment as one of pre-eminent merit in itself, and of such a character as to justify additional aid, *provided* such aid can be given in form and substance with such guards and guarantees as to secure the end sought.

2. We interpret the spirit of this resolution to be simply this: "The profession of agriculture demands special schools and a distinctive class education to prepare men for it, the same as are provided for the profession of law, in law schools; for medicine in medical colleges, and for the ministry, in theological seminaries. Conceding that class, or professional education for the farm, is as necessary a preliminary of fitness for the profession of agriculture, as like special training for other life pursuits, and believing such education a fit object for national encouragement and aid, the only question left for our consideration, is this: Has the munificent endowment of agricultural colleges, by the act of July 7, 1862, a full equivalent of ten million dollars, been so used by those accepting it, as to warrant this claim for additional aid under the approval of this Congress of Agriculture?"

3. Our best judgment—based upon the information at command, does not justify such additional appropriation. In many, if not most of the States, the original endowment has been frittered away, without establishing even the semblance of class education for the farmer contemplated by the act, and in nearly all the States where agricultural colleges, in name, have been established, no settled purpose, nor intelligent and comprehensive plan has been reached.

4. So diverse is the practice, and so conflicting the theories among those who have this trust in charge, as to the scope and purpose of the agricultural college endowment act, that we believe it to be the duty of Congress to pass a declaratory act, so clear, as to settle all controversy.

SILAS BENT,
T. W. WOODWARD,
GEO. T. ANTHONY.

Discussion was staved off on this report last year and the Congress refused to pass the resolutions; thanks to the noble

efforts of Dr. J. A. Warder, of Ohio. Will the gentleman who preceded me tell me, where are the fruits of this tree, which has cost the people ten million dollars' worth of public lands. Are they in the State of Missouri? Are they in the State of Ohio, where Senator Patterson was chosen president of an agricultural college? The gentleman wanted the Congress to consider this question seriously. The agricultural colleges in this country have not been a success. The professors in them all, with one exception, have dinned in our ears that classical education is the intent of the act upon this subject. Mr. Davis, in his seat in Congress, charged Mr. Morrill with fraud in this matter, and that under the name of agricultural colleges another attempt is being made to rob us of our lands. These gentlemen claim that it is a generous paternal movement on the part of the government, to educate poor agriculturists' sons. It was to so educate all sons that they may become agriculturists. The intention was that these colleges should be to agriculture what the theological seminary is to the pulpit; what the medical college is to the medical profession, and what the blacksmith shop is to the apprentice. Have we any such agricultural colleges?

Mr. Fort moved the adoption of the minority report.

Mr. Reid said that he was utterly amazed at the statements he had heard made. Does the gentleman know that these colleges are the growth of years? Does he expect perfection at once? It is utterly impossible. Eminent mechanics and agriculturists of the country say we must have another class of education for the people of the country. We have not received a quarter of the ten millions of the lands as charged by the gentleman who has just taken his seat. Some of the colleges contemplated have not even been commenced. In our State we have a successful institute in operation with, by far the largest class of students in agriculture who throw aside classical and scientific education. In the matter of grape culture, alone, we have done more already than the whole cost of the institution. The first year two of our young men went from the college, immediately into positions

of superintendents of grape yards. The demand for scientific agricultural education is not of this country alone, but of the whole world. Let not the Congress stamp with disapproval such education. It is not intended to take one acre of the public domain from actual settlers, nor will it be done. Dr. Reid hoped the Congress would remember that the subject of agricultural colleges was yet in its infancy, and great results could not be immediately expected.

On motion of A. C. Stevenson, of Indiana, the whole matter was indefinitely postponed.

The Committee on Transportation, through Hon. W. C. Flagg, made a somewhat lengthy report, which, after being read, was made the special order for four o'clock, to permit its being printed. The report will appear farther on as it was finally adopted.

Mr. Poole, from the Committee on Miscellaneous Business, made the following report :

The Committee on Miscellaneous Business, to whom was referred the following resolution, viz: "*Resolved*, That it is duty of this Congress to try and make arrangements so that Farmers' Clubs and Grangers can buy farming implements directly from the manufacturers, and thereby save the profits that the middle men receive; have had the same under consideration, and would beg leave to recommend that all such arrangements in reference to the purchase of farm implements, as suggested, be left to the sound discretion and local action of the different granges and clubs.

Adopted.

The committee further reported :

The Committee on Miscellaneous Business, to whom was referred the following resolutions by Mr. Milliken, have had the same under advisement, and recommend their adoption :

Resolved, That all efforts on the part of organizations of any class, to increase or decrease the value of labor, or the products of labor, are pernicious in their influence and against the interests of farmers.

Resolved, That the "eight hour" law passed by Congress, and now applied to labor performed for the government, is unwise, unjust, and

a disturbing element in the management of business of the whole country, and ought to be repealed.

Mr. Papin, of South Carolina, could not see why this Congress should consider the eight hour law, because it had nothing to do with agriculture. If it should be applied to farm work it might prove pernicious to agricultural interests, as we know that from sunrise to sunset are the farmers' hours. So far as artisans and mechanics were concerned he was in favor of it. It is a political movement and should not be considered here.

Mr. Parker, of Illinois, said that in the West, where we can not immediately control labor, the eight hour law is decidedly adverse to our interests. If the agricultural laborer enforces the rule on us we can derive no profit from the day's work. In the shop or foundry, where the laborer is directly under the eye of the employer, he can be kept at work his full term of labor per day, but on the farm the laborer can not be watched by the farmer. This is one of the interests which we must guard as representatives of the farming interest.

Major Milliken, of Ohio, said this question of labor was one of the most important that had come before the Congress. More so, indeed than that of transportation. These efforts to increase or decrease the price of labor are pernicious. It should be left to regulate itself by the law of supply and demand, which controls all other markets. The question is of more direct interest to the agriculturist than you imagine. If you buy any implement for use on your farm its price has been increased by passing through the hands of four or five combinations which have set their duty upon it. The rule of the government making eight hours a day's work, if there is any principle in it, should apply as well to the agricultural laborer as to any other operative. This is a matter of great oppression to the people. The speaker had no doubt that the country had been compelled to pay \$100,000,000 in advance charges for products. The contest is carried on under the pseudonym of "capital

against labor." This is not so, and they who carry it, sail under false colors. It is a grasping desire on the part of those combinations to make every consumer, poor as well as rich, pay more than he ought for every article he consumes. It is the many who consume the coal that is brought from our mines, and so in everything else. It is not a fight of capital against labor. Capital is amply able to take care of itself. But it is the poor consumer who suffers. If this is not a matter for this Congress to consider he mistakes its purpose.

Mr. Papin explained that he was with Major Milliken in his statement that the poor consumer was the sufferer of these combinations, but he did not at first see how the matter could be brought for action before this Congress.

Dr. Stevenson said he was sorry to see this thing come up. A few moments ago a committee made a report upon railroad monopolies, as against their crushing policy to farmers and now another committee reports that we, as wealthy farmers shall propose to crush poor ones. The speaker couldn't see how it affected the farmer. He hires a man to work for him, for a day, for a certain amount. If he does more, I pay him for it; if he does less I lose it, but it is not much. He could not see how the members of this Congress could be benefitted by the resolution, and he moved indefinite postponement.

Major Milliken said that he should be sorry if any one inferred from his resolutions or remarks that he proposed to oppress the poor laborer. It is for the benefit of these poor laborers that he offered the resolutions. There is no class of trade or manufactures, save one or two, which do not have combinations inimical to the interests of the farmers, and the resolutions are directed against all classes of combinations as well as to those of labor. The resolutions are not in favor of capitalists, for they can take care of themselves.

Mr. Parker, of Illinois, said that the mass of the people are the sufferers from the demands of all trades combinations as he satisfactorily showed by statements of facts that came under his notice. The extra price demanded from the

capitalists by the laborer, is added to the article produced, which must be paid by the farmer and poor operative. It has been said that these operatives in the East furnish a market. This is true enough, but it don't pay us like the market we afford them for the sale of the manufactures. The evils now suffered by this country are not greater on account of these trades unions. They price the plow we buy, and they also price the wheat we must sell. You will find that we stand upon no middle ground. We must place all the operatives upon an equality.

Mr. Jones, of Georgia, offered the following resolution :

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the chair to confer with the agents of the different railroads leading from the city, and see whether the usual courtesies will be extended to the members of this association.

Mr. Dalton, of Ill., was opposed to the adoption of the resolution. We are sent here by the people who denounce the railroads as an oppression, and the acceptance of any such "courtesies" will have the effect of making us powerless to effect their wishes.

Mr. Taylor, of Sullivan county, wanted the resolution passed. He did not come here to create an indiscreet disturbance between railroads and the constituents of the members of the Congress, by refusing to accept the courtesies which the roads may see fit to extend. We ask nothing of them that places us in a false position ; we are not begging. Mr. Taylor was supported by Messrs. Bliss, of Vermont, and Poole, of Indiana.

Mr. Smith, of Illinois, said that this antagonism between railroads and the people was created by the corporations themselves, and he would not accept a tender of courtesies on their part.

The resolution was further defended by Mr. Williams, and opposed by Mr. Marlin, of Indiana.

Mr. Dalton, of Ill., said that while he did not think any member of the Congress would be influenced by a pass from

any railroad, still the people are distrustful of any man who carries a railroad pass in his pocket.

Mr. Duke, of Virginia, moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was done by a vote of 30 to 20.

Adjourned until 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Congress was called to order by Vice President Garland, at 2 P. M.

The Committee on Credentials submitted a supplemental report.

The Secretary read the following communication from Prof. John L. Campbell, Secretary of the Centennial Commission, which was received and placed on file.

President of the National Agricultural Congress:

SIR—Permit me to express the earnest sympathy felt by the United States Centennial Commission in the great object for which your Congress is assembled.

The Commissioner has appointed special committees on the various industries to secure the co-operation of similar committees of your body in the proper display of the resources of our country at the international exhibition of 1876.

As a citizen of Indiana, I desire to join in the cordial welcome of the Agricultural Congress to our prosperous commonwealth.

JOHN L. CAMPBELL,

Secretary of U. S. C. C.

Mr. Papin, of South Carolina, offered the following, which went to Committee on Transportation:

WHEREAS, The agricultural and mechanical arts, are the only producers of the commonwealth, and the only customers of railroads and monopolies; and

WHEREAS, Such monopolies are injurious to the welfare of the producing masses, in reducing the remuneration of labor and increasing the cost of living; and

WHEREAS, In order to emancipate the masses from such intolerable monopolies;

Resolved, That a committee be appointed by the chair for the purpose of advising the members of this National Agricultural Congress as the leading spirit in the movement for organizing co-operative

State's turnpikes, and railroads, belonging to the people, built by the people, used by the people, and for the exclusive benefit of the people as one of the practical ways of reducing the cost of transportation, thus increasing the remuneration of labor and reducing the cost of living among the producing masses.

Mr. Overman of Illinois, offered the following, which went to the Committee on Horticulture and Entomology.

Resolved, That this Congress, now assembled, do most earnestly recommend (in view of the wholesale destruction of the pine forests of America) the immediate planting of forest trees, believing it to be of vital interest not only to this but to future generations. And that we concur with the plan laid down by the Agricultural Society of the State of Illinois, which is that a premium of \$500 be paid for the best —acres of useful forest trees; and that the planting and rearing of Osage orange hedges, more especially the immense treeless plains of the West and south, should not be overlooked.

The debate was renewed upon the report of the Committee on Miscellaneous subjects.

Mr. Poole said he did not think the resolutions were of much importance to the people of this Congress, save that the action of the United States in making eight hours a day's labor on Government work, might tend to nationalize the arrangement, and work with deleterious effect upon employer and employe. The State, climatic influence and the kind of work ought to govern the price of labor. The men will make their own contracts for the price of labor. The employer can, and will make, just such contracts as he sees fit. To a man who will work ten hours he will give a certain sum, and the one who works eight hours a pro rata amount. Mr. Poole did not think the eight hour law amounted to much, only so far as the Government sanction may make it work injustice in certain sections. The cry by poor men that the rich men are trying to oppress them is mere bosh. If they will go to work and work hard and save their money, they will be as rich as those they now cry against.

Mr. Stilson said the time had passed when a resolution of this kind would repeal the law, but he thought the time

would come when we would be called upon to meet the question. When it does come there will be trouble enough and the speaker didn't want to precipitate the question upon the people of the country now. He himself employed a great deal of agricultural labor, and favored conciliation as long as it is possible.

Mr. Stevenson, of Indiana, said he was opposed to the resolution because it made war upon its face, upon the poorest class of people, the laborers. If you pass this resolution, it amounts to nothing except to call upon Congress to repeal the eight hour law. That won't do away with combinations of tradesmen. You accomplish literally nothing by passing the resolutions. There is a question now before Congress which is attracting the attention of the whole country—the matter of transportation. To do away with these monopolies and extortions, there is no way except by sending the right men to the Legislature. To do this you must have votes, and yet you come here and antagonize the very people upon whom you will have to depend for the votes to elect your men to the Legislature. You beat yourselves, gentlemen, and get nothing for it. I believe the thing is unwise, even if right, and don't believe it is right. The classes it effects need our fostering care, and should receive it. The law gives them time for enjoyment, to read, to cultivate themselves, and it is right. If you antagonize this element of our voters, the gentlemen who press the controversy might as well give up the fight with railroads, for they will certainly be defeated.

Mr. Dalton, of Illinois, said the eight hour law worked against the farmers by drawing from the country to town the laborers who should be on the farm, and it don't improve the condition of the laborer. There is a direct controversy between the agricultural and railroad interests, and we must not meet it tenderly footed or we will never successfully combat the aggression of the latter. And no man will say that the eight hour law has not been detrimental to the agricultural interests of the country.

Mr. Papin, of South Carolina, said he was sorry the question had come up, because it placed the Congress in a bad position. The gentlemen in favor of the resolution do not object to forming an association to advance their interests, but they deny the same right to the poor workmen. This is a bad thing for the Congress, and the speaker was sorry it should go out to the world as the action and the views of this body.

Major Millikin said that his resolutions were as much a phillipic against railroads as any other class; but what he wanted was that this matter of labor shall be left alone.

Mr. Anthony, from Kansas, said that in accordance with the reading of the resolutions we are now engaged in a very mean act, for if the Congress wasn't meeting for the purpose of increasing the value of our products, he didn't know what he came for. It is right for a man to do the best he can for himself, without intruding on the rights of others. He wanted the first resolution voted down because it was an impeachment of our intelligence; and he wanted the second voted down because every man has a right to measure that he has to sell, and a voice in the measure of what he buys.

The report of the Committee was rejected.

Mr. Stewart of Illinois, moved that hereafter no delegate be allowed to speak more than once upon any subject without consent of the Congress. Adopted.

Mr. Smith of Georgia, moved that the vote upon Mr. Jones' resolution in regard to a committee of conference with the railroads upon the matter of extending courtesies to the members of the Congress be reconsidered. He said that Mr. Jones offered the resolution simply because it was the custom of the State he came from to extend the courtesies to the members of such a meeting as this. We would think it little, low down mean and niggardly to charge you for riding over the railroads in that State, and we want you people in the north-west to feel a little in this way. The speaker could not say that he had found railroads possessed of such little souls as had been represented to the Congress.

The motion to reconsider was carried by a vote of 34 to 26, upon an appeal from a decision of the chair to the effect that it required a two thirds vote to take the resolution from the table.

Upon the motion to adopt the resolution, Mr. Dalton, of Illinois, again arose and soberly and earnestly combated it, because it has already fallen under the condemnation of the people. They are distrustful of any of their representatives who accept favors of the railroad companies. If we do this we cannot go back to our homes and meet our people without their feeling that we have betrayed their trusts. The Congress, also, should be consistent, and not accept these favors after appointing a committee who report condemning the practice in the abstract, and opposed passing the resolution under consideration.

Mr. Bliss, of Vermont, did not look upon the matter as a favor but as a matter of business. It will not do to allow the impression, already too far gone, to spread further, that the Congress has met for the purpose of getting up a fight with railroads. It is not the case.

The special order, the report of the Committee on Transportation, made at the morning session, was called up, and the Secretary read it again ; also a supplemental report from the committee, embodying the language and recommendations of the resolutions offered by Mr. Williams in the morning.

The report of the morning was considered first.

Prof. Brown thought that if the convention had thoroughly considered the subject it had better vote at once ; if not, then take more time for consideration.

The immense crops raised last year taught us the folly of repeating that, because of the impossibility of obtaining transportation. The diagnosis of the case, as stated in the report, may be correct ; but I am afraid the prescription is what we want. We can not hope to transport the great mountain of food which we will raise in the Mississippi Valley when all the prairies are made productive. All countries in their youth are necessarily agricultural and they

will remain so until it is learned to more equally divide our labor. We must learn to consume the larger portion of crude products at home, and transport the finished results of labor. We can never hope to carry off all the products of the soil. If the people of the West had invested half of the subsidies voted to railroads, to stocks in manufactories, we would to-day be master of the situation. But so long as you carry corn from the West, and purchased results of labor back, the law of demand and supply will make the railroads masters of the situation. We are learning this in Indiana. We are hardly so much oppressed here as we were ten years ago, because we have brought manufactures here, with operatives to eat our products, and this course is the true solution of the difficulties of the West.

Dr. A. C. Stevenson said he agreed with the report of the Committee in its statement of facts, but they give us no remedy. They want us to encourage old roads and give grants to new ones, a repetition of the very same cause that has already brought us to ruin. I am not in favor of this remedy, and until a better one can be suggested I shall not vote for the report.

The Doctor was interrupted by Col. Stevenson, of Minnesota, who said that the committee recommended water routes for transportation, the best and cheapest plan now known.

Dr. Stevenson responded by saying that canal companies are managed in exactly the same manner as are railroads, and water communication is not much better. To ship grain from Chicago to New York by the lakes is only one-half per cent. less than by rail, and the risks taken into consideration, is no cheaper. The railroads are buying up small roads and water routes, and with these facts in our face shall we repeat the folly which has brought our ruin?

Mr. Flagg, of Illinois, said that the report of the committee did not contemplate encouragement by Congress, nor did it say so.

Dr. Stevenson acknowledged the conviction of his error,

but he did not know where the encouragement was to come from unless it was from Congress.

Major Milliken, of Ohio, said he did not know from just what point the agricultural interest of the country suffered. A Congressman, at the St. Louis meeting, a week or two ago; spoke in glowing terms of the numerous productions of the country. A writer in the *Cincinnati Gazette*, a few days later, said the trouble was the overproduction of the country. On the other hand, E. D. Mansfield says, our population is crowding production. By figures of the total production of provisions and cereals, the Major showed that during the ten years from 1860 to 1870, Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky showed a decrease, while in the matter of population they have very much increased—their productions 14 per cent. and her population 48 per cent. A very considerable difference in favor of the increase of population. Missouri showed a slight increase of production and a very large increase in population. The aggregate of wheat and corn of the five States named in 1860 was 670,000,000 bushels, one half of all that was produced in the country. In 1870 we had 535,195,000 bushels, 35,905,000 bushels less than 1860. Those States had in 1860, 18,000,000 head of cattle, sheep and swine; in 1870 only 16,000,000. In 1850 in the United States we had 50,000,000 cattle, sheep and hogs. In 1860, 81,000,000, an increase of 30,000,000; but in 1870 we had less, only 78,000,000. Of grain we had in 1850 715,000,000 bushels; in 1860, 1,050,000,000 bushels; but in 1870, 1,075,000,000 bushels. In 1850, we had 30,000,000 of population; in 1860, 31,000,000; in 1870, 37,810,000. You will see there is a striking dissimilarity in the rate of increase of products and population.

The agricultural products of New York, only one quarter of the quantity of Illinois, are worth \$240,000,000, while the vastly larger product of Illinois is only worth \$200,000,000. Pennsylvania's products, while much less than those of Indiana, are worth \$183,000,000, but taken at Pennsylvania's standard they would be worth over \$200,000,000.

You can see from these contrasts what an immense cost it is to transport the products of our Western States to the sea-board, even while the rate of production does not increase commensurably with the population, but falls behind. These figures are carefully compiled from the tables of 1860 and 1870, and from the only reliable basis for forming an idea of the difficulties and cost of transportation.

Mr. Papin said the figures of Mr. Millikin show the difficulty we now labor under, and his county had sent him here to present and call the attention of Congress to a new outlet at Port Royal, which has only been lately opened. There is in favor of Port Royal a difference of three hundred miles against New York in the distance to the sea coast, and this difference exists also in favor of Port Royal in the distance from Louisville and Indianapolis. Mr. Papin said he was authorized to make an offer of a great reduction in the matter of transportation to the sea coast, by the Port Royal route.

In this connection he read the following letter from the President of the Nashville and Chattanooga road, which he thought contained advantages which should command the attention of the Congress:

NASHVILLE, TENN., May 26, 1873.

PETER PAPIN—*Dear Sir:* In reply to your interrogatories, I beg leave to say, that the lines of railroads between St. Louis and Louisville, on the north, and Port Royal, on the south, feel a very lively interest in building up foreign business through Port Royal, and the companies owning these roads, between Columbus, Ky., on the Mississippi river, and Port Royal on the Atlantic, would, in my opinion, agree to transport all foreign freight to and from Port Royal at 25 per cent. less than the current rates between New York and points in the interior, and emigrants from the old world at one per cent. a mile from Port Royal west, allowing the emigrants the usual amount of baggage free.

I believe the managers of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain, and Louisville and Nashville Railroads will accept with us the above rates.

We may find that we can even go below the rates indicated above on freights from Port Royal west.

Very respectfully your ob't servant,

E. W. COLE, President,

Mr. Poole presented a communication from Hon. John Sutherland, tendering the association a ride around the city in carriages, to-morrow, at such an hour as the association may direct. Col. Anthony moved to accept the tender as a practical application of free transportation. (Laughter.)

Gen. Jackson moved that the invitation be accepted as due to the courtesy and hospitality of the citizens of Indianapolis. The invitation was accepted for half past eight in the morning.

The debate on transportation was resumed.

Mr. Williams, of Indiana, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That Mr. William Kile, a member of the State Board of Agriculture of Illinois, be appointed alternate of Mr. Cobb, who is not in attendance.

Adopted.

Upon motion of Mr. Flagg, the report of the Committee on Transportation was again taken up. Mr. Harris, of Ohio, thought Mr. Brown had struck the correct solution of the trouble. It is to encourage and draw to us manufacturing interests. By so doing we will save four transportations. First, we have our wool which we now send to the east, and have it returned in manufactured articles, and we pay transportation both ways. Now, if we had manufactories to work up this wool at home, we would save the double transportation on so much of the products of the land as would suffice to feed these operatives. In securing manufactories only will we find the true alleviation of this trouble of transportation.

Mr. Marlin said that he saw nothing in the report of the committee but glittering generalities. He saw in the report a recommendation merely that these railroad and canal lines now in course of construction or proposed, should receive Congressional aid. If they don't mean that, they mean nothing, and I shall be compelled to vote against its adoption.

Gen. Duke, of Virginia, said the true solution of the difficulty, was the opening of water transportation. He came to offer the great water communication afforded by the

State of Virginia, the James river and Kanawha ship canal. She has spent \$12,000,000 upon the canal, and completed it for a distance of one hundred and ninety-six miles. She proposes now to turn it over to the government, as a gift, simply on the condition that the government will finish it. Mr. Duke differed from the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Millikin,) as to the production of the Western States, of cereals. Illinois produced in 1860, 130,000,000 bushels of wheat more than she could consume. We want that wheat and if we could get it to New York or Norfolk, it would find a market in Liverpool, which fixes the price of wheat. It is the same with regard to the other States of the north-west, and on other products. The Erie canal saves to New York \$250,000,000 a year in transportation, and if you build the canal I represent, it will save you \$50,000,000 a year on your products, the estimated cost of the canal by the United States government. If you finish it, it will transport three fold more freight than the railroad lines from east to west, doing away with what is known as the freight blockades, which always occur when the northern water routes are frozen. There will be no better way to connect the sections of the country than by constructing these water lines. If they had been built before the late unpleasantness, the speaker was certain no war would have occurred.

Mr. Dalton, of Illinois, said that in Iowa the railroad lines had beaten the people by taking advantage of consolidation, and thus doing away with competition—the only means by which they secured charters and privileges from the people they are now so badly oppressing—and then when we attempted to get the better of them by preventing consolidations by forbidding it, they lease lines, and we can't help ourselves on that point. We can't pass a law against leases. But the real difficulty is that the judiciary of the country hold that a charter under which a railroad is operated, is a contract, and the legislature cannot help itself. The solution of this difficulty is to adopt the report of the committee, and put only such men in those positions who are not committed

to other intended air railroads. When the Supreme Court of the United States decides that a railroad charter is not a contract, then our troubles are at an end. Let us organize all over the country, and labor until that end is accomplished.

Col. Anthony moved that the third, fourth and sixth paragraphs of the report be stricken out, because they are inconsistent. In one breath they say that railroads cannot transport all the freight the country demands, and in the next breath declaring them guilty of a crime for not doing that which has just been declared reprehensible. And want them stricken out because they are seeking redress in a spirit of "knock-this-chip-off-my-shoulder-if-you-dare." It is not right to bring this indictment against the railroad companies, and relieve all the rest of mankind of these evils. Further, I object to these charges because they are made by those who failed to go to Congress, to the Gubernatorial chair, or the bench, upon the railroad building hobby, and hope to go to them on the railroad fighting hobby. Tell me who in the State of Illinois would have the railroads taken up and all the subsidies voted them returned to the people. Before casting such a vote they would cut off their right hand. For whatever these railroads may be, they have made us all that we are. And now these men come to us and ask us to say that four, six, eight years ago we were fools, when we cried "give us railroads, take all we've got, but give us railroads."

Col. Younger said that he viewed the railroad interests as the grand internal improvement of the country, and in connection with the producers, the hope for our future growth. The committee looked upon both classes as having rights before this Congress, and if the railroads are not charging too much we ought not to complain. But we do think they charge too high rates for freight and to bring them down we recommend the construction of additional rail and water lines from the west to the northward. We present you our plans, and not as antagonistic to railroads, and ask you if you cannot concur with the suggestions contained therein. Give us some means by which we can

have our produce carried to market for a fair rate of freight, and at the time we wish.

Col. Younger said that he proposed relief by building more canals and railroads, and not by fighting those we now have. He was entirely in favor of the report, as far as the recommendations went.

Gen. Jackson said his opposition to the railroads was in the system by which they are built and conducted. The gentlemen building a road begin at the very first to depress the stock of a railroad, until finally the producer is compelled to pay such a tariff on freights as will pay a dividend on \$20,000,000, when it should not be upon more than \$5 000,000. The General said that there could never be war between the people and the original stockholders, but, it arose between the people and those gentlemen who obtain the control of these roads and then manage them without reference to the rights of the farming class, and we have some rights. Under the sweeping declaration that "we must discriminate in favor of long distances," they utterly ignore the agricultural class along the line of the road, who really paid for the building of the road. The General illustrated by several examples, bearing him out in his statements. We must give this question an honest expression, and point out to the people wherein lies their relief.

Mr. J. D. Williams said he had occasion more than once to complain of this unjust discrimination. Living at Wheatland, twelve miles from Vincennes, he was compelled to pay from \$12 to \$15 per car more for shipping twelve miles less than if he had driven his stock to Vincennes and thence shipped. And often he had paid as much for a car from his town, Wheatland to Cincinnati, as other parties paid from St. Louis to Cincinnati. And this discrimination is extended to local passengers as well as to the freight tariff. This he had been attempting to correct, and as a member of the Indiana Senate last winter, he had helped pass, in that body, a bill regulating freight tariff by which this discrimination was prevented. The railroad men sent up their

forces to the House of Representatives and defeated the bill there. It has had a good effect though, and some railroads in my section of the country are conducting business on the basis proposed in the bill.

Mr. Flagg said his opposition to the report was that it did not sufficiently, or in adequate language express the opposition and holy horror of the farmers of Illinois and Kansas to this gross discrimination against local freights. A little sparring ensued between Col. Anthony of Kansas, and Mr. Flagg, upon the opposition assumed by the farmer, which resulted in nothing save an offer on the part of Mr. Flagg to give the Colonel plenty of instances of discrimination, but he refrained.

Mr. Taylor, of Sullivan county, after stating his objections to the report, by paragraphs, seriatim, moved to strike out from the report the 2d, 3d, 6th, 8th and 10th paragraphs.

Col. Langdon, of Mobile, said that the complaint against railroad management by the people is deeper and wider spread than is generally supposed, and that unless something is done there will be violence done. He did not think the report contained the remedy needed, and was opposed to the tenth paragraph especially, and unless it be amended it must be stricken out. The Colonel said he acknowledged the oppression by railroad corporations, but it was not so much the fault of the railroad managers as it was the men we send to Congress, who allow themselves to be bought and sold like sheep in the shambles.

In lieu of all motions, Gen. Jackson moved to refer the whole matter back to the Committee, which was adopted.

Mr. Williams offered the following :

That the Treasurer *pro tem*, be ordered to pay over to the Secretary all money now in his hands, to be used in the payment of the indebtedness of the Agricultural Congress, and that he take a receipt for the same.

Adopted.

At 5 o'clock the Convention proceeded to the selection of

a place for holding the next meeting. The following nominations were made: Atlanta, Georgia; Charleston, South Carolina; Lincoln, Nebraska, and Columbus, Ohio. The motion to meet in Atlanta, was put and carried unanimously. While deliberating upon a time for meeting, Col. Anthony, of Kansas, was opposed to going in May, on account of the weather. Col. Jones said that the weather in May was pleasant and cool as it is here. Col. Anthony responded by saying that his experience down there had been that they made it hot for him all the year round. (Laughter).

Col. Jones said that they had got over that now, and Gen. Jackson assured him his days should be as peaceful and cool as possible. The Congress then agreed to meet at Atlanta, Georgia, on the second Wednesday in May, 1874.

Prof. Thompson, presented the following which went to the committee on Society Organization :

Resolved, That at the next meeting of this Congress, the President and Secretary shall constitute a committee on credentials, to determine who is entitled to seats in the Congress.

Resolved, That in order to prevent delay in organization, this committee shall meet at least one day before the meeting of the Congress, to examine credentials and make out a roll of members; and further be it

Resolved, That all societies, associations and colleges be requested to forward the name or names of their delegates to the next Agricultural Congress, to the Secretary, at least ten days in advance of the time of meeting.

EVENING SESSION.

The Congress was called to order by Vice-President Garland at 8 o'clock.

On motion, the supplemental report of the Committee on Transportation, which was before the body before adjournment, in the shape of unfinished business, was referred to the Committee on Transportation, along with its main report.

Mr. Wheeler, of Nebraska, rose upon the subject of

finances. He stated that seventy-one dollars had already been contributed voluntarily, by the members in attendance, and tendered a cordial invitation to the remaining members, to join in the same enterprise.

The Secretary attributed the fact that the finances of the Congress were not in the most prosperous condition, to the fact, that the societies having less than fifty members were not admitted to representation in the Congress, and therefore the Congress derived no financial aid from a large number of societies that would otherwise be contributors to its finances. The result of his observation was that the societies having the most active membership were the societies having only from twelve to twenty-five members. Such societies usually meet regularly every month, and not once a year only, as large societies do. If the change was made, and the small societies admitted to membership, their contributions would afford ample means to carry on the business of the National Congress.

On motion, the vote fixing the election of officers as the special order for three o'clock to-day, was reconsidered and the election fixed for eight o'clock, A. M.

The chair announced: Jones of Georgia, Stilson of Wisconsin, Wheeler of Nebraska, Younger of California, Neal of Kentucky, Kyle of Illinois, Lawton of South Carolina, Meredith of Indiana, Anthony of Kansas, Peyton of Virginia, Bliss of Vermont, Stevens of Minnesota, Klippart of Ohio, Hilgard of Mississippi, and Bentley of Tennessee, as the committee to nominate officers.

Mr. Meredith, of Indiana, announced that a sufficient sum of money had been collected and placed in the hands of the Indianapolis Journal Co. to make it sure that six thousand copies of the proceedings of this Congress would be printed in pamphlet form and distributed gratuitously.

The chair announced as Committee on finance: Messrs. Jones of Georgia, Williams of Indiana, Stevens of Minnesota, and the President and Secretary yet to be elected.

Dr. Stevenson, of Indiana, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be requested to appoint essayists upon the several subjects of interest to this Congress; such essays to be read at the next meeting and the topics to be suggested by this meeting.

Laid on the table.

At this point, Col. Stevens, of Minnesota, from the Committee on Transportation, made an amended report, which embraced the contents of their first report, save that the second sentence of the third paragraph was stricken out, and in the eighth section after the word "subject," strike out "to the regulation of the General and State government," and insert "to legislative regulation." Upon a motion to adopt the report.

Mr. Bracken, of Missouri, said the Congress had shown during all the discussions that had taken place, the lack of a disposition to confine itself to a discussion of its own relation to the subject in hand. It had all along been taken for granted that the interests of the agricultural community and those of the railroad monopolies were identical. To a certain extent, the speaker held that fact to be true; beyond that limit it was untrue. The manner in which the relation between the agriculturist and the railway corporation in this Congress was, in his judgment, either the result of an oversight or of a sophism. They are mutually dependent on each other.

The prosperity of the agriculturist is essential to the prosperity of the railways of the country, and *vice versa*; and yet their interests do not and can not blend with each other so as to be perfectly identified. When the men who are identified with the agricultural interests of the country form themselves into an organization like this, for the promotion of their interests, every artificial advantage or profit which they attach to their legitimate business, must be so attached to the injury of some other interest which is connected with it, and which is, to some extent, dependent upon it. Put the railroad corporation and the agricultural interests into a Congress, and at once each will go to work for its own interests, but it cannot be possible that they can coalesce in

any measure for the benefit of either.

The idea has either been uniformly overlooked in this body, or deliberately kept in the background, that if we want to do anything for our interests in this direction, we must accept the situation as we find it—accept our relations to these railroad monopolies as they are. I am not going to make any such violent attacks upon railroads as have been made, though I regard it as unquestionable that they have imposed upon the farming community by their extortions, to the amount, almost, of robbery. I hold the farmers of this country, themselves, responsible for this condition of things, to a great extent. The transporting companies of the country have attended to their own interests all the time; they have never undertaken to take us under their wing at all; and the relations of the farming interest to those corporations are not, in my opinion, such as to require that this Congress shall take them under its fostering care.

The chair here announced the gentleman's time expired.

Mr. Burrill, of Virginia, at some length, then advocated the claims of the James river and Kanawha ship canal, as a means of cheap and speedy transportation for the bulk of western products.

Mr. Marlin, of Indiana, moved to amend the report by striking out the first clause of the sixth paragraph, but it failed to be adopted.

The report was then adopted as follows:

1. The cheap transportation of persons and property is a national necessity. Our country is immense, and its climate, productions and wants very varied and diverse in its different parts. The eminent thinker, Dr. Draper, in his Civil Policy of America, has stated that he regards cheap transportation, even looking at it singly, as a means of commingling, fraternizing, and unifying our population, as a natural necessity. Even more true, if possible, is the statement that the greatest good of the masses of the people is to be observed by furnishing all articles, whose production is local, but whose consumption is general and necessary, at the lowest possible cost of transportation. Eight States of the North-west produced 800,000,000 of cereals in 1862—eighty bushels for every man, woman and child of its population, and enough, properly distributed, to feed the whole forty mil-

ions of the nation; whilst the East had not grain enough to last her more than three months of the year; and the four South-eastern States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida, required fifty millions of bushels more grain than they grew. Pennsylvania has exhaustless mines of coal. Massachusetts, with her immense factories, has none. The Southern States have a soil eminently adapted to the production of cotton and sugar—articles sought and needed by all portions of the more Northern States. Missouri has her immense mines of iron, whose manufacture and use goes everywhere. The Pacific coast has her wines, her wheat and her minerals, valuable to all. To carry these raw products and the secondary products of their manufacture from producer and consumer, at the lowest possible cost, is the worthy and most desirable object of the day. It will remove an oppressive burden that now rests like an incubus upon the producing interests of the country, and give cheap food, cheap clothing and cheap fuel to the people everywhere.

2. In examining into this subject, we find that in the first place the present avenues for freight transportation are insufficient, or at least as now organized and operated do not do their proper work. Our water routes are obstructed by falls and rapids that are not overcome, by shoals and sandbars that are not removed, and for months of the year are blockaded by ice or low water. The railways being used both for passenger and freight transportation, can carry only relatively small amounts of freights, and both water and railway routes are blockaded by an insufficiency of warehouses, elevators, and other means of transferring freight at our principle inland and seaboard cities.

3. We find moreover, that rates charged by these transportation companies are exorbitant, as compared with the necessary cost, and are very prohibitory in their character at points remote from the great markets. The rates by water, while considerably lower, are still much above the necessary cost, and in the northern part of the country are not operated during the winter-season. The charges of elevators, and other warehouses, have at many points been also exorbitant and oppressive. Thus, in seasons of plenty, the producer finds the price of his products reduced below the cost of production, and in seasons of scarcity the consumer must pay unwarrantable and unbearable prices for the necessities of life. Not only this, but inasmuch as the seaboard prices, except in cases of local scarcity, fix the producers' prices at his own locality, the result is that the high prices of freight are a cause of loss to the producer even upon what he sells at home. With an immense region of wheat and the grain growing country opening up in the northwest, these evils to our special farming interests threaten to be greatly aggravated and increased in the future.

4. We may add that the unjust discriminations of railway corpo-

rations have greatly aggravated and intensified this evil. Discriminations are unduly exciting in building up the prosperity of competing points; and depressing and destroying that of other points; real estate is depreciated; manufactures and agriculture languish, and the country even becomes depopulated by reason of unjust discriminations.

5. In view of these facts, your committee believe that due encouragement should be given to the opening of new routes, and the improvement of the old ones, so as to furnish transportation at cheap rates between all parts of the Republic. Among these we would call attention to the following, which from a cursory examination, seem to have more or less merit: The Niagara Ship Canal, the Caughawaga and Champlain Canal route, from the St. Lawrence to New York, the Fox River Canal of Wisconsin, the James River and Kanawha Through Water Line, the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and Illinois River Improvement, the Atlantic and Great Western Canal, and the Mississippi and Appalachian Canal along the Gulf coast.

6. The Southern Pacific and Northern Pacific railroads are aided by grants of land, and their construction, it is believed, secured, and we believe will be an important means of relieving the pressure of trans-continental transportation. The scheme of the Eastern and Western Transportation Company also promises a valuable new through route from the Northwest to the Atlantic.

7. We call attention to and ask an investigation of the merits of the narrow gauge railways, as much cheaper in their construction and operation than the existing railways; of freight tracks or railways adapted especially to cheap transportation; and of tram-railways laid upon the common highways of the country, which we believe can be done at a cost not exceeding that of macadamized roads.

8. We recommend that efforts be made and persevered in until all railway corporations shall be subjected to legislative regulation, so as to ensure the absolute and perpetual prohibition and prevention of extortionate charges and unjust discriminations.

9. We recommend that all men who believe that the rights of the people should be protected from the extortions and discriminations of transportation monopolies, should unite in reforming the executive, judicial, and legislative departments of our National and State Governments, by excluding therefrom the proprietors and servants of such monopolies.

10. We deprecate, finally, the practice of executive, judicial and legislative officers in accepting favors from transportation corporations, whose interests are more or less in conflict with those of the people, whom such officers are elected to serve.

We further recommend the adoption of the following supplemental report:

We, the farmers of the United States, in Congress assembled, respectfully represent to the Senate and House of Representatives of the Forty-Third Congress, that the great want of the whole country, and especially the west and north-west, is increased facilities for transportation between the valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi and the Atlantic seaboard; that in consequence of the rapidly increasing products of the west and the corresponding increase of its demand for the manufacturing, mechanical and other products of the east, the necessity to meet this want is daily becoming more imperative.

That to respond to this want the best interests of the country demand continuous water line communication between the east and west as public highways, made for the use of all on equal terms, and subject to only such tolls as may be necessary to keep the same in repair.

That the central water line through Virginia, by the way of the James river and Kanawha Canal, in connection with the proper improvements of the Ohio and Kanawha rivers, is eminently of that character, from its directness across the very centre of our country from north to south, with easy connections with the entire system of navigation of the great center basin, free from climatic objections, of frost in winter and heat in summer, and from interruption in time of war, with great capacity for freight, will furnish the cheapest, shortest and most direct outlet from the Mississippi to the Atlantic.

That the character and feasibility of this improvement has been thoroughly investigated and endorsed by eminent engineers in the service of the State of Virginia, through a long series of years; that the survey more recently made by the general government entirely confirms the feasibility, and eminent value of this work to the whole country, and a bill is now pending before Congress, by which it is asked that this work may be completed by the general government, the States of Virginia and West Virginia surrendering all ownership, jurisdiction and control over the same.

That in the completion of this work, by cheapening the cost of transportation of heavy products between east and west, by investing with value the products of the region through which it passes, there will be a saving and profit annually to be shared in by the whole country, greater than the entire cost of the work.

This National Congress of Farmers, of the entire country, respectfully request that the next Congress of the United States take into favorable consideration the bill now pending for the completion of this great central water line.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished to the President of the United States, and President of the Senate, and Speaker

of the House of Representatives, to be laid before their respective bodies at the next session of Congress.

JOHN H. STEVENS, of Minn., Chairman.

COLEMAN YOUNGER, of California.

ORVILLE S. BLISS, of Vermont.

JOHN M. MILLIKIN, of Ohio.

W. LAWTON, of South Carolina.

W. C. FLAGG, of Illinois.

The same committee reported back the resolutions of Mr. Lawton, of South Carolina, offered in the morning, without recommendation. Mr. Stevens said the committee did not want the Congress to consider political questions, which the resolutions brought up.

On motion of Mr. Wheeler, of Nebraska, the resolutions were tabled.

Upon motion of C. V. Riley, of Missouri, the President was authorized to appoint one or more delegates to the seventeenth biennial session of the American Pomological Association, which meets in Boston, September 10. It will be the occasion of the silver wedding of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and of the American Pomological Society. The chairman announced the following:

Riley, of Missouri; Flagg, of Illinois; Johnson, of Indiana; Langdon, of Alabama; Duke, of Virginia; Bliss, of Vermont; Torrey, of Wisconsin; Spurr, of Kentucky; Lawton, of South Carolina; Matthews, of Maryland; Manchester, of Pennsylvania; Greene, of Tennessee; Anthony, of Kansas; Walker, of West Virginia; Wheeler, of Nebraska; McCaffee, of California; Millikin, of Ohio; Stevens, of Minnesota; Hilgard, of Mississippi; Young of Georgia.

Gen. Jackson, of Tennessee, from the Committee on Railway System, made the following report, which was adopted without debate:

The Committee on Railway System submitted the following report:

WHEREAS, We recognize the railways of the country as an effectual means of developing its agricultural resources, and as having an

interest, common and inseparable, with the country through which they pass; and

WHEREAS, We have in times past fostered and aided them by liberal charters and concessions, made by public and private parties, and still desire to encourage further development of the railway system; therefore

Resolved, That a fair degree of reciprocity would suggest that corporations having a common interest and public aid, should in their turn endeavor to subserve the interest of the country through which they pass, by charging fair rates of freights, and by the equitable and just treatment of all localities along their lines.

Resolved, That on the contrary, railroad corporations in many instances have been exorbitant in their charges, have discriminated unjustly between localities, and have failed to respond to the generous grants of powers and moneys, that have been given them by our National and State Governments.

Resolved, That the system adopted and now practised in the building of railroads, viz: The soliciting of stock subscriptions from individuals, corporations and counties, and after receiving these subsidies to depress the value of said stock by forcing it upon the market and depreciating its value to such an extent as to enable a few speculators to secure control of the road, thereby depriving those who aid in its construction of all voice in its management; increasing the cost four or five times above the amount it would have cost if those managing it in the outset had had the foresight to have had the funds on hand at the start to build and equip said road; than requiring the producer and shipper to pay dividends upon the fictitious cost by charging excessive freight and passenger tariffs, operates most injuriously to the best interest of the farming class, and calls loudly for reform and restraint by adequate legislation.

Resolved, That we recommend all farmers to withhold their voices and their aid from railway corporations, unless it be fully conceded and agreed that corporations so aided are subject to regulation by the power incorporating them, and will not after receiving the advantages conferred by the public authority, claim the immunities of a private corporation.

Resolved, That we endorse and will support the doctrine promulgated by some of our courts: That a railway corporation in receiving and exercising the State's right of eminent domain and receiving aid raised by taxation from public authorities has thereby accepted and admitted itself to be a corporation with a public function, and subject to the power from which it has received its charter, in the limitation of its rates.

Resolved, That a railway being practically a monopoly, controlling

the transportation of nearly all the country through which it passes; and that as competition, except at few points can not be relied upon to fix rates, "that therefore" it becomes the duty of the State to fix reasonable maximum rates, affording a fair remuneration to the transporter and without being an onerous charge to the producer and consumer.

Resolved, That inasmuch as Belgium has succeeded in regulating the rates upon railways by Government lines, we ask an investigation of the proposition to control the rates upon existing railways by trunk lines built and controlled by the State authorities and run at fixed uniform and cheap rates.

Resolved, That the consolidation of parallel lines of railway is contrary to public policy, and should be prohibited by law.

Resolved, That wherever a railway corporation owns or controls a line or lines in two or more States, it is the right and duty of the General Government to regulate the rates of freight and fare upon such lines, under the constitutional power to regulate commerce between the States.

Resolved, That we commend the thorough organization of the farmers of the country in local, county and State organizations, for the purpose of reforming the great abuses and dealing out equal and exact justice to all men.

W. H. JACKSON, Tennessee.

W. C. FLAGG, Illinois.

D. H. WHEELER, Nebraska.

C. C. LANGDON, Alabama.

SOL MEREDITH, Indiana.

J. L. NEAL, Kentucky.

The report was then adopted as read.

Mr. Wheeler of Nebraska, offered an amendment to section 3, article 2, of the Constitution, so as to make it read as follows :

Each regularly organized Agricultural, Horticultural, or other kindred association who shall contribute \$5 or more to the support of this organization, shall be entitled to one representative.

Adopted.

Mr. Flagg moved that the committees on the various subjects shall, be considered as Standing Committees, and will be expected to report at next meeting of the Congress. The motion was adopted.

Mr. C. V. Riley, from the Committee on Horticulture and Entomology, made the following report, which was adopted :

The Committee on Horticulture and Entomology, beg leave to report, that the resolution offered by the delegate from the Farmers' and Planters' Club, of Madison county, Alabama, requiring the National Agricultural Congress to consider "the practicability of furnishing a complete nomenclature on a scientific basis of the grape as cultivated in the United States," has been duly considered, and your committee are of opinion that this subject would be more properly discussed in the American Pomological Society, which meets in Boston in September next. Your committee, therefore, would suggest that the Planters' and Farmers' Club, of Madison county, Alabama, cause the subject of a suitable nomenclature of the grape, as expressed in the resolution offered in the National Agricultural Congress, by their delegate to be brought to the consideration of the above named American Pomological Society, at its next meeting in September, next.

On motion of Mr. Jones, the vote making the election of officers the special order for eight o'clock, this morning, was reconsidered, and the Congress proceeded at once to the election of officers, with the following result :

The Committee on Nominations reported for President, Gen. W. H. Jackson, of Tennessee ; for Secretary, Charles W. Greene, of Tennessee ; for Treasurer, Sol Meredith, of Indiana. At the request of Gen. Meredith, Mr. Poole, of Indiana, was placed in nomination for Treasurer, instead of himself.

On motion, the President was directed to cast the vote of the Congress for the nominees reported by the Committee, which prevailed, and they were declared elected.

The list of States was then called, and the several delegations nominated their Vice Presidents, as follows, and they were confirmed by the Congress.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Alabama—C. C. Langdon, Mobile.

California—Col. C. C. Younger, San Jose.

Colorado—W. M. Byers, Denver.

Georgia—O. H. Jones, Atlanta.

Illinois—A. M. Garland, Springfield.
Indiana—Gen. Sol Meredith, Cambridge City.
Kansas—J. K. Hudson, Wyandotte.
Kentucky—Dr. R. J. Spurr, Lexington.
Minnesota—Hon. Wm. S. King, Minneapolis.
Missouri—Hon. Norman J. Colman, St. Louis.
Mississippi—Dr. M. W. Phillips, Oxford.
Nebraska—Governor Robert Furnas, Lincoln.
Ohio—J. M. Millikin, Hamilton.
Pennsylvania—Hon. A. Boyd Hamilton, Harrisburg.
South Carolina—Winborn Lawton, Charleston.
Tennessee—C. W. Charlton, Knoxville.
Vermont—O. S. Bliss, Georgia.
Virginia—Col. H. E. Peyton, Waterford.
West Virginia—H. S. Walker, Charleston.
Wisconsin—Eli Stilson, Oshkosh.

THIRD DAY.

FRIDAY, May 30, 1873.

The Congress met pursuant to adjournment. Mr. Flagg, of Illinois, offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Congress are due to our acting President, A. M. Garland, and Treasurer, J. D. Williams, for the able and efficient manner in which they have discharged their duties, and to our Secretary, Charles W. Greene, for his liberal expenditures of time and money in forwarding the interests of this association during the last year.

Resolved, That Gen. Sol. Meredith, in his successful efforts to procure the publication of the proceedings of this meeting and the citizens of Indianapolis in their liberal support of his efforts, are entitled to and are hereby tendered the hearty thanks of the Congress.

Resolved, That our thanks are also due to the Indianapolis press and other newspapers of the country for their favorable support and for their full and able reports of the proceedings of this meeting.

Resolved, That we also tender our acknowledgements to His Excel-

lency Governor Hendricks, to the Mayor and Common Council of Indianapolis, the Indiana State Board of Agriculture and to the citizens of this city and State, for many favors and acts of friendship as well as cordial expressions of good will and sympathy in our work.

Which were, on motion, adopted unanimously.

The Committee on Meteorology and Crop Reports submitted through Dr. Spurr, the chairman, their report as follows:

Your committee would respectfully report as follows:

Resolved, That this Congress appreciates the importance of the meteorological reports now furnished by the Signal Service of the War Department, and do urge upon the National Congress a sufficient increase of the appropriation to enable the delivery of the daily reports at all accessible railway stations or postoffices for the benefit of the farmer.

Resolved, That we recognize the importance of a National system of crop reports, made at regular stated times, promptly transmitted and disseminated throughout the entire country.

Resolved, That this Congress re-endorse the plan as presented by the late Commodore Maury at the St. Louis session of the Congress and recommend that measures be taken by the President of this Congress to have the memorial which has been numerously signed presented and pressed to the attention of the National Congress.

Upon motion of Col. D. H. Wheeler, of Nebraska, the Congress then adjourned until eleven o'clock, to accept the invitation of the President of the Indiana State Board of Agriculture, to visit the Fair Grounds, public institutions and industrial enterprises of the city. For this purpose the Committee had provided a large number of carriages in which the officers and delegates of the Congress took a drive to the fair grounds, water works, sewing machine factory, Kingan's pork packing establishment and other places of interest.

Upon the return of the party to the State House, they assembled in the hall, where Gen. Jackson, the newly elected President of the Agricultural Congress, called upon Col. Peyton, of Virginia, to express on behalf of the Convention its thanks for the courtesies extended by the Board of

Agriculture of the State, through its President, Mr. John Sutherland.

Colonel H. E. Peyton addressing Mr. S. briefly, acknowledged the sense of obligation felt by the members of the Congress for the pleasure of the very interesting and entertaining ride through the beautiful and flourishing city of Indianapolis. Through your courtesy, gentlemen from all parts of the country have been enabled to see for themselves what otherwise would have been considered almost incredible. They saw a city scarcely a quarter of a century old, presenting all the evidences and appearance of a metropolis. In population, in numbers and extent of manufactories, in the beauty and elegance of her charitable institutions, in the increasing activity of business, and the continued multiplication of her great railroad lines, your city is indeed a marvel to strangers, and a monument of energy and enterprise of her citizens. We thank you for enabling us to see, in a manner so pleasantly, one of the wonders of that great West, achievements in material progress which are without parallel in the history of peoples, and which seem more like fairy tales than accomplished facts.

Those of us from the east will go back to our homes with a spirit of increased energy and renewed effort, for what we have witnessed this day.

Nor will this, we hope, be the only benefit derived from our visit. You see before you representatives from all sections of the country, who have met together regardless of party, to deliberate calmly, and wisely we trust, upon the great interest of agriculture, upon which rests the success and prosperity of all other industries. The great interest is now paralyzed, in some sections almost destroyed. It is the object of this body to devise, if possible, means of relief, and to raise from the shoulders of the farmer the heavy burden which now oppresses him. How much better can that be done by the organized effort and free interchange of thought and personal conference of the intelligent farmers of the country. The favorable auspices

under which this Congress has started and the satisfactory progress already made, inspire the belief that the highest hopes of the public spirited gentlemen who inaugurated this national movement will be more than realized.

But, sir, I will not say more at this time than again to return the thanks of the convention for your courtesies, and to add that if it do no more than foster the good feeling between the different sections, as we have reason to-day, it will have accomplished a great good to the whole country.

Upon reassembling in the Hall of representatives shortly after eleven o'clock, the Congress went to work to finish up the business yet unattended to, prior to its final adjournment. The session was called to order by Mr. Garland, when upon motion, it was decided to dispense with the reading of the minutes of the day previous and to proceed at once to business.

Dr. Bracken, of Missouri, Chairman of the committee appointed to prepare a suitable memorial concerning the death of Commodore M. F. Maury, of Virginia, and Professor McAllister, of Pennsylvania, who before their decease were active and honorable members of the Congress, reported as follows:

The National Agricultural Congress having heard since its last meeting, with the deepest regret, and with feelings of heartfelt sorrow, of the death of Commodore M. F. Maury, one of our most cherished officers and members, therefore be it

Resolved, That, as he was the great high priest of nature, who sought to interpret her hidden laws by taking in simple faith her plainest suggestions; as he by his observations on ocean winds and currents achieved results which led to a system that conferred such incalculable benefits upon commerce, lessened the distance across the sea and made the voyage safer, and as by his deep sea soundings he made those discoveries which led to the establishment of the ocean telegraph, we, the representatives of the mass of the people, mourn his loss as irreparable.

Resolved, That as his great mind sought, by the co-operative agency of enlightened nations of the world, to do more for agriculture than he did for commerce by establishing a complete system of meteoro-

logical observations and crop reports throughout the globe, which, if he could have lived to perfect, would have secured the tiller of the soil from many disasters during the period of cultivation, and from many impositions when his products reached the markets of the world; therefore, we feel that we, as agriculturists, have lost our truest and most unselfish friend.

Resolved, That as he regarded this system as the grandest idea of his life, and as it was his last public cherished plan, therefore, we as a body owe it to his memory to request and urge upon the proper authorities of our government to perfect and carry out this plan, which will redound to the best interests of agriculture.

Resolved, That the National Agricultural Congress tender to his bereaved family their sympathy, and feel that they should not grieve since he lived to a ripe old age and enjoyed the happy reflection of a well spent and useful Christian life, which left its impress on the nations of the world.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be forwarded by the Secretary of the Congress to the family of Commodore Maury.

And the following upon the death of Mr. McAllister of Pennsylvania :

WHEREAS, In the death of Professor H. N. McAllister, of Belfonte, county, Penn., who won the admiration of this Congress at St. Louis, at its last session, by his urbane manner and scholarly attainments and scientific research, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Congress unite with his State in lamenting the death of one who was devoting his life with such singleness of purpose to that high and responsible duty of educating the youth of the land.

Resolved, That the sympathies of this Congress be tendered the family of the deceased, and that a copy of these proceedings be forwarded by the Secretary of this body to the same.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

IMPORTANT AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION.

On motion of Gen. W. H. Jackson, the Congress proceeded to take action upon such amendments to the Constitution of the body as might be deemed necessary.

Mr. D. H. Wheeler, of Nebraska, offered an amendment to Section 3, Article II, of the Constitution, so as to make it read as follows: Each regularly organized agricultural

or horticultural society, or other kindred association, which shall contribute five dollars shall be entitled to one representative.

Adopted.

Upon motion of the same gentlemen, it was ordered that the constitution as amended shall be printed in the next annual report of the proceedings of the Congress.

Adopted.

Mr. W. C. Flagg offered the following amendment to the constitution; which was adopted after some discussion. According to the amendment, section 10 of article 15 of the constitution will read as follows: The President elect shall appoint at the close of each annual meeting standing committees upon such subjects as may be found necessary, which committees shall serve until the close of the next annual meeting and until their successors are appointed, at each annual meeting after the present.

The Secretary inquired as to what disposition should be made of the address of Suel Foster, Esq., on Agricultural Colleges, which had been handed in but not read for lack of time. General Meredith said he was well satisfied that no more land should be given to these institutions until it was found how those already founded are turning out. Upon motion of Mr. Wheeler, the address was referred to the Committee on Publication, leaving it to determine whether or not the same should be printed. The feeling existing in relation to granting more land to the Colleges was emphatically against asking any further aid for them at present.

The following resolution by Mr. Winborn Lawton, of South Carolina, was offered and adopted, with but little discussion.

Resolved, That the Chairman of the Committee on Transportation be instructed to communicate with the members of the Transportation Committee at least thirty days before the meeting of the Congress, so as to secure a complete and well considered report on that subject.

INAUGURATION OF OFFICERS FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

Col. Peyton, Chairman of the Committee, then presented Gen. W. H. Jackson, of Nashville, Tenn., who upon taking the chair, was loudly called upon for a speech. He answered as follows :

GENTLEMEN—Allow me to assure you that the honor you have conferred upon me by the unanimous election to so important an office as I conceive the Presidency of this Congress to be, is very fully appreciated. And in accepting the same, which I do with diffidence and distrust of my ability to fill so important a place, I tender you my thanks.

After a long period of apathy and criminal neglect of the most important interests of the nation, the cultivators of the soil, North, South, East and West, by co operation with each other have set on foot and fully organized this National Agricultural Congress. We have met here in the capital city of Indiana, under pleasant and favorable auspices, having twenty-five States of our Union represented by delegates in actual attendance.

Surely such evidence of appreciation of the aims and purposes of this organization can not but gratify and encourage those who, like myself, have watched its progress from a feeble and dual inception to its present recognized and established importance. The prime end and aim of this association is to ramify as rapidly as possible kindred and union organizations in every State, county, district and township of the United States.

We recognize here as constituent bodies every form of society having for its purpose the advancement of agriculture and the protection of the farmer, whether known as Farmers' Clubs, Associations, Granges of Husbandry, Farmers' Unions, or by whatever name they may be designated. The representatives of these, and including the National Departments of Agriculture, and the State Boards of Agriculture, and the Agricultural Colleges meet here on common ground, to consult upon those subjects of public import and common interest, and for mutual advancement and self-protection. It is the peculiar province and work of this Congress to impress upon the minor organizations the tributaries to this confluence of them all, the value of such organization, for the accumulation and diffusion of agricultural knowledge, practical and theoretical ; to kindle in the minds of our farming population a higher appreciation of the dignity, respectability, intellectuality and importance of the great fundamental interest which it is our mission to represent. Let me therefore earnestly request every member of this body to assist me in appealing to the farmers to organize. We have been, heretofore, like an

army at rout, each one for himself and to himself, often times pulling in opposite directions, thereby neutralizing our strength.

In conclusion, permit me to suggest that the plan is a simple possible and feasible one, by which the farmers of this broad land can exert the influence and power which their aggregate number (about one-half of the population of America), property, interest and importance, entitle them to, viz: organize clubs or granges, or farmers' unions, in every county, township or district; support liberally the agricultural press; let there be a State Convention of farmers annually; then the National Convention which will be held at the Gate City, Atlanta, in 1874.

At which meeting, and each meeting thereafter every agricultural or horticultural society and club should be ably represented by some one thoroughly in harmony and accordance with this move. Permit me again to urge upon you to work up your States when you return home, and not postpone this work until just before the next meeting. Let our watch-words be, in all the different forms of farmers' unions, "Organize and harmonize." Again thanking you, and wishing you all a safe and pleasant trip home, I close.

General Jackson's remarks were listened to with marked attention, and at their close he was enthusiastically applauded. Secretary Greene was next called upon, and responded as follows:

GENTLEMEN—In accepting the responsible position to which you have elected me, permit me to assure you that I fully appreciate the endorsement, which the re-election contains, of my efforts in the past, and your confidence, that I will endeavor to perform the duties assigned to me in the future.

Like the President elect, I too, have been identified with this movement from the date of its inception. We met at Nashville, Tennessee, in 1871, a mere handful of workers; again, we attended the meeting of the Agricultural Congress previously organized at Augusta, Georgia, at Selma, Alabama; then at St. Louis, where the two organizations were consolidated, and now here where we have twenty-five States represented.

I can not but feel gratification in witnessing here the apparent result of our efforts in the direction of organization. We have striven to gather, as on neutral ground, societies of all kinds for consultation as to our greatest of interests, with what success, we have seen here. I would urge upon you when you return to your constituent bodies to exert your influence to securing their full co-operation with this movement. As in the past, I have devoted all of such ability and energy as I possess, to promoting the success of this Congress, so will it be my purpose in the future, to exert my every endeavor in

its behalf, and I most earnestly solicit your co-operation. Again, I thank you for the expression of your confidence contained in my election.

Mr. Poole, the Treasurer elect, was next called upon and said that although he had not been able to meet with the Congress before, yet his sympathies were with the organization. He would make no long speech, but gave a graphic description of the fertile Wabash, and asked the members of the Congress, one and all, to accept the hospitalities of his place there, whenever they could possibly do so.

A telegram was received and read by the Secretary, stating that Boston was again in flames.

Colonel C. C. Langdon, of Alabama, offered the following which was unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That the Agricultural Congress has learned with deep regret, that Boston is again the victim of a great conflagration, and that we tender our sincere sympathies to that afflicted city, in the hope that all may join in the expression of sympathy and aid.

Pending a motion to adjourn, Colonel J. W. Blake, of this city, was introduced to the Congress, and submitted a paper, but as the hour was late, it was referred to the Committee on Publication, without reading.

The Congress then adjourned, to meet at Atlanta, Georgia, upon the second Wednesday of May, 1874, having finished the business of what is universally conceded by the members to have been a highly profitable and interesting session, and one which it is thought will be productive of great benefits to their class in time to come.

L A W S
PERTAINING TO AGRICULTURE
IN THE STATE OF INDIANA.

PASSED AT THE FORTY-EIGHTH REGULAR SESSION OF
THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

AN ACT. To encourage, Agriculture and Agricultural Fairs, by the purchase and improvement of fair grounds.

[APPROVED MARCH 8, 1873.]

SECTION I. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana. That it shall be lawful for the Board of Commissioners, on petition of a majority of the voters of said county, of any county in the State, to purchase in the name, and on behalf of such county, real estate to be used for the purpose of Agricultural and Horticultural Fairs, such real estate so purchased, together with the Improvements thereon, shall not exceed in cost, to such county the sum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000). The deed for such real estate so purchased shall be made to such county under the direction of its board of Commissioners, who shall require from the grantor, a good and sufficient warranty deed.

SECTION. II. Such real estate so purchased shall be paid for by such Commissioners out of the general fund of such county, but such purchase money shall not be paid over to the grantor until he shall have delivered to such Commissioners for such county, the deed of conveyance mentioned in the first section of this act. And when such deed is so delivered, such Commissioners shall direct the

auditor to draw an order on the treasurer of such county for such purchase: *Provided*. That said Commissioners shall first procure from the grantor or grantors, an abstract of title certified to by the clerk and county recorder, showing that the title is clear, free and unincumbered.

SECTION. III. If at anytime after the purchase of such real estate, the same or any part thereof, shall no longer be an eligible location for such fair or fairs, or shall cease to be necessary for such purposes then it shall be proper for such board of Commissioners to sell and convey such real estate, or any part thereof, for the best price it will bring, and they shall turn the proceeds of any such sale into the county treasury.

SECTION. IV. Whereas an emergency exists for the immediate taking effect of this act. Therefore the same shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

AN ACT supplemental to an act entitled "An Act concerning licenses to vend Foreign Merchandise, to exhibit any Caravan, Menagerie, Circus, Rope and Wire Dancing, Puppet Show and Legerdemain, approved June 15, 1852.

[APPROVED MARCH 8, 1873.]

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That in counties throughout this State that have no county agricultural society, and where they compose a part of some district agricultural society, that the money arising from exhibitions mentioned in Section 1 of an act entitled "An Act concerning license to vend foreign merchandise, to exhibit any caravan, menagerie, circus, rope, and wire dancing, puppet show and legerdemain," approved June 15, 1852, be paid over by the county treasurers of their respective counties, to the district agricultural society in which said county is a part; *Provided*, That counties that compose a part of more than one district agricultural society that said money so referred to above,

shall be paid equally to said district agricultural societies, and that in counties that have money on hand from exhibitions mentioned in the act of which this is a supplement, and there has been application made by the district agricultural societies, entitled under this act to said money and refused by the county treasurer, that they be required to pay the same to said district or districts agricultural societies.

SEC. 2. It is declared that an emergency exists for the taking effect of this act, the same shall therefore take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

AN ACT to prevent hunting and shooting on inclosed lands without the consent of the owner or occupant thereof, and providing a penalty therefor.

[APPROVED MARCH 7, 1873.]

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That any person or persons who shall be guilty of hunting with a dog or dogs, or hunting or shooting with any kind of firm-arm or fire-arms, on inclosed lands without the consent of the owner or occupant thereof, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than five nor more than fifty dollars; *Provided*, That no prosecution shall be commenced under the provisions of this act, unless the same shall be commenced by the consent of the owner or occupant of the premises entered upon.

SEC. 2. All prosecutions for violation of the provisions of this act, must be commenced within one year from the day of committing the offense.

NOTE.—All former laws pertaining to agriculture will be found in the Agricultural Report of 1869.

ANNUAL MEETING.

1874.

JANUARY 6.

The Indiana State Board of Agriculture, and delegates from county and district societies, met in the Agricultural Rooms at the State House at 10 o'clock A. M., and was called to order by the President, Hon. John Sutherland.

The roll was called and the following members responded to their names:

First district, L. A. Burke.

Second district, — — —.

Third district, F. C. Johnson.

Fourth district, W. B. Seward.

Fifth district, J. B. Gerard.

Sixth district, T. V. Mitchell.

Seventh district, Jacob Mutz.

Eighth district, Thomas Dowling.

Ninth district, W. H. Ragan.

Tenth district, A. B. Claypool.

Eleventh district, Wm. Crim.

Twelfth District, H. T. Sample.

Thirteenth district, H. Caldwell.

Fourteenth district, Stephen Davidson.

Fifteenth district, John Sutherland.

Sixteenth district, — — —.

The county and district societies being called, the following named persons presented their credentials, and answered as delegates:

Boone county, John Higgins, Thorntown.

Cass county, L. G. Patterson, Logansport.

Clark county, Dennis F. Willey, Charlestown.
Decatur county, J. L. Dobbys, Clarksburg.
Fayette county, A. B. Claypool, Connersville.
Floyd county, F. C. Johnson, New Albany.
Fulton county, C. H. Robbins, Rochester.
Gibson county, Robert Mitchell, Princeton.
Greene county, Peter Schultze, Smitz City.
Hamilton county, Edward Reeves, Cicero.
Harrison county, S. B. Luckett, Corydon.
Hendricks county, W. H. Ragan, Clayton.
Howard county, John M. Leach, Kokomo.
Huntington county, P. W. Zent, Huntington.
Jennings county, J. V. Milhaus, Butlersville.
Johnson county, C. V. Tarlton, Franklin.
Knox county, J. D. Williams, Wheatland.
La Porte county, John W. Zigler, La Porte.
Madison county, Wm. Crim, Anderson.
Marion county, J. W. Furnas, Valley Mills.
Marion County—Henry Mankedick, Indianapolis.
Monroe county, M. L. Snodgrass, Bloomington.
Montgomery county, A. W. Lemmon, Crawfordsville.
Parke county, Thomas Nelson, Bloomington.
Pike county, Orlando Siple, Petersburg.
Posey county, John B. Elliott, New Harmony.
Putnam county, S. F. Lockridge, Greencastle.
Randolph county, Nathan Fidler, Winchester.
Rush county, Leonidas Link, Rushville.
St. Joseph county, E. R. Farnam, South Bend.
Sullivan county, Cal. Taylor, Sullivan.
Tippecanoe county, H. T. Sample, Lafayette.
Tipton county, J. M. Patterson, Windfall.
Vigo county, Thomas Dowling, Terre Haute.
Wabash county, W. T. Ross, La Gro.
Wayne county, R. Baldridge, Hagerstown.
Wells county, N. Greenfield, Bluffton.
White county, N. A. Logan, Monticello.

DISTRICT SOCIETIES.

- Bridgeton Union—A. Mitchell, Bridgeton.
Cambridge City—H. C. Meredith, Cambridge City.
Fountain, Warren and Vermillion—Benj. Bilsland, Covington.
Gosport—David Gray, Gosport.
Henry, Madison and Delaware—Joan Hurley, Chesterfield.
Northeastern—R. M. Lockhart, Waterloo.
Russellville Union—David Evans.
Southeastern Indiana—O. P. Cobb, Aurora.
Switzerland and Ohio—L. Bledsoe, Florence.
Thorntown Union—George E. Conrad, Thorntown.
Edinburg Union—Jacob Mutz, Edinburg.
Middle Fork Union—O. M. Barnard, Burlington.
Union City—W. K. Smith, Union City.
Haddon Township—W. M. Moore, Sullivan.
Gill Township—J. W. Canary, New Lebanon.
Fountain and Warren—Joseph Poole, Attica.
Chiquesaloughi—W. J. Templeton.

On motion of Mr. Williams, of Knox, Mr. Hamrick, an ex-President and an old member of the Board, was invited to become an honorary delegate.

Mr. Nelson, of Parke county, moved that a committee of five, consisting of three delegate members, and two members of the Board proper, be appointed as a Committee on Credentials, which was carried, and the President appointed Messrs. Poole, Baldrige, Claypool and Burke.

Mr. Seward moved that a committee of five be appointed to draft resolutions, expressive of the sentiments of the Board concerning the decease of Ferdinand Basler, late a member of the Board, which was carried, and Messrs. Seward, Dowling, Smith, Mitchell and Conrad were appointed the committee.

On motion, Mr. Cal. Taylor, former law partner of Mr. Basler, was added to the committee.

Board adjourned until 2 o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION—2 O'CLOCK P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order by the President.

The State Horticultural Society, by invitation, was present to hear the reports of the officers.

Mr. Snodgrass, of Monroe, moved that the following programme, submitted by the Secretary, be accepted, which was carried:

PROGRAMME.

JANUARY 6TH, 1874.

Roll call of counties, and receiving of reports from agricultural societies, and credentials. Adjournment and social greeting.

Afternoon Session.—President's address, report from Secretary, report from Treasurer, report from General Superintendent, report from Department Superintendents, appointment of Business Committees, nomination of candidates to fill the vacancies caused by the expiration of the terms of eight members of the State Board.

Evening Session.—Reading of papers by delegates on agricultural subjects, and discussion thereon.

Second Day—Forenoon—Reports of committees, and business conference.

Afternoon—Election of eight members of the Board. Address by Prof. E. T. Cox.

Evening—Discussion on agricultural subjects.

Third Day—Forenoon—Reports from committees, and miscellaneous business.

According to programme, the President delivered the following address:

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the Delegate and State Board of Agriculture:

It is again my duty and pleasure as the executive officer of this Board to present to you my annual address. We are permitted to

meet again after a lapse of one year, to promote the great interest of Agriculture and the mechanic arts, to receive the reports of the officers of the State Board of Agriculture for the past year, and to elect eight members to fill the vacancies occasioned by the expiration of the terms of one half of the Board. This meeting is not without that sadness and sorrow occasioned by the sight of a vacant chair that we were wont to see filled by one whom we honored and respected, for since we were last together one of our number, Ferdinand Basler, has died. He died at his home in Sullivan, Sullivan county, the latter part of last month. Although we had known him but two short years we found in him one on whom we could rely. He was prompt, energetic and faithful in the performance of the duties devolving upon him in his connection with the Board. We will miss him from among us. And to his bereaved family I would tender, in behalf of the Board, all that friendship can give, our sincerest sympathy.

In filling vacancies, it is a duty you owe those you represent to act advisedly and intelligently, and select men that are *true* representatives of this great interest. It is your duty, as well as your privilege, to make suggestions and recommendations to the Board for their consideration, that they may be enabled to promote the Agricultural and Mechanical interests of the country, which is not only the foundation, but the edifice itself! The great lever that moves the world! This is truly an age of progress, and in order that we may keep pace with the times we must be up and doing while it is called to-day.

In the arts and sciences no amount of time, labor or money has been spared to promote and further their objects. As farmers, I am surprised at the success we have met with, considering the difficulties we have labored under, in informing ourselves, how to improve our soil, grains, grasses, and the various kinds of animals that God has given us.

The Indiana State Board of Agriculture was organized under a special act of the Legislature, passed and approved February 14th, 1851. The constitution adopted by the Society declared its object to be, to promote and improve the condition of Agriculture, Horticulture, and the Mechanic and household arts.

By an act of March 5th, 1869, a department of Geology and Natural Science was established, and it was placed in connection with, and under the control of the State Board of Agriculture. Thus you see that the duties and responsibilities are of no ordinary character.

Since the organization of this Society, Indiana has made her mark. Thousands of acres have been brought into cultivation, and many a happy home created by industry and economy, to say nothing of the millions of dollars judiciously expended in manufactories, and the 3,800 miles of railroad that mark our State like a spider's web, and the inexhaustible stone quarries, and coal mines, of which Professor Cox has said that the coal measures in Indiana are one-fifth part of

the entire State, more than one-half as large as the entire coal area of Great Britain and Ireland.

To the State Board of Agriculture the past year has been one of no ordinary interest. At the annual exhibition of 1872, to the State Board and its friends, and more particularly to those in the city of Indianapolis, it became apparent that the inducements and attractions at Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis, by their Expositions detracted from our own State Fair and it became necessary for us to do something to make our annual exhibition of sufficient interest, that we might draw exhibitors and visitors to us.

At an adjourned meeting at the Mason House, Friday, October 4, 1872, the following resolutions were offered by Mr. Dowling:

Resolved, That a committee of five members with the President, be appointed to meet a committee of like members on the part of the Common Council or citizens of Indianapolis, to consider the best mode to be devised for a more thorough and complete exhibition of the Agricultural, Mechanical, Mineral and Productive Industries of Indiana, including those arts of peace which give life and beauty to the civilization of the nineteenth century.

Resolved, That this Board not abating in zeal for the great industries which have long been its chief care, believing that the time has arrived when a higher field of usefulness should be instituted for our own State Board, and that Indiana, following the example of her older sisters, should establish a State Exposition, which shall more fully and satisfactorily exhibit the advances making in all the leading industries of our people.

On the adoption of these resolutions the following committee was appointed on the part of the State Board; Thomas Dowling, of Terre Haute; W. B. Seward, of Bloomington; I. D. G. Nelson, of Fort Wayne; A. D. Hamrick, of Putnam county; H. Caldwell, of Wabash, and Jno. Sutherland, of Laporte; and on the part of the Board of Trade, the Hon. J. C. Wright. President of the Board of Trade; and Messrs. David Gibson, Thomas Cottrell, J. B. Martindale, Oliver Tousey, S. R. Lippincott and J. D. Vinnedge.

This joint committee held frequent meetings, deliberating upon the proper plans for carrying out the work. In order to protect the State Board against loss they required a guarantee of one hundred thousand dollars from the citizens of Indianapolis. A copy of the bond and the report of the joint committee was submitted to the State Board of Agriculture, and was approved.

By the earnest efforts of H. W. Caldwell, J. M. Todd, J. D. Vinnedge and Alex. Heron, four hundred and twenty of the business men of the city guaranteed the amount, and were accepted by the State Board of Agriculture.

With these inducements the State Board appointed a committee of four of their Board who were to act with a committee of three on the

part of the Board of Trade and guarantors. This committee constituted a building committee, with full power to make all contracts to carry out and complete the object contemplated.

That committee consisted of David Gibson, Wm. Morrison and J. D. Vinnedge, on the part of the Board of Trade and guarantors, and H. Caldwell, W. B. Seward, T. V. Mitchell and Jno. Sutherland, on the part of the Board.

Much has been said through the press about this enterprise, its management and the vast amount of money expended. And while we are free to confess that it has cost many thousands more than we had expected, it is a source of great satisfaction and pleasure to us to know that, after a close investigation of all our transactions for the past year by a committee appointed for that purpose, we have not misapplied one dollar that has been intrusted to our care. And I take great pleasure in submitting to you, the representatives of our people at this meeting, a full account of our stewardship. Our first business, after procuring plans and specifications, was to make arrangements to borrow the money that was thought to be necessary. This was effected through the Indiana Banking Company, Fletcher & Sharpe, and Woolen Webb & Company. Twenty thousand from each, making sixty thousand, payable the last of October, to be furnished as required by the committee, the State Board giving its notes. It was found necessary to borrow ten thousand and five hundred more, which was obtained of the same parties, making seventy thousand five hundred dollars.

After spending two weeks in examining contracts for the Exposition building, it was deemed advisable to employ a superintendent, and superintend the work ourselves. This we did by procuring the services of H. Caldwell, of Wabash, who had charge of all the improvements upon the ground during the last season. In order to execute the work in time, it required a great amount of energy and promptness. For a full and detailed account of all our improvements and expenditures for the past year, I refer you to the reports of our able and efficient secretary and treasurer. From our treasurer's report it will be shown that the State Board will be under the necessity of negotiating a loan of forty thousand dollars to enable us to pay the balance due the banks and our floating debt, this amount of indebtedness, as shown by the treasurer, is owing to an agreement made by a committee appointed on the part of guarantors and a committee appointed by the State Board. The State Board agreeing to carry thirty thousand dollars over until the close of the Exposition of 1874, the guarantors paying sixty thousand dollars of the ninety thousand, as assessed on the one hundred thousand dollars guaranteed.

The condition of our grounds, buildings, and other improvements, will be furnished you by our superintendent. From the history of the past of this and foreign countries, and from present indications,

fairs and expositions are likely to be one of our favored institutions. I am of the opinion that our expositions and fairs are fast tending to what will be our principal holidays, for there our people can combine pleasure, profit, and education in one. As a nation, we are so enterprising and grasping that we can scarcely take time from business to enjoy a few days of relaxation, without there is some prospect of compensation from it. We have taken a step out of the old beaten path of our annual exhibitions. As was stated by the Hon. O. P. Morton in a speech made on the 10th of September, at our opening, "We have got beyond that in reference to expositions; they must not be looked upon as a mere show—as an entertainment; on the contrary it is a school of knowledge, than which there can be *no higher, no better.*" He insists that the money spent in an enterprise of this kind, is as much devoted to education as money spent in the support of common schools. The farmer who comes here can see in the course of three days what improvements have been made in agricultural implements, and he can learn more in three days than he can on his farm in twenty years. And so with the mechanic—he comes to see what improvements have been made in his trade, and he will carry away more new ideas with him after a few days spent here, than he would gain in his shop in twenty-five years. Therefore he says, "This is not a show, not a place of idle pastime; it is a school for the farmer, for the mechanic, for the business man, and for all who are engaged in carrying on the commerce and business of the country."

And I would add that another feature of attraction and usefulness growing out of this new arrangement, is of becoming permanently located, and having such permanent and liberal improvements, and the accommodations so ample, and the time extended for more than a week, affording an opportunity for the exhibitor, and all who are concerned, to hold evening sessions, for the purpose of discussing any and all subjects connected with our various professions. This is practical; and as we are here, and have the time, and the men on the ground, who are thoroughly posted, and can give reliable information on all the various subjects that are of vital importance to us. This can all be done by a very little effort. These meetings, of themselves, would fully repay one for the time and expense of attending the Exposition.

During the past year there have been several Short-horn Conventions, and Swine breeders meetings; these are movements in the right direction, and should be endorsed by all. I would suggest to those having them in charge, would it not be more practical to hold these meetings during the exhibition where we have the people, who could and should attend, that could not under other circumstances? The object of the annual exhibition should be to educate, and elevate our sons and daughters, and ourselves. This has been one of the inducements to some of the members of this Board, to aid in making the improvements that have been made the past year. By

so doing, we have made the attractions such as to lessen the interest in the fast rings, which has never had the approval of our better judgment; and I think the time is not far distant when it will be numbered with the things that were, and will be stricken from the premium list. I am passionately fond of the horse—the noblest animal that God has given us—and there is no one more willing to aid in promoting their improvement; but the experience of the past has convinced me, that the encouragement that the fast rings has had at our County and State Fairs, is not the true way to improve this noble animal for the general good of man; while it has a bad effect upon the morals of the country, and should not be encouraged.

More time and attention should be given to the exhibition of Short-horns, and other breeds of cattle; also, to the horses and mules, in their various classes, that the public may see and judge for themselves.

Gentlemen, much depends upon the manner in which you prepare and carry on your next annual exhibition, and the men who have it in charge. The past year there were many obstacles to overcome—there were many doubting Thomases. The great amount of improvements to be made, our inexperience, and a great effort required to get ourselves before the public to compare favorably with older institutions of like character. Most of these difficulties have been removed, and we are to-day fully advertised and established. Our grounds and improvements, and our surroundings, are equalled by few and surpassed by none; and exhibitors and visitors will be induced to come here from every State in the Union, provided there is one united and earnest effort put forth by the State Board, who represent the State, and by the people of Indianapolis, and the rail roads that centre at our capital. Our advantages as to location are many—1. Indianapolis is the capital and central city of the State.

2. Its population of some seventy thousand, with ample hotel accommodations.

3. Our grounds are, as it were, the battle-ground for stock men from Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois and Michigan, who come here with nothing but the best, and meet us upon our own soil, and often carry away the coveted prize.

4. The thirteen first-class railroads that center here, furnishing transportation not surpassed in any State in the Union.

Encouraged by last year's exhibition, and profiting by well earned experience, we are prepared to enter upon the coming year with the prospect of a bright future before us, which, if properly guarded and guided, we can accomplish great good in educating the public, and at the same time greatly reducing our debt.

In order to effectually carry out and accomplish the great object which we are engaged in, permit me to make the following suggestions:

I would recommend that a committee of six, three on the part of

Board of Trade and citizens of Indianapolis, and three on the part of the State Board of Agriculture, with the President, by virtue of his office, who shall be constituted a committee with full power to make all arrangements for the Annual Exhibition of 1874; and those on the part of the city to be remunerated for their services, the same as members of the Board. Owing to the valuable improvements on the Fair grounds, it becomes necessary that it should be well guarded, and kept in repair, and not allowed to run down, as has been the case in the past. Every thing should be carefully watched, and so kept that at the next exhibition there will not be any refitting to do, no stalls, pens, fences, pumps, sheds or doors needing repair.

The past year our Superintendent was allowed four hundred dollars, and a house furnished, and required to live upon the grounds, that he might the better protect and care for the property. This arrangement was made before the Board had determined to hold an Exposition. But owing to the extended time he was allowed extra five dollars per day, for some forty days, making in all six hundred dollars. One who has the qualifications and ability to fill the position cannot afford to devote his *whole* time, under the present arrangement, for the sum the Board can afford to pay. I would therefore recommend, that in fixing the salary of your Superintendent that it be done with the understanding that he will not be required to live on the grounds, but employ a suitable person by the year, who shall be required to live upon the grounds, and give his entire time in protecting the property, and making all necessary repairs that may be needed, all of which shall be under his direction. By this arrangement the amount paid the Superintendent for the past year would be sufficient to pay the Superintendent, and the man employed by him, thereby saving all, or nearly so, the expense that will be necessary to fit the ground and building for the exhibition of 1874, and that the Superintendent employ, and have charge of all the employes during the exhibition, with power to dismiss the same when not needed, or for other causes, subject to the wishes of the Board.

I would recommend that the time of holding the Fair and Exposition should not exceed twenty days, for the following reasons: During the first ten days of the Exposition 2,428 Railroad and 21,652 Gate Tickets were sold, making 24,080; and for the next ten days, Sept. 20 to 30, 5,952 Railroad and 31,256 Gate Tickets. Total 37,108. From Oct. 1 to 10, Railroad 23,666, Gate Tickets 76,418. Total 100,008. And during the thirty days, Railroad 32,046, Gate Tickets 129,326. Total 161,372. Thus you can see that three-fifths of all the tickets sold were sold during the last ten days of the Fair. During those ten days, when we were about to receive a rich harvest, the money panic came upon us, and diminished our receipts several thousands of dollars. The first ten days of the Fair the receipts from Gate

Tickets averaged \$602.00 per day; for the next ten days \$930.00; for the last ten days \$2,502 per day.

It has been the custom of the Board to issue complimentary tickets each year, the propriety of which is very questionable. Last year there were issued 1,150; many of them I am convinced were distributed to parties not entitled to them. I would recommend that you issue the single admission ticket to those you wish to compliment, making the number more or less owing to the party complimented. And further, as to those who purchase refreshment stands and other privileges on the grounds. Last year these parties and their employees cost the Board three thousand tickets. I would sell the privilege with the understanding that not a single ticket is to be furnished. And while this subject is before you I wish to call your attention to another matter connected with it.

Past experience has taught the Board that they cannot be too strict in granting privileges at the sale of booths and other privileges on the ground. Last fall, you remember, there were charges made, and without doubt most positive proof that parties who bought privileges grossly and defiantly violated the agreement and the laws of the State by selling intoxicating liquors. We, as officers of the State Board should not tolerate this for one moment. While we desire to make money to meet our obligations, and build up the institution which we are the guardians of, there is that which is worth more to us than money, and in the future let every precaution be taken to prevent anything of like character to occur again upon the fair grounds. I would recommend to the Board to require of the parties purchasing privileges, that they enter into an agreement binding themselves to pay the full amount as agreed upon taking possession of the stand or ground purchased, and specifying in said agreement that when it shall become known to the Board that they have sold any spirituous liquors on said ground that they forfeit the lease and money paid and can be removed at once, at the option of the Board. I would further suggest that steps be taken by the citizens of Indianapolis and the State Board to effect cheaper transportation to and from the Fair. There is nothing that would add so much to the number in attendance than an arrangement with the Street Car Company to reduce their fare to five cents, the price paid in other cities for like distances. Another very important matter I wish to lay before you is the price of admission tickets. I recommend that it be increased from twenty-five to thirty-five cents. If the attendance is as large in 1874 as it was in 1873, it would increase the receipts \$16,137.20. I also recommend an increase in the price of exhibitors tickets, from two to three dollars, which would add \$450 more.

Gentlemen, I now wish to submit to you for your consideration a few facts and figures by making a comparison of the receipts and expenditures of the Fair of 1873, and the receipts and expenditures of what should be of 1874.

The receipts for 1873 from all sources were as follows :

Gate and railroad tickets.....	\$40,343 00	
Amphitheatre tickets.....	1,328 80	
Exhibitor's tickets.....	900 00	
Entry fees.....	737 00	
Check Room.....	86 00	
Sundries.....	64 80	
Refreshment Stands.....	8,671 70	
Total.....		\$52,131 10
Net earnings, after paying all expenses that usually attend an exhibition, not including the improvements...	\$ 19,537 67	
Increase of admission 10 cents.....	16,137 20	
Gate and door keepers of 1873.....	\$1,373 27	
For 1874, three for three weeks and two for two weeks at \$4.00 per day, and two for two weeks at amphitheatre at \$3.00 per day.....	432 00	
		\$ 941 27
Total.....		\$ 36,416 07
Mileage and per diem of State Board for 1873...	\$5,331 86	
Mileage and per diem of State Boards attending this January and the February meeting, and three weeks at State Fair for 1874; add \$1,400 to pay the committee who have charge of the Fair, as I have suggested.....	\$3,653 95	
		\$ 1,677 91
460 exhibitors tickets, increased from two to three dollars each.....	450 00	
A saving of expenses on committee men by adopting the same arrangement that they have in Ohio and Illinois by furnishing them their meals on the ground during the time they are acting which would not exceed one dollar per day, thereby saving two-thirds of the expense.		
Committee men of 1873 at \$3.00 per day.....	\$1,014 00	
One-third deducted.....	388 00	
		626 00
There can be a saving by reducing the time, price of labor, and numbers.....	800 00	
Making a showing of net earnings for 1874 of.....		\$39,969 98

I think it safe to say that with proper care thirty thousand dollars can be applied to the debt after the close of the Fair of 1874.

Having thus given you a full account of the results of the Fair and Exposition, I beg leave to speak briefly of other matters in connection with the Board. Our Exposition differs materially from those inaugurated in neighboring cities. We have a great interest independent of the new enterprise. That interest we cannot abandon or neglect. It is paramount to all others. By the laws of Indiana we are incorporated into a State Board of Agriculture, charged with duties of great interest to the people of the State. These duties embrace the improvement and increase of its cereals, its cattle, its horses, its hogs, its domestic manufactures, its mechanic arts, and its thousand of household industries, and also to conduct and take charge of the Geological Department. The coal developments of Indiana are wonderful in themselves, and have always engaged the active interest of this Board. At the suggestion of many citizens of Indianapolis the Board consented to unite with the State Fair an exhibition of the various industries of all the States and cities of the Union. We wished to draw together all that was beautiful in art and nature.

To prepare buildings and attachments that would be a fit receptacle for the thousand contributions made to an Exposition of this varied character, we simply asked a guarantee fund of one hundred thousand dollars from the citizens, without which it would have been unwise and imprudent to undertake the enterprise.

This was virtually saying to the people of Indianapolis that the State Fair and its additions should remain as a permanent fixture for all time to come. There were five prosperous cities in Indiana, any one of which would have gladly availed themselves of the opportunity of erecting these buildings and improvements for the State Board, on the condition that the Fair and Exposition should be permanently located with them. We should not and do not undervalue what has been done for the Board, but we must remind our friends everywhere that we were entitled to exemption from some of the annoyances which followed the collection of the guarantee bonds. A majority of those who subscribed to this fund, we are pleased to acknowledge acted like good business men, and promptly met their obligations. The same may be said of the banks which advanced money to make these improvements, on the faith of the guarantee bonds. To Messrs. W. Morrison, Fletcher and Sharp, Woolen Webb & Co., and the Building Committee, we are specially indebted for unnumbered kindnesses, and many other citizens of Indianapolis whose names cannot have mention, but it would be unjust to omit the name of Dr. H. R. Allen, to whose fine taste we are indebted for the beautiful grotto which adorned our Floral Hall.

Gentlemen, with the fading of the old year our official connection closes, and I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without returning

to you my earnest thanks for the great kindness and honors you have shown me during the ten years we have been associated together. I have ever found you generous, thoughtful and obliging, and have formed for you that sincere attachment which we only feel for those whom we have weighed in the balance and not found wanting, the acquaintance which began in a mere business relation fast ripened into friendships, which I hope may outlive our connection here by many years.

You have conferred upon me the highest honors within your power for which I am truly grateful, as also for your earnest hearty co-operation and sympathy during my official relations with you, and especially during the past trying year, gentlemen, I thank you.

Respectfully,

JNO. SUTHERLAND,

President.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

To the President, Members and Delegates of the

Indiana State Board of Agriculture :

GENTLEMEN—I herewith submit the annual statement of the financial transactions for the year 1873, and such other information and suggestions as is deemed worthy of your consideration.

The Treasurer, Alex. C. Jameson, is charged with the following amounts:

January 17, U. S. Gov't Bonds, 5-20's..	\$3,000 00
January 17, cash on hand.....	2,658 53
April 1, State appropriation.....	1,500 00
June 31, orders on building fund.....	3,200 00
August 23, from sale of refreshment stands.....	2,793 00
August 23, from storage, premiums returned, etc.....	34 00

Total.....\$13,185 53

Sept. 1st, Mr. Jameson resigned. Carlos Dickson was appointed Treasurer of the Board, and is charged with receipt of Fair and Exposition, interest on Government Bonds, etc., to the amount of.....\$50,238 80

Total receipts.....\$63,424 33

Detailed statement will be found in Treasurer's report.

DISBURSEMENTS.

Members' per diem and mileage.....	\$5,635 10
Officers salaries.....	2,151 55
Printing.....	3,462 56
Stationery and stamps.....	936 20
Insurance.....	642 04
Fine Art and Museum.....	2,153 96
Assistant in Secretary's office.....	886 37
Assistant in Treasurer's office.....	835 00
Incidentals	786 91
Old claims.....	607 20

Total.....\$18,096 89

EXPENSES DURING FAIR AND EXPOSITION.

Employees, including sweeps, laborers, agents, etc.....	\$2,973 19
Gate and doorkeepers.....	1,373 27
Gas consumed, 570,900 feet at \$3 per thousand, and coal oil.....	1,740 95
Appropriation for amusements.....	1,625 25
Committees on awards.....	1,080 00
Police.....	1,316 92
Fuel, straw, etc.....	824 30
Contingent expenses.....	433 64
Drayage, freight, etc.....	116 40
Rent of show cases.....	20 50

Total.....\$11,504 42

PREMIUMS.

Live Stock Department.....	\$6,211 00
Mechanical Department.....	101 00
Textile Fabric Department.....	318 00
Agricultural and Horticultural Department.....	1,598 00
Fine Art Department.....	10 00
Medals (silver).....	626 75
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Total.....	\$8,864 75
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Total,.....	\$38,466 06
Total receipts as per statement.....	\$63,424 33
Total expenses of Fair and Exposition 1873.....	38,466 06
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Net profit of Fair and Exposition 1873.....	\$24,958 27
Total receipts of Fair and Exposition, 1873.....	\$63,424 33
Total receipts of Fair, 1872.. ...	30,584 32
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Difference in receipts by holding Exposition.....	\$32,840 01
Total expenses of Fair and Exposition 1873.....	\$38,466 06
Total expenses of Fair and Exposition 1872.....	18,756 45
<hr/>	
Difference in expenses by adding Exposition.....	\$19,709 61

CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNT.

Expense of Exposition Building.

E. May, architect, for plans and specifications, etc...	\$500 00
E. May, extra services.....	90 00
J. D. Middlebrook, for estimate.....	25 00
W. H. Morrison, for surveying.....	67 00
Kenney and Muller, excavating.....	85 00

Stone Work.

Richter Bros., rubble stone, 415 yds @ \$7.00.....	\$2,905 00
Smith & Ittenbach, cut stone, 1,384 cubic feet @ \$2.25, \$1.75 and 60 cts.....	1,228 96

Brick.

Jno. P. Cruse, for 421,000 brick @ \$11.50 per 1,000, kiln count.....	\$4,841 50
Jno. P. Cruse, for 425,000 brick @ \$9.00 per 1,000, kiln count.....	3,825 00

Sand and Lime.

W. C. Smith, as per contract.....	\$962 00
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Lumber.

Builders' and Manufacturers' Ass'n, 640,254 ft of lumber, doors, sash, etc., Exposition Hall.....	\$16,652 18
Adams, Huey & Johnson, lumber.....	118 19
H. W. Hilderbrand, lumber.....	12 79

Hardware.

Hildebrand & Fugate, 190 kegs of nails and sundries.....	\$1,091 38
R. B. Duncan, window locks.....	36 00
Dill & Lewis Smith, work on doors.....	26 75
S. H. Wright & Co., bolts.....	455 86
Deloss, Root & Co., grates and bolts.....	238 21

Plastering.

G. W. Griffith, 3,360 yards @ 30cts. per yard, and \$9.00 for extra labor.....	\$1,017 00
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Roofing.

T. H. Curry & Co., 592 square yards and 91 feet @ \$5.50 per yard.....	\$3,244 90
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Galvanized Iron Work.

Brown & Wait, 277 feet @ 75 cents per foot and 60 cents per foot.....	\$ 188 70
Johnson Bros., per contract.....	2,884 61

Painting and Glazing.

Irvin & Newell, as per contract on old build- ings, and glazing windows main hall.....	\$1,850 00
C. C. C. & I. R. R., freight on paint.....	9 00
Miller Bros., 332½ gallons of chemical paint @ \$1,50 per gallon.....	498 50
Witt & Surface, bill of paints and oils,.....	141 89
Pay roll of painting	119 75

Brickmasons' Labor.

Pay rolls from May 3d to July 26, @ \$5.00 per day for bricklayers, and \$3.00 per day for ten- ders, \$6.00 per day for superintendent.....	\$8,428 67
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Carpenter Work.

Irvin & Newell, on contract for main hall.....	\$5,600 00
Pay roll from August 9th to Sept. 6th, at \$2.00 to \$3.50 per day.....	1,171 56
To clerk of court on judgment for carp'r. work....	453 12

Wrought and Cast Iron Work.

W. B. Seward, bill as per contract.....	\$958 70
Haugh & Co., strips for main doors.....	41 30

Superintendent.

H. Caldwell, salary as Superintendent of Exposi- tion building.....	3,000 00
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RECAPITULATION.

Architect	\$ 615 00
Surveying	67 00
Excavating.....	85 00

Stone foundation.....	4,133 69
Brick.....	8,666 50
Sand and lime.....	962 00
Lumber.....	16,783 18
Hardware	1,848 20
Plastering.....	1,017 80
Roofing.....	3,244 90
Galvanized iron work.....	3,073 31
Painting and glazing.....	2,619 14
Brickmason's labor.....	8,428 67
Carpenter work.....	7,224 68
Wrought and cast iron work	1,000 00
Superintendent	3,000 00

Total cost of Exposition Building.....\$62,769 07

Sewerage.

John A. Whitsit for 356 foot of sewerage pipe @ 75 cents per foot	\$267 00
Indiana Cement Pipe Company	390 76

Water Works.

R. R. Rouse, hose piping and pumps, per bill....	\$1,473 88
Dean Bros., pumps and piping, and attending same.....	2,602 34
Bruner & Reiner, cistern 1,025 bbls. @ 70c. per bbl	717 50
“ “ extra work and material	17 32
M. E. Hall, drinking fountain.....	6 20
Adams, Huey & Johnson, lumber.....	15 00
Over & Krag, for 1 dozen buckets.....	2 35
Kasemer & Seiter, water tank.....	150 00

Gas Pipes.

D. Coulter, for pipes, nipples, marble slabs, etc. as per contract, No. ft. of piping measured by committee and found to be correct.....	\$5,265 56
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Gas Fittings.

Indianapolis Gas Light Co.....	\$1,080 92
Jno. G. Hanning, (5) 72 inch burners, @ \$130...	650 00
“ “ “ (196) 48 “ “ @ 15...	2,940 00
“ “ “ extras	103 77

Pavement.

C. Burgess, 1337½ yards of tar and gravel pavement @ 75 cents.....	\$1,003 12
C. Burgess for material and other work.....	358 00

White Washing.

G. W. Smock, as per contract Exp. building....	\$581 00
Floral Hall	160 00
Stalls, fences, and ticket offices.....	275 00

Fencing.

M. E. Hall, 2,050 ft. at 47½ cts. per foot.....	\$963 50
“ “ 32 ft. at 85 “ “ “	26 20

Fair Ground Expense.

Cornelius & Boring, bill for fitting 2 story dwelling	\$ 332 21
H. S. Keely for plow.....	22 00
Irvin & Newell, carpenter work.....	61 15
M. E. Hall, pulling stumps.....	126 00
Pay rolls from April 27 to Sept. 12, inclusive....	6,747 96
Neab & Merrill, plumbing	14 04
Layman, Carey & Co., hardware.....	36 45
Shover & Miller, lumber.....	64 58
Frank & Laney, topping trees.....	10 00
Irvin & Newell, painting.....	50 00
Chandler & Taylor, shingles.....	283 00
Freight on paint.....	1 69
Builders and Manufacturers Association, lumber,	5 79
Story & New, tools.....	13 35

G. W. Smock, labor.....	2 00
O. T. Bowen, painting	150 88
Indiana Banking Co., lumber.....	568 25
F. H. Mayhew, lettering.....	34 17
Story & New, hardware.....	188 75
C. & C. R. R., lumber.....	\$250 00
Indiana Banking Co., draft for paint.....	222 00
B. & Man'f Ass'n, lumber.....	1,123 90

Floral Hall.

Pay rolls for brick work, painting, glazing, car- penter work, etc., from July 26th to October 23d 1873.....	\$913 73
I., P. & C. R. R., freight on lumber.....	318 00
J. C. Carter, carpenter work, per contract.....	1,600 00
Bunger & Layman, roofing	1,347 83
C. J. Clayton, sodding.....	20 00
Byrkit Bros., labor, and lumber.....	45 50
W. H. Ragan, labor, etc.,.....	61 25
Ward Bros., paints, etc.....	9 67
Peck & Son, lumber.....	269 50
Caldwell & Co., lumber	87 50
Witt & Surface, paints etc.....	337 24
Builders and Manufacturer's Association, lumber (part of bill 557).....	2,000 12

Boiler House.

Pay rolls, brick work.....	\$1,100 22
W. C. Smith, lime, fire brick, clay etc.....	118 00
Jno. P. Cruse, brick.....	840 00
Boiler and attachments.....	2,093 73
B. & M. Ass'n, lumber, (part of bill 557).....	1,123 40

Expense of Decorating.

Pay rolls, from Sept. 2d to 21st, inclusive.....	\$812 32
Witt & Surface, paints.....	41 25

Indianapolis Cement Pipe Co., for cement, three barrels.....	7 50
Hibben, Kennedy & Co., muslin.....	694 03
Chas. Mayer & Co., flags and trimmings.....	220 19
Louis Knolb, flag staff, etc.....	12 50
A. Weigand, wreaths and evergreens.....	71 40
Austin Hough, painting banners.....	800 00

Work on Grotto.

S. W. Vance, labor (artistic).....	\$32 00
Smock & Clayton, whitewashing.....	81 00
E. W. Hathaway, labor.....	6 75
Witt & Surface, paint.....	63 06
J. J. Palmer, extras.....	29 75
Pay roll, labor.....	21 49
D. S. Benson, for carpet.....	28 52
J. A. Griggs, labor.....	3 00
Wm. Barnes.....	2 00
Greensburg Limestone Co.....	7 50

Extra Material and Fixtures.

(In Exposition Building, not included in any of the foregoing accounts.)

Hildebrand & Fugate, hardware.....	\$117 40
Sinker, Davis & Co., for pulleys, shafting, etc.....	957 55
Adams, Mansur & Co., curtains, carpets, etc.....	221 42
Albert Gall, carpets.....	98 00
C. Caldwell & Co., for lumber.....	162 86
Moving railing.....	3 00
Pay Roll, (No. 210).....	100 00

RECAPITULATION.

Sewerage.....	\$657 76
Water works.....	4,984 59
Gas pipes.....	5,265 56
Gas fixtures.....	4,774 69
Pavement.....	1,361 12
Whitewashing.....	1,016 00
Fencing.....	989 70

Fair Ground expense.....	10,308 17
Floral Hall.....	7,010 34
Boiler House.....	5,275 35
Decorating.....	2,659 19
Grotto.....	275 07
Extras, etc., not included in forgoing accounts...	1,660 23
Total.....	\$46,237 77
Cost of Exposition Building.....	62 769 07
Total construction account.....	\$109,006 84

Treasurers, in account with

*Indiana State Board of Agriculture :**

DEBTOR.

Receipts from all sources, except Banks.....	\$63,424 33
Receipts from Bills in Bank.....	70,500 00
Receipts from assessment of Guarantee bonds...	57,490 00
Receipts from sale of 1-5 Bonds.....	40,000 00
Total	\$231,414 33

CREDITOR.

Expenses of Fair and Exposition, 1873.....	\$38,466 06
Construction account.....	109,006 84
Notes paid in Bank.....	58,500 00
Due C. Dickson for services.....	400 00
Due C. Dickson, money advanced.....	1,967 10
Charges on Bonds, expressage.....	39 00
Commission on Bonds.....	1,000 00
Interest on Notes.....	3,710 97
Cash and bills receivable on hand.....	15,324 36

*NOTE.—As the printing of the Annual Agricultural Report was delayed, the business up to March 1st, 1874, connected with the operations of 1873, have been included in the Secretary's Report.

Government bonds on hand.....	3,000 00
Total	<u>\$231,414 33</u>

ASSETS.

36 acres, fair grounds.....	\$180,000 00
Improvements.....	114,906 00
3 acres for switch by Peru R. R.....	12,000 00
Notes from Guarantors, not due,.....	12,168 89
Cash on hand.....	3,155 47
U. S. Bonds, 5-20	3,000 00
Amount due from Guarantors on assessment....	2,990 00
Amount assessment on Guarantee Bonds unpaid and due Oct. 5th, 1874.....	30,240 00
Total	<u>\$358,460 36</u>

LIABILITIES.

1-5 10 per cent. Bonds.....	\$40,000 00
Bills payable in Bank.....	12,000 00
Orders uncalled for.....	3,391 00
Assessment paid on Guarantee Bonds to be re- funded from net profit of future fairs.....	57,490 00
Total.....	<u>\$112,881 00</u>

GEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

Treasurer, in account with

Indiana State Board of Agriculture :

1873.

January 17, cash on hand.....	\$1,996 98
March 20, State appropriation.....	8,000 00
Total.....	<u>\$9,996 98</u>
Dec. 31, Cr. by orders redeemed.....	\$6,915 71
Dec. 31, Cr. by balance on hand.....	3,081 27
	<u>\$9,996 98</u>

BANKING MATTERS.

Arrangements were made with the Indiana Banking Co., Woolen, Webb & Co., and Fletcher & Sharp's bank to furnish \$60,000 at intervals as would be required on the building account, by discounting bills for the Board at 10 per cent., and taking the guarantee bonds as collateral security. The first bills were made April 25th of \$5,000 in each bank, and each month following, until there was \$20,000 due to each bank, and the \$60,000 was exhausted. More funds being needed, a note was made in each of the three banks for \$1,500, adding \$4,500 to our bank account. The funds were again exhausted, and heavy bills coming in to be paid.

The banks kindly granted a request for more, on the same terms; and a note was made in each of the banks named for \$2,000, adding \$6,000 more to our debt—making the total amount from the banks \$70,500, the discount on the same being \$2,536.68. The cry came for *more money, more money!* In vain did the officers plead to stop expenses. Enthusiasm ran high—each department Superintendent urged the necessity of having his part of the Exhibition complete; and even the guarantors vowed that they would rather pay the whole amount of their bonds, than leave anything undone to insure success. So in the emergency \$5,000 of the Geological fund was drawn, used, and replaced soon after the Exposition. The sale of refreshment stands furnished the first source of income, and very opportune.

All the notes in bank were due the same date, October 25th. At the close of the Exposition an assessment of ninety per cent. was made on the Guarantee Bonds named above, to meet the bank account, and other indebtedness. Much delay was experienced in collecting the bonds, and only a small portion of the bank account was paid when due. Some of the guarantors rebelled, and after several meetings a conference was held with the officers of the Board, and a compromise effected, whereby the Board agreed to carry a portion of the assessment over until the close of the Exposition of 1874.

The present indebtedness to the banks will be found in the Treasurer's report. As he was entrusted with the duty of collecting the guarantee bonds and paying the notes in bank as fast as possible, having receipted to the banks for the bonds, agreeing to pay their claims before appropriating any of the proceeds to other indebtedness. To be explicit, until the notes in bank were due, all the banking business was done through the Secretary's office, and not through the Treasurer. This arrangement was necessary as the banks required that the money should not be drawn only as actually required—which arrangement the Treasurer elect declined to accede to.

INSURANCE.

There is \$25,000 insurance on the main building, divided among seven different companies, and \$8,000 on the other buildings within the Fair Grounds, excepting the new Floral Hall, on which we recommend an insurance of \$3,000. There is no insurance on the stalls and pens within the Fair Grounds. The rate on fair ground buildings has been raised during the past twelve months, and we are now charged one and a half per cent.; annual rates one-half per cent. more than formerly.

LITIGATION.

The only expense in this respect during the past season has been for advice in regard to the banking matters, and the guarantee bonds. The case of the State Board of Agriculture vs. Street Railway Company, that was appealed to the Supreme Court, was entered on the docket and the briefs submitted June 16, 1871, but is yet undecided.

The contractors for the carpenter work on the Exposition building, failed to pay the workmen for the last week of work done by them. They accordingly filed a lein on the building for the amount of their claim, and brought suit. After investigating the matter thoroughly, it was thought proper to let the case go by default; that the claim might be proven in court and each person release the lien on the

building before they could get their money, and the Board could be indemnified by the bondsmen for the contractors. We have had notice of suit on some bills outstanding, but they were amicably settled without aid of the courts. The collecting of the guarantee bond was procrastinated, and suit threatened, but it is probable that with but few exceptions, all will be collected without recourse to the courts.

EXPOSITION MEETINGS.

At the last January meeting, the project of an Exposition in connection with the State Fair, was thoroughly discussed, and several resolutions bearing on the subject were before the meeting, and a proposition on the part of the city to furnish a guarantee fund to insure the Board against loss, was accepted, and time given until the 4th of February to secure the guarantee bonds.

The Board met in February, the amount required, one hundred thousand dollars, was not yet subscribed; more time was granted, and the executive committee authorized to call a meeting of the Board when the fund was secured. An extension was granted from week to week, until February 26, when the full amount of acceptable bonds were ready. The executive committee met and arranged with the Street Car Company for suitable transportation, also with the Gas Company to lay piping to the Fair Grounds, but failed to arrange with the Water Works Company for a supply of water. Several days were spent in perfecting the preliminary arrangements, and the Board was then called together March 13, to endorse what had been done, arrange premium list, and other matters connected with the Exposition.

Plans for the building were adopted, and a committee of four appointed to act with a committee of three on the part of the city, known as the building committee. Much trouble was experienced in contracting for the erection of the building—repeated meetings were held for that purpose—until the 17th day of April the brick were purchased, and arrangements perfected to insure the erection of the building without delay.

There was used in the construction of the Exposition building, 930,000 brick, kiln-count, or in other words, *actual count*; whereas, if counted by measurement—as estimated by contractors in the wall—it would add forty per cent. to the amount—equal to 1,303,000.

There are 2,686 cubic yards of stone work in the foundation, and 640,254 feet of lumber used in the construction of the buildings. There are 976 feet of water pipe, 10,600 feet, or over two miles of gas pipe within the structure, 202 reflectors, and 1,362 gas burners, consuming 570,900 feet of gas during the Exposition, 568 feet of drainage pipe, 917 squares (10 x 10 feet) of elastic roofing, and 190 kegs of nails are included in the construction account.

The main building was under roof in 90 days after ground was broken for the foundation.

The late season and wet weather, retarded the progress of the work; the elements seemed to conspire against the Exposition enterprise, and a portion of the walls were blown down when near completion. The contractors for the carpenter work collapsed, and quit work. Many of the newspapers from which we expected assistance, were constantly discouraging the enterprise. Nothing daunted, those having the management in charge, showed a determination and perseverance that silenced opposition, and gave assurance of success.

The building was completed on time, enthusiasm was aroused. Exhibitors vied with each other in display, and the Exposition resulted in a *grand success*, considering the difficulties under which the management labored, the result of the undertaking may be looked upon as almost a *miracle*.

The indefatigable perseverance exhibited by two individuals, H. W. Caldwell and J. M. Todd, in raising the amount required on the guarantee bonds, the difficulties overcome, and the amount of work accomplished within a limited time, is a practical example of what may be accomplished by *energy* and *perseverance*.

We will here take occasion to make a brief comparison

with other similar enterprises. The gross receipts of the Indiana Fair and Exposition, were \$63,000 at 25 cents admission. The St. Louis Fair, gross receipts \$72,000 at 50 cents admission. At same price of admission the receipts would have been \$25,000, less than the Indiana Exposition, and yet they claim a grand success. At Chicago, the receipts were \$137,413, at 50 cents admission, only \$6,000 more than the Indiana Exposition, at same rates, with double the amount of capital invested in buildings. The Chicago Exposition Company pay no premiums nor give any recognition of merit.

While we have experienced considerable embarrassment in closing up the business of the season, there is great encouragement for the future. The annexed statement shows a profit of 20 per cent. on the amount invested the past season. The debt incurred by the assessment notes to the guarantors, does not bear interest, and the interest on the \$30,000 the Board has agreed to carry over as a portion of the assessment on the guarantee bonds is to be included in the expense account of the coming season, so that the guarantors will be bearing that expense, as the assessment notes given as payment on the bonds, are payable *only* from a surplus of net receipts.

The real estate now owned by the Board, consisting of 39 acres of land with improvements, and valued at over \$300,000, is not subject to taxation.

PRINTING.

This important branch of the business, connected with the State Fair and Exposition, requires more than a passing notice, as at least four times more labor and expense has been given to that department the past season than heretofore. At a heavy expense and considerable delay, a beautiful lithograph poster was procured. Five thousand were ordered and distributed to the postoffices and railroad depots in this and adjoining States. More being required, another 5,000 was arranged for, with the addition of business cards, a large portion of which were distributed through this office. A

competing lithographic establishment proposed to issue a poster for the Board, with business cards attached, which was encouraged, and 3,000 of those splendid pictures were distributed, and almost every livery stable, hotel, and manufacturing establishment within reach was supplied. It is questionable if we did not overreach the mark in such fine posters, for two reasons: 1st. They were so admired that in many instances they were appropriated to adorn private houses. 2nd. Being superior to anything of the kind they excited envy, and were destroyed, as we have abundant evidence, especially in the southern and eastern part of the State; and also positive evidence of some of them being destroyed in the Northern part of the State. So great was the rivalry manifested that in some instances our agents were forbade the privilege of placing the posters of the Indiana Exposition along side of other exposition posters, especially was this the case on the O. & M. Railroad, and at their office in St. Louis. This poster business is an expensive luxury, and might be commented upon by the Delegate Board with good result. I have been thus explicit, as there was complaint in some quarters of not advertising sufficiently; and just here I take occasion to remark and assert that we sent out more than double as much advertising matter as was sent from the office of the Cincinnati or office of any other Exposition in the country. Four-fifths of the posters for the Cincinnati Exposition, with which this State was flooded as early as March and April, were sent out by business men, with their cards attached, and distributed by their agents or runners. Only 5,000 were printed by the Association, and they were not distributed until the month of August. We had 13,000 distributed, and scarcely a day since the Exposition but we have application for our posters, to preserve as ornaments, which we cannot supply.

And further, we issued 5,000 Exposition circulars in April to all the principal newspapers in the United States. In May and June we sent out 10,000 more circulars and 15,000 strip posters and 10,000 premium lists by mail, and several thousand premium lists in packages by Express,

which were kindly taken free of charge. Pardon me for again referring to the Cincinnati Exposition. They had 5,000 premium lists printed, only sent to old exhibitors and when applied for. Will add also in this connection that we experienced much difficulty in getting a wood cut for advertisement. We had fifty-five electrotypes made from the wood cut to supply the demand, and by request furnished them to be inserted in newspapers from New York to St. Louis, and from Milwaukee to Jackson, Tenn. The same electrotypes were used repeatedly by different papers, and two large wood cuts in the *Journal* and *Sentinel*, with 30,000 each extra circulation. So that we can say, without fear of successful contradiction, we had the best advertised Exposition in America.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD.

Since the office of State Printer was abolished, it has become necessary to get the order for the public printing from the Governor and Secretary of State. The contract for printing the Reports of the State officers, including the Agricultural and Geological Reports, was not awarded until quite recently; and, therefore, we have not been able to have the Annual Report in a printed form, as was the case one year ago.

The same difficulties exist as heretofore in collecting matter for the Annual Report. The collecting of agricultural statistics by Township Assessors is a failure, as the law prepared for the action of the last Legislature for that purpose, was lost after it had passed the House. There is at present no means of collecting reliable statistics of crops, and individual opinions are not worth publishing as official reports.

The Annual Reports of the County Agricultural Societies require to be condensed, as we are limited in the number of pages.

The premiums on essays being abandoned by the Board has induced us to look elsewhere for original and interesting matter pertaining to the agricultural interests of the State.

We expect Reports from the Department Superintendent. The history of the late Fair and Exposition, and the transactions of the Board, will be somewhat extended, and have solicited contributions from some of the ablest agricultural writers in the State, and we trust that the appearance of the next Annual Report will keep pace with the advancement made by the Board in other respects.

I will take this opportunity to again refer to the importance of having a more uniform time of holding the election of officers of the County Agricultural Societies.

At present the time of election ranges from September until June, and I would suggest the annual elections take place after the annual meeting of the delegate Board, that each Society may be represented by officers of the past season and hand in *his own* report, and we could then know whom to address in sending matter to the Societies. I would suggest the last week in January or first week in February as the most suitable time for holding annual elections.

LIBRARY.

There has been a larger addition than usual to the Agricultural Library, as we have received Annual Reports from several State Agricultural Boards that have not exchanged heretofore.

We have now on file Reports from all the States that issue Reports, in exchange for those sent from this office.

We have been favored, the past season, with the following named agricultural papers:

Prairie Farmer, Chicago, Illinois
Rural New Yorker, Rochester, N. Y.
Country Gentleman, Albany, N. Y.
Ohio Farmer, Cleveland, Ohio.
The Western Rural, Chicago Illinois.
American Farmer's Advocate, Jackson, Tenn.
Southern Agriculturalist, Louisville, Ky.
Farmers' Home Journal, Louisville, Ky.
Monthly Report from Department of Agriculture, D. C.
National Live Stock Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

Western Agriculturalist, Quincy, Ill.
National Crop Reporter, Jacksonville, Illinois.
Indianapolis Sentinel.
Industrial Review, Indianapolis, Ind.
Indiana Farmer, Indianapolis, Ind.
Western Guide, Indianapolis, Ind.

OFFICE AFFAIRS.

There has been during the season five Board meetings, occupying thirty-eight days, and seven Committee meetings, occupying nineteen days, the records of which in full would fill a volume. There was received from the State Printer, during the months of January and February, 10,000 copies of the Annual Report of the Board, for 1872, most of which were boxed and shipped during the month of February. Seven thousand five hundred were distributed in this State, among Agricultural Societies and Farmers' Clubs; the remainder to distant States. Only about one hundred copies remain on hand.

The amount of matter sent from this office during the past year has been more than double any previous season. And the procuring of new wood cuts, electrotypes, engravings and dies, has been attended with much anxiety, the delay at times having subjected those in charge of the office to much annoyance; all of which, together with the heavy expense connected with this style of work, will be avoided in future.

The new Diplomas just issued are claimed to be superior, both in design and workmanship. I would respectfully suggest that the Cabinet on the west side of the room be removed into the Geological Department, and the cases appropriated to the display of agricultural products from each county.

The limit of usefulness and influence of the Board of Agriculture is almost unbounded. The Board of Agriculture may be considered in its infancy. The time is not far distant when, as a head center, all information concerning the agricultural interest of the State will be gathered and trans-

mitted to those directly interested, and "where it will do the most good." And not until there is a system of collecting information and agricultural statistics in each State, officially, and each State report to a central office in the United States, at least monthly, will there be much advantage to agriculturalists derived from that source.

The thanks of the Board are due to Mrs. Oren, State Librarian, for her assistance in procuring a new carpet for the agricultural rooms, and otherwise adding to the general appearance of the rooms. We have received special favors from the express companies, and most of the railroads centering at this place. J. C. Weinberger, of California, also placed the Board under obligations by donating the premium of ten dollars on grapes. Several committee men kindly offered their services gratuitously. It would be almost useless to attempt to refer to *all* the many acts of kindness and good feeling exhibited toward the enterprise of the Board, some of which we presume will be referred to in the reports of department superintendents.

The burdens of this office have been lightened by the kind and respectful treatment of all connected with the business management, with scarcely a single exception.

It is a sad duty to record the death of two persons who were present at the last annual meeting, as delegate members. Mr. F. Basler, member of the State Board of Agriculture, departed this life on the 15th day of December, 1873. As a member of the Board for the last two years, he was too well known with you all to need any eulogy here—"to speak of him is but to praise him." With his business qualifications, and affable manners, the State Board of Agriculture has lost one of its useful members.

Mr. S. F. Penticost died on the 10th day of December, 1873. We will miss Frank—he was a useful man, in the "middle day of life," and has been long and intimately connected with the affairs of the State Board of Agriculture.

Respectfully submitted,

ALEX. HERON,
Secretary State Board of Agriculture.

Mr. Carlos Dickson, Treasurer, submitted his report as follows:

August 27, 1873, received from A. C. Jameson,	
notes and bonds.....	\$3,345 50
Received from A. C. Jameson, cash.....	2,897 18
“ “ sale of 129,326 gate tickets at 25c..	32,331 50
“ “ “ “ 32,046 R.R. coupons at 25c	8,011 50
“ “ “ “ 13,288 ampithea'r tickets,	
at 10c.....	1,328 80
“ “ “ “ 445 exhibitor's “ at \$2..	890 00
“ “ “ “ 2 “ “ at \$5..	10 00
Entry fees from Alex. Heron.....	660 00
“ “ “ E. C. Tuttle.....	70 00
“ “ “ L. W. Moses	90 00
“ “ “ T. V. Mitchell.....	5 00
Check room.....	86 00
Dinner tickets.....	12 50
Premium returned	5 00
E. T. Cox, sales of badges.....	17 25
“ “ entry fee: Plate glass.....	4 00
E. C. Tuttle, sales of badges.....	18 00
F. Basler, “ “ “	4 50
John-Sutherland, stamps, etc.....	3 35
Refreshment stands, etc.....	5,968 70
H. Caldwell, sales of lumber, etc.....	622 43
Interest on bonds.....	103 27
Due Treasurer.....	1,967 10
Total	\$58,451 58

Disbursements—1873.

Dec. 31.	By paid general cash orders.....	\$47,225 58
	Live stock orders.....	6,223 00
	Agricultural and horticultural.....	1,125 00
	Textile fabrics.....	277 00
	Mechanical.....	91 00
	Fine art.....	10 00
	United States bonds on hand.....	3,000 00
	Note on Houston, Joyce & Co., not paid.....	500 00
		<hr/>
		\$58,451 58

GEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT—1873.

Receipts.

Sept. 27.	Received from A. C. Jameson	\$1,975 52
	Received from State Board.....	5,000 00
		<hr/>
		\$6,975 52

Disbursements.

	By paid general cash orders.....	\$3,816 00
	Balance cash on hand	3,159 00
		<hr/>
		\$6,975 52

The total amount of guarantee bonds placed in my hands for collection was \$100,800, on which a pro rata assessment of ninety per cent. was levied, sixty per cent. to be collected at once, and the balance of thirty per cent. to remain unpaid until the close of the Exposition of 1874.

Of the sixty per cent. \$54,120 has been collected, to which may be added \$2,550, or sixty per cent. on bonds of guarantors who hold the Board's cash order for more than the amount due on bonds; also a draft made on W. R. McKeen, President of the St. L., V. & T. H. Railroad, for \$900, making the total amount settled \$57,570.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Mr. President, and Members

of the State Board of Agriculture :

I cannot make to you such a report, on this occasion as I should like to have done. Your Constitution plainly defines the duties of General Superintendant, under which I was duly elected, but those duties properly belonging to my office, were by your Committee on Buildings, placed in the hands of Hezekiah Caldwell.

This Committee did well in giving him the Superintendency of the building, but I deem, had no right to take from me those rights belonging to the General Superintendent by the law. I submitted to this, hoping it might prove for the best, but it was a great injustice to me, showing in me a seeming incompetency, when I really was divested of the power to act. This much of an explanation is necessary both to set myself right before the public, and to show why I make such a short report.

One year ago when this Exposition was projected, a guarantee fund of \$100,000 was to be raised, and the Committees appointed by the Board of Trade, and City Council, had given the matter up as a failure, and returned the books to the Board of Trade rooms. The Journal pronounced it "another enterprise knocked in the head." Together with your Secretary, I undertook to raise it and was assisted by John M. Todd, and J. D. Vinnedge. After many days of incessant labor in the most inclement weather, the bonds were delivered to, and accepted by the State Board of Agriculture, about the 6th of March, 1873, and thus was culminated the professed design of the State Board of Agriculture, and the bonded hope of the citizens of Indianapolis. I rejoice in this, for I look forward to this enterprise as of great importance to the State of Indiana, and the city of Indianapolis, believing that out of it will

grow the grandest success ever witnessed in this country. You have a good foundation, and need only to improve it.

It is gratifying to know that no accident of any serious character happened in the construction of this mammoth building, and that an exhibition was held that surprised Indiana, and gave satisfaction to every visitor. I call your attention to the following recommendations:

First. That the stands next season be sold without reserve to the highest bidder for cash, in full, one week previous to the opening.

Second. That only such refreshment stands be allowed on the ground as are now erected for that purpose.

Third. That only two candy manufacturers be allowed space to erect tents.

Fourth. That no shows of any character, whatever, be allowed on the grounds.

Fifth. That small peddling institutions, patent right, medicine, lung testers, lifting machines, etc., be debarred, and that the sale of pop corn, candy, cider, lemonade, and cigars be confined to the stands above.

Sixth. The young trees yet living be properly boxed, and a row of trees be planted immediately outside of the time track, from the east end of the Amphitheater to the west side of Executive building.

Seventh. Exposition Avenue should be graded and graveled, at least in front of the main building, this year, and platform built from sidewalk to street railroad.

Eighth. All goods should be received in front, at the east and west doors, except heavy machinery. This will avoid cutting up the ground with wagons.

Ninth. Whenever practicable there should be built at the west end of main building, a hall of sufficient room to accommodate all machinery and farm implements that may want shelter.

There is an effort on foot to widen and deepen the State ditch and turn Pogues Run into it above the Car Works; this would not be of advantage to your grounds, and should be averted if in your power. The fair grounds are not in good condition, from the fact, that little could be done last season on account of buildings, etc. Much can and must be done this year. In fact, your Superintendent will have a years constant labor, in fitting up the grounds, making necessary repairs and improvements, working up the next Exposition by traveling, soliciting, and securing novelties. The Fair portion of the exhibition was satisfactory and drew greater crowds than at any other time of the Exposition. Showing the public's deep interest in a worthy direction.

I have placed in the hands of the Secretary, a schedule of property belonging to the Board.

Respectfully submitted,

H. W. CALDWELL,

General Superintendent.

On motion of Mr. Crim the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer, were referred to the Committee on Finance.

The President announced that nominations for members of the Board were now in order.

The Secretary read the districts, wherein members terms expire.

The nominations were as follows:

First District. L. A. Burk, of Posey, and Robt. Mitchell, of Gibson.

Second District. Hon. Jas. D. Williams, of Knox, and Jno. Giles of Sullivan.

Third District. F. C. Johnson, of Floyd.

Fourth District. Thomas Mason, of Greene, and Wm. B. Seward, of Monroe.

Seventh District. Hon. Jacob Mutz, of Shelby.

A communication from the Board of Trade was read, submitting the name of Wm. C. Holmes, of Indianapolis, as a candidate for election in this district; also a communication announcing H. H. Lee, of Indianapolis, as a candidate for election in this district, recommended by several citizens.

Fourteenth District. Hon. Stephen Davidson, of Fulton County.

Fifteenth District. Hon. Jno. Sutherland, of Laporte County.

Sixteenth District. Hon. I. D. G. Nelson, of Allen, Mr. J. B. Stoll, of Noble, Hon. Jno. Sarninghausen, of Allen, and Adam Link, of Allen.

On motion of Mr. Williams, the Board accepted the invitation of the State Horticultural Society, to meet with them this evening at 7 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Zigler, of Laporte, the Board adjourned to meet with the State Horticultural Society at 7 o'clock, P. M.

EVENING SESSION—7 O'CLOCK, P. M.

There being a number of members present, the President called the Board to order, and announced the following named delegates as committeemen, in addition to the regular standing Committees of the Board:

On Finance—Messrs. W. T. Ross, Robt. Mitchell, and Geo. E. Conrad.

On Premium List—Messrs. E. R. Farnam, Thos. Nelson, and Jno. W. Zigler.

On Fair Grounds—Messrs. J. M. Patterson, Joan Hurley, and D. F. Willey.

On Rules and Regulations—Messrs. J. D. Williams, C. V. Tarlton, and M. L. Snodgrass.

On Miscellaneous Business—Messrs. J. B. Elliott, S. F. Lockridge, and Leonidas Link.

On motion the Board adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock, A. M.

WEDNESDAY JAN. 7, 1874—9 O'CLOCK, A. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment. After the roll was called, the minutes of yesterday's proceedings, were read, corrected and adopted.

The Committee on Credentials reported, which report, was accepted and adopted, and the Committee discharged.

Hon. R. M. Lockhart, was nominated as a candidate from the Sixteenth District, in place of Mr. Link, withdrawn.

Mr Williams of Knox, offered the following :

WHEREAS, The subject of the improvement of our common or dirt roads is of great importance to the citizens of the State generally, therefore be it

Resolved, That we recommend to the different counties, that they offer premiums in the different townships, for the best worked common or graveled road in said township, the premium to be used for the improvement of the road in said district, taking the premium.

Which on motion was adopted.

Mr. Meredith offered the following :

Resolved, That the State Fair proper during the season of 1874 continue only one week, and that all exhibitors in the Live Stock Department be granted the privilege of leaving the grounds with their stock at the expiration of that time, and that, if in accordance with their wishes, they be allowed to remain upon the grounds during the continuance of the Exposition.

Which was adopted.

The Committee on Resolutions pertaining to the death of Ferdinand Basler, through its chairman, Mr. Seward, submitted the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted unanimously :

WHEREAS, Ferdinand Basler, a member of the State Board of Agriculture from the Second District, has been taken from our midst by the hand of death; recognizing as we do in this dispensation of Providence the inexorable hand of God, yet we deplore the death of our friend and associate who has been cut down in the prime of his life and usefulness, therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Basler we have lost a worthy and highly prized member, and one the loss of whom will long be felt.

Resolved, That while we bow to this providential interference of the affairs of men, yet we sincerely deplore its necessity, and express our regrets that one so gifted and useful in society should be so early called to leave a sphere of usefulness that seemed but begun.

Resolved, That we tender the family of the deceased our warmest and most heartfelt sympathies and the assurance that we fully appreciate the worth of him they have lost, and the further assurance that we will treasure his memory while memory with us lasts.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon our records, and a copy with the seal of the State Board of Agriculture thereon be sent to the family of the deceased.

Mr. Luckett offered the following.

Resolved: That in order to carry out a suggestion contained in the Report of the Secretary, the delegates of the present meeting, be requested to impress upon their respective Societies, the importance of holding their annual election, soon after the annual meeting of the State Board.

Which was adopted.

There being nothing before the Board temporarily, Mr. Poole took occasion to refer to the valuable essays upon "Animated Nature," by Prof. Agassiz, in which the subject of "in and in breeding," is commented upon to considerable length. An animated discussion sprung up among the stock men upon the much mooted question of the advantages and profits to be gained by "in and in breeding," the weight of the argument being greatly in favor of the advocates of this plan for the improvement of breeds of stock. Messrs. Meredith, Poole, Cobb and Lockhart, participated in the discussion, and while conceding that inter-marriage in the human race was not conducive of beneficial results,

maintained that the practice of "in breeding" among the lower animals, if followed judicially was a good thing.

Mr. Milhaus, from the Committee on Rules and Regulations, submitted the following:

Resolved. That the rules of the State Board be so amended as to absolutely prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors on the fair ground during the continuance of its exhibitions, and providing for the forfeiture of all privileges on the conviction of the first offense.

Which was adopted.

The President announced a meeting of the Patrons of Husbandry at the Young Men's Christian Association rooms in the evening, to which members of the order present were cordially invited.

The Board then adjourned until 2. P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION, }
2 O'CLOCK P. M. }

The Board met and was called to order. The Secretary called the roll, and most of the delegates and members responded to their names.

On motion of Mr. Caldwell of Wabash, Messrs. Farnam, Higgins and Willey were appointed as tellers and Messrs. Lockridge and Meredith as tally clerks. And the Board proceeded to ballot for a member in the first District.

Mr. L. A. Burke and Robert Mitchell were the nominations:

Mr. Mitchell declined to serve, and the President was instructed to cast the unanimous vote of the Board for Mr. L. A. Burke, of Posey; and he was declared duly elected to serve for two years, as member of the State Board, from the first district.

The nominations in the second district were John Giles and Hon. J. D. Williams.

Hon. J. D. Williams, of Knox, having received a majority of all the votes cast, he was declared elected.

The Board proceeded to ballot for a member in the third district. Mr. F. C. Johnson, of Floyd, being the only candidate, Mr. Poole moved that the President be instructed to cast the vote of the Board unanimous for F. C. Johnson.

Which was carried, and Mr. F. C. Johnson was declared elected.

In the fourth district the nominations were Thos. Mason, of Greene, and Wm. B. Seward, of Monroe.

Mr. Seward having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared elected.

In the seventh district the nominations were Wm. C. Holmes, of Marion, H. H. Lee, of Indianapolis and Jacob Mutz, of Shelby.

On motion of Mr. Dowling the communication from the Board of Trade, and the letters of recommendation of H. H. Lee were read.

The ballot was taken, and Hon. Jacob Mutz having received a majority of all the votes cast was declared duly elected.

In the fourteenth district, there being no other nominations, on motion of Mr. Higgins, the President was instructed to cast the vote of the Board for Stephen Davidson, of Fulton county, and he was declared elected.

Mr. Sample took the chair, and the Board proceeded to elect a member for the fifteenth district.

On motion of Mr. E. R. Farnam, of St. Joseph, the chair was instructed to cast the vote of the Board for Hon. John Sutherland, of La Porte, and he was declared elected.

The nominations in the sixteenth district were Hon. I. D. G. Nelson, J. B. Stahl, Hon. John Sarninghausen, Jas. S. Collins and Hon. R. M. Lockhart.

All the nominations, except R. M. Lockhart, were withdrawn by request, and the President was instructed to cast the vote of the Board for Hon. R. M. Lockhart, of DeKalb county, and he was declared elected.

Mr. J. V. Milhaus, of Jennings, offered the following:

Resolved, That in the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors, on the Fair grounds, all malt liquors shall be included, and that it shall be so advertised and announced at the time of the sale of booths or refreshment stands.

Which was adopted.

Mr. Geo. E. Conrad, of Boone, offered the following:

Resolved, That in consideration of the great dissatisfaction on the part of the breeders and exhibitors at the last State Fair in consequence of the inequality of premiums on the different breeds of hogs, it is requested that the Committee on Premium List equalize the amount, to be paid on the different breeds of hogs, at the next annual exhibition.

The resolution was discussed at length by Messrs. Claypool, Sample, Burke, Davidson, Poole and O. P. Cobb.

On motion of Mr. Hamrick, of Putnam, it was referred to the State Board proper.

Mr. Meredith, of Wayne, moved that the time for holding the next Fair be the last Monday in September, provided that it does not conflict with the Fairs in Ohio, St. Louis and Illinois.

Which was carried.

Mr. T. V. Mitchell, of Rush, from the Committee on Premium List, reported as follows:

To the Honorable State Board of Agriculture:

Your committee to whom was referred the Premium List beg leave to offer the following suggestions: That we recommend a herd premium for young cattle, two years old and under, consisting of one bull and four heifers, and that the premiums on young cattle be increased. That we recommend that the words "breeding cow" with calf at foot be dropped from Entry Book 10, and that one premium be offered in Entry Book No. 13, as sweepstakes. That the Board make two sweepstakes on swine, and Berkshire, and all other small breeds be included as one class; and that Poland China and all other large breeds, be included in the other class.

In Entry Books No. 20, that the word "*Saxon*" be dropped.

That in Entry Books No. 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24, that the

words "*one ewe*," be dropped, and the best pen of three ewes, two years old and over, and the best pen of three ewes, one year old and under two, be inserted. That the best ewe lamb be made to read three ewe lambs. That the Board offer a liberal premium to our sons and daughters under eighteen (18) years of age, in some one or more of the departments of the premium list as it may think best.

Resolved, That it is the wish and desire of this committee that a sweepstakes premium of \$75 be offered for the best herd or collection of swine, not less than twelve nor more than twenty in number of any age, and all of one breed, to be owned by the exhibitor, at least sixty days prior to the Fair.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. R. FARNAM,
Secretary.

Which, on motion of Mr. Hamrick, was referred to the State Board proper for its action.

Mr. Meredith, of Wayne, moved that the premiums offered on sheep in Entry Book No. 24, be stricken from the list.

It was also referred to the State Board proper.

Mr. Mutz took the chair.

Mr. Ragan moved that the Board adjourn to meet at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

Carried. Board adjourned.

JANUARY 8, 1874—9 O'CLOCK, A. M.

Board met pursuant to adjournment, with the President, Hon. John Sutherland in the chair. After roll call the minutes of yesterday's proceedings were read, and adopted.

Mr. H. Caldwell, chairman of the committee on finance, reported as follows:

Your Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the Secretary's and Treasurer's report, beg leave to make the following report:

We find that A. C. Jameson, the Treasurer elect, according to the Secretary's Books is Dr. to \$25,182 51, and is entitled to a credit as per vouchers on file to the above amount, as per following bill:

To amount charged by Secretary, general fund, \$10,185 53	
To amount charged geological fund.....	14,996 98
<hr/>	
Total	\$25,182 51
Cr—By amount of orders redeemed.....	\$19,964 31
" Dickson's receipt.....	5,218 20
<hr/>	
Total.....	\$25,182 51

We have examined Treasurer Dickson's report and compared the same with the register of orders and the amount charged to him by the Secretary, all of which we find to be correct.

We have examined the Secretary's report and find it to be correct, and accompanied by the proper vouchers.

Respectfully submitted.

H. CALDWELL,
WM. CRIM,
A. B. CLAYPOOL,
W. T. ROSS,
ROBT. MITCHELL,
GEO. E. CONRAD.

On motion, the report of the committee was accepted and adopted.

Mr. Poole offered the following :

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Delegate Board that no person should be admitted as a delegate to this Board, with the right to vote, unless such person is the duly elected president of the Society he desires to represent, or has been duly appointed by said Society, and has a certificate of such appointment, signed by the president and secretary of the same.

Resolved, That it should be made the duty of the Secretary of the Indiana State Board of Agriculture, to notify such agricultural society in the State one month previous to the annual meeting of said Board, of the adoption of the foregoing resolution, and that it will be enforced at said meeting.

Which was adopted.

Mr. Claypool spoke at length upon the necessity of having the co-operation of the citizens of Indianapolis, to make the State Fair and Exposition a success, and of the expediency

of having the city of Indianapolis represented upon the State Board.

Mr. Mutz replied to Mr. Claypool, and O. P. Cobb and others discussed the suggestion at length.

On motion of Mr. Hamrick, Hon. T. A. Hendricks addressed the Board.

Mr. Mitchell, of Gibson, offered the following :

Resolved, That the system of committees being *filled up* by the individual members presiding over the several departments, is calculated to create dissatisfaction, and ought to be discontinued. It is further

Resolved, That in the event of any *filling up* of committees, it ought to be done by and with the consent of the Board proper, or the Executive Committee.

Which was adopted.

Mr. Poole, of Fountain, offered the following :

Resolved, That we as delegates and advisory members of the Indiana State Board of Agriculture, would advise and request the said State Board to hold an Exposition in connection with the annual State Fair of the present year.

Adopted.

Mr. Siple, of Pike, offered the following :

Resolved, That it is the wish of the delegate board of Indiana, that all awarding committees in the live stock department be composed of four persons.

Which was adopted.

Mr. L. A. Burke offered the following :

Resolved, That each county society be requested by this delegate board to make an exhibition of its farm products of their respective counties, at our next Fair and Exposition.

Which was adopted.

Mr. W. B. Seward offered the following :

Resolved, That it is the duty of the members of the delegate and State Board of Agriculture, to use all proper and legal means in their power, to prevent the extension by Congress of the various patents now about expiring on Sewing Machines, and all other Machines, believing, as we do, that the interests of the community at large will be greatly injured by the further continuance of the monopoly on

Sewing Machines, that have so long been a burden to the people, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to each of our representatives in Congress.

Which was adopted.

Mr. J. D. Williams offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted.

WHEREAS: Many people are deterred from attending the State Fair, owing to the rates charged by railroads for transporting articles for exhibition, and the high rates charged by the hotels for board, therefore

Resolved, That the officers of the State Board be requested to procure, if possible, a reduced rate, both on transportation and board, and publish the same prior to the holding of the next State Fair.

Mr. Seward, chairman of the Committee on Fair Grounds, reported verbally, and asked that the committee be discharged.

The report was accepted and the committee discharged.

On motion of Mr. Claypool, the delegate Board adjourned *sine die*.

MEETING OF THE STATE BOARD PROPER.

JANUARY, 8, 1874—2 O'CLOCK, P. M.

The State Board met agreeable to the adjournment of the delegate Board, with Hon. Jno. Sutherland, in the chair. The roll was called, and Messrs. Burke, Williams, Johnson, Seward, Gerard, Mitchell, Mutz, Dowling, Ragan, Claypool, Crim, Sample, Caldwell, Davidson, Sutherland, and Lockhart, responded to their names.

The minutes of the proceedings of October, 16, 1873, were read and adopted.

Mr. Caldwell, Chairman of the Committee on finance, in addition to the former report, submitted the following:

The Chairman of the Committee on Finance, neglected to read that portion of the report in reference to the Building Fund, intrusted to the care of the Secretary and Superintendent, for the erection of the Exposition building and other improvements, and beg leave to report that their accounts compare correctly with the banks.

The Board then proceeded to elect officers for the ensuing year.

Hon. J. D. Williams took the chair.

Messrs. Johnson and Mitchell were appointed as tellers.

Hon. Jno. Sutherland, of Laporte, was nominated for President.

There being no other nominations, on motion the chair was instructed to cast the vote of the Board for Mr. Sutherland, and he was declared elected to serve as President of the Board for the ensuing year.

For Vice-President, Wm. Crim, of Anderson, was nominated.

On motion the vote of the Board was cast unanimous for Mr. Crim, and he was declared elected to serve as Vice-President for the ensuing year.

For Secretary, Alex. Heron was nominated.

There being no other nominations, on motion the chair was instructed to cast the vote of the Board unanimous for Mr. Heron, and he was declared elected to serve as Secretary for the ensuing year.

For Treasurer, Carlos Dickson was nominated. On motion the chair was instructed to cast the vote of the Board for Mr. Dickson, and he was declared elected to serve as Treasurer for the ensuing year.

For Superintendent Mr. T. V. Mitchell was nominated. On motion the vote of the Board was cast unanimous for Mr. Mitchell, and he was declared elected as Superintendent for the ensuing year.

The Board then proceeded to elect four members to constitute an Executive Committee.

Messrs. Caldwell, Claypool, Mutz, and Burke, were nominated, and on motion the chair was instructed to cast the remaining 12 votes of the Board for each candidate, and they were declared elected to serve as Executive Committeemen for the ensuing year.

Mr. Burke offered the following :

Resolved, That the State Board proceed to elect a member of the Board of Trustees of the Purdue University, to fill the place of I. D. G. Nelson resigned.

Adopted.

Mr. Claypool was nominated, and on motion the vote of the Board was cast unanimous for Mr. Claypool, and he was declared elected to serve as a Trustee of Purdue University for the term prescribed by law.

Mr. Davidson offered the following.

Resolved: That the members of the Indiana State Board of Agri-

culture, pay a visit to the Annual Exposition and Agricultural Fair of St. Louis in a body at its next annual Fair.

Which was adopted.

On motion the Board adjourned to meet at 8 o'clock
A. M.

January 9th. 1874.

Board met pursuant to adjournment, with the Hon. Jno. Sutherland President in the chair. The roll was called, all the members, were present, excepting Messrs. Lockhart and Gerard.

Mr. Dowling offered the following :

Resolved: That the Executive Committee in conjunction with the President be authorized to contract a loan of \$25,000, on the best terms attainable, the proceeds to be applied to the payment of the floating debt ; this loan being rendered necessary to extend to the Guarantors further time, for the payment, of 30 per cent. of the bonds given to this Board.

Be it further Resolved: That said Committee be instructed to examine the whole subject of our Finances, and settle our bank debt.

Which was adopted.

On motion the President announced the following, standing Committees and Superintendents of Departments :

On Finance—Messrs. Crim, Caldwell and Claypool

On Rules and Regulations—Messrs. Dowling, Davidson and Burke.

On Fair Grounds—Messrs. Seward Sample and Ragan.

On Unfinished Business—Messrs. Johnson, Mutz and Williams.

On Premium List—Messrs. Mitchell, Lockhart and Gerard.

On Geological Survey—Executive Committee Ex-Officio

SUPERINTENDENTS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Horse—T. V. Mitchell.

Cattle—Jacob Mutz.

Hogs and Sheep—L. A. Burke.

Agriculture and Poultry—Steph. Davidson.

Mechanical—Messrs. Seward and Gerard.

Carriages, Wagons and Furniture—H. T. Sample.

Textile Fabric—F. C. Johnson.

Fine Art—A. B. Claypool.

Horticulture—W. H. Ragan.

Gates—H. Caldwell.

Amphitheatre—J. D. Williams.

Mr. Claypool offered the following:

Resolved: That it being important to insure the success of our Exposition—We must have the co-operation of the citizens of Indianapolis, and for the purpose of making it most effectual, would recommend that a committee of three be appointed by the Board of Trade and Common Council to act in conjunction with a similar Committee to be appointed by the State Board, for the purpose of making up the material for the Exposition of 1874. And would recommend that Major J. J. Palmer be one of said Committee. And that they receive the same compensation as the members of the Board.

Which was adopted.

Mr. Ragan moved that when this Board adjourn it adjourn to meet on the 10th day of February, 1874.

Carried.

On motion, the Board adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Mitchell declined to accept the office of Superintendent.

Mr. Ragan placed in nomination E. J. Howland, and, on motion, the chair was instructed to cast the vote of the Board unanimous for E. J. Howland.

And he was declared elected to serve as superintendent for the ensuing year.

Mr. Davidson moved to reconsider the vote on the resolution, by Mr. Dowling, in reference to negotiating a loan of \$25,000.

Carried.

Mr. Crim offered as a substitute for Mr. Dowling's resolution, the following:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be and are hereby authorized to mortgage the property of this Board and issue its coupon bonds to an amount not to exceed \$40,000, payable five years from date of bonds, and mortgage, with the privilege reserved to redeem the same at the expiration of one year.

It was so substituted, and the resolution adopted.

On motion of Mr. Seward, the Board adjourned.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING.

FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 9, 1874.

Pursuant to the instructions of the Board, the committee met to consider the resolution passed by the Board, in regard to the raising of funds to meet the liabilities of the Board.

There were present, Messrs. Sutherland, Caldwell, Mutz, Mitchell, and the Treasurer Carlos Dickson.

Mr. Caldwell offered the following:

Resolved, That the bond and mortgage be drawn up by Messrs. Baker, Hord and Hendricks; and the bonds and mortgage be and are hereby required to be signed by the President and Secretary, and countersigned by the Treasurer.

Which was adopted.

Mr. Sutherland offered the following:

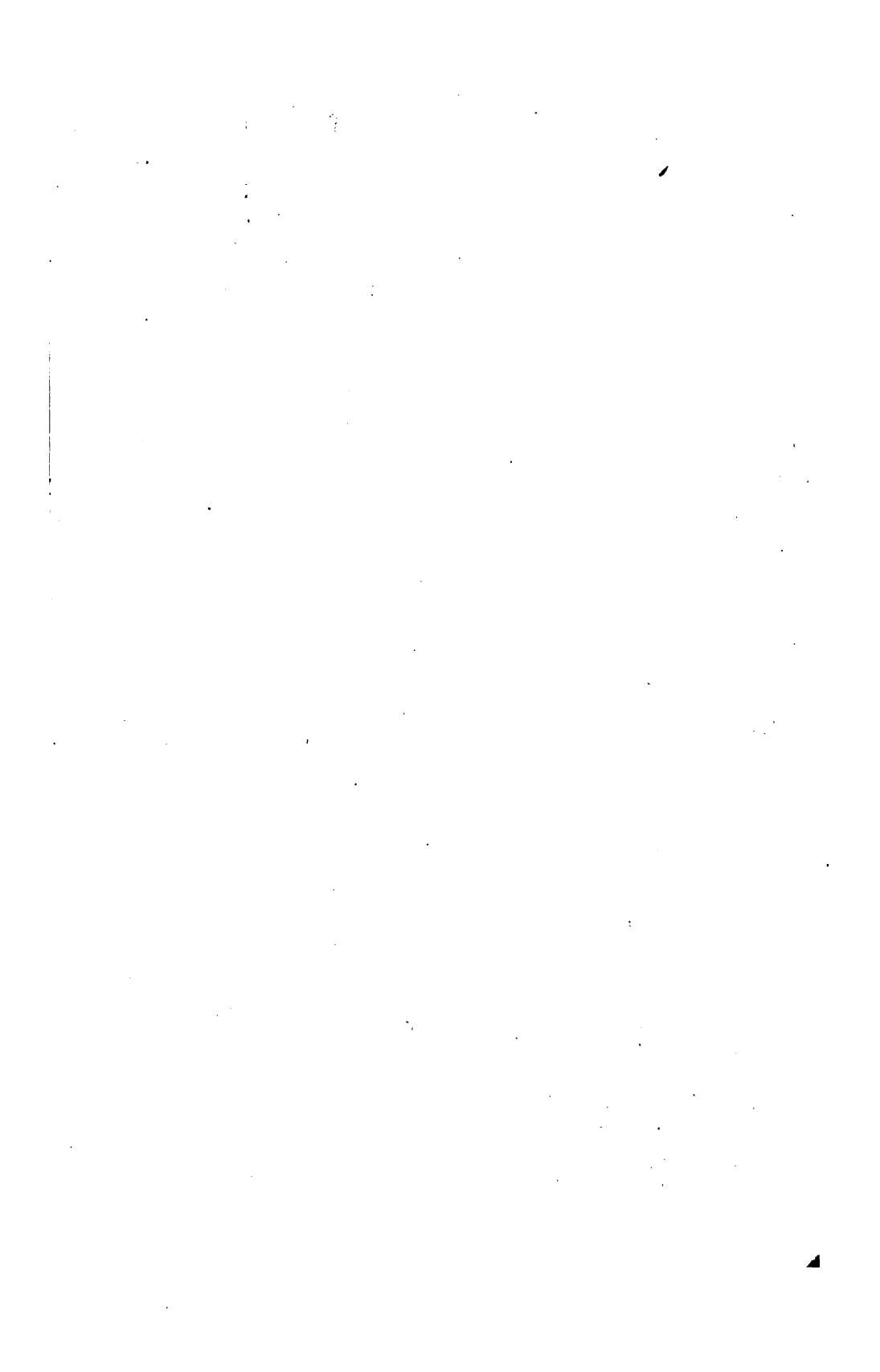
Resolved, That a mortgage in trust be made to W. H. Morrison, to secure the payment, when they shall become due of eighty bonds of the amount of \$500 each, payable with 10 per cent. interest after date. The interest to be paid semi-annually; the bonds and interest payable in New York at ———, or Indianapolis, at the office of the Indiana Banking Company, five years after date, redeemable at the pleasure of the Board after one year, without relief from valuation or appraisal laws.

Which was adopted.

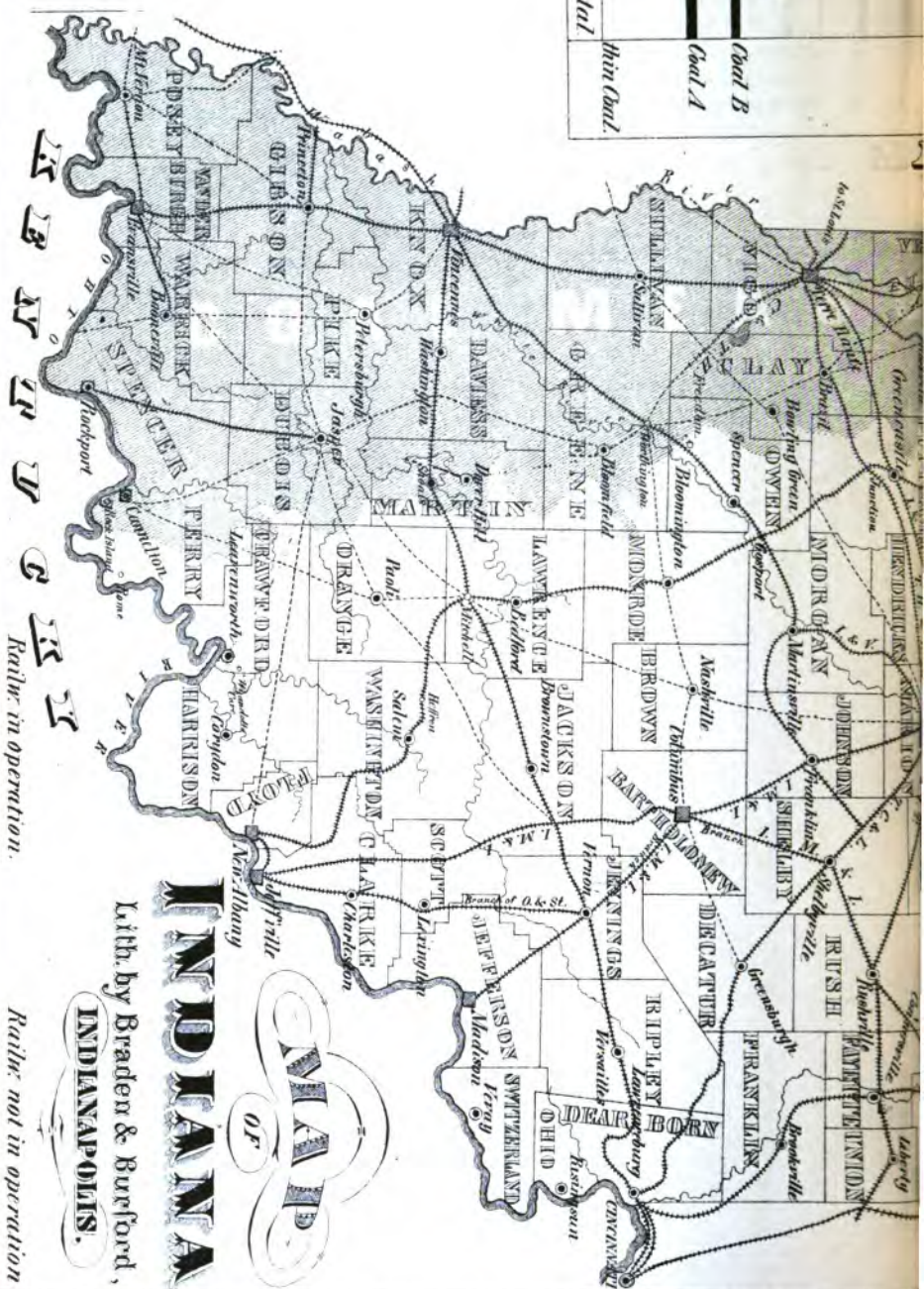
On motion of Mr. Caldwell, it was

Ordered, That Carlos Dickson be and is hereby authorized to place on sale the aforesaid bonds, at not less than par, and to apply the proceeds to the liquidation of the debts of the Board.

On motion, adjourned.



265	3		
2		Coal B	
20		Coal A	
47			
659	5	Total	then Coal



<i>R.</i>	<i>m.</i>	
45		
4	0	Coal N
31	3	
	6	Coal M
41		
8		Coal L
40		
2		Coal X
40		
5		Coal K
17	7	Coal J
16	4	Coal I
13	6	Coal H
17		Coal G
23	0	
4		Coal F

